"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly warmer today; tomorrow probably fair and warmer; light southeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL LXV...NO. 21,384. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SEABURY HOLDS LEAD IN FIGHT OF DEMOCRATS

Hint That Tammany May Surrender, as Forces Gather at Saratoga.

WOULD RUN AS A RADICAL

Will Enter Primaries, and Foes Make No Progress in Picking an Opponent.

MURPHY KEEPS SILENCE

Leaders Decide Not to Recommend Candidates—Three-Sided for the Senatorship.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—The unofficial Democratic State Convention will be called to order in Convention Hall at noon tomorrow. Most of the delegates already are on the ground. The leaders plan to put through a resolution indorsing President Wilson and his administration. The Democratic State organization in convention or conference assembled has, however, already done that four times in as many months.

It is proposed to adopt a platform, but if Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals is the candidate, as there is every indication tonight that he will be, there is no assurance that he will stand upon it.

If Judge Seabury goes into the primaries and makes a fight, according to his friends, he will run as a radical rather than as a regular.

Tammanay leaders admitted tonight that despite the statements emanating from recent conferences at Delmonico's the organization leaders may be compelled to accept Judge Seabury. There is nothing on the surface to indicate that any progress whatever has been made toward picking a candidate to defeat him in the primaries.

Seabury Headquarters Opened.

While it was said here tonight that Judge Seabury would have no one to speak for him at the convention, a number of his friends, headed by Melvin G. Palliser, who formerly was associated with Judge Seabury in the Henry George movement, the Hearst movement, and the "liberal Democratic Party," appeared on the scene tonight and opened Seabury headquarters directly above Convention Hall in a room formerly used by the Court of Appeals for its Summer sessions.

Shortly after the Seabury headquarters was opened announcement was made that petitions giving Judge eSabury a place on the Democratic primary ballot would be filed with the Secretary of State on Tuesday.

Supporters of Judge Seabury were making plans this afternoon for a caucus of delegates and others who are on the ground in his interest. With the arrival of Mr. Palliser tonight this plan was abandoned.

"There is no occasion for anything of that sort," said one of the Seabury leaders in explanation. "The convention has no power to do anything in the matter of nominations. It can merely go through the motions. The primaries will decide who shall be the nominee, and Judge Seabury will enter the primaries and, if necessary, fight for the nomination.

Seabury Men Confident.

"We do not think, though, that he will have to fight. The organization will be compelled to take him. He is the strongest candidate the Democrats could name, and, besides, they have nobody to beat him with."

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, as usual at a time of crisis is keeping his own counsel. No one of his political intimates is in a position to say just how fixed his determination to "stop Seabury" is, or what plans he is revolving in his mind. If he really has made up his mind that Judge Seabury shall not be the nominee, nobody doubts that he will have his way; but Murphy has been known to change his mind when confronted with the alternative of yielding or assuming responsibility for the consequences of an action not approved by leaders of lesser calibre.

Until very late tonight the Tammany leader has given none of his time to picking candidates. He spent the afternoon at the race track and was fortunate enough to pick some winners there.

The plans for the convention are about complete. Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn has been selected as temporary Chairman of the convention, and the temporary organization will be made permanent unless there is a change in the plans.

The first session will be given over solely to the delivery of the keynote speech and the naming of standing committees. There will be another meeting tomorrow night at which the platform will be submitted.

This done, there will not under ordinary circumstances be anything left for an unofficial convention to do. But tonight there is some talk of winding up the convention with something akin to a "revival." Every one will be permitted to talk.

Tonight it is hoped by many opposed to the nomination of Judge Seabury that this experience meeting may bring out the name of some candidate whose name has sufficient magic to make him available as an opponent to Judge Seabury in the primaries, but as yet no one is in sight.

It has been decided that the convention shall not recommend candidates to the voters in the primaries. Tammany only a week or so ago favored such recommendation. Chairman Edwin S. Harris of the Democratic State Committee has opposed recommendations all along and evidently has had his way.

The United States Senatorship gossip continues to centre on former Chairman William F. McCombs of the Democratic National Committee, ex-Democratic State Chairman William Charles Osborne, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway.

Mrs. Noman deR. Whitehouse appeared before the tentative platform committee tonight and pleaded for a suffrage plank. No one representing the "antis" appeared. Mrs. Whitehouse late tonight said she felt very hopeful thta her plea would carry weight with the committee.

Germans to Destroy All Contraband Ships

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11.—The German Minister at Stockholm has issued in behalf of his Government a revised list of contraband, says a dispatch to The Morning Post. At the same time, it is announced that the commanders of German warships have been instructed to sink all ships bound for enemy ports carrying cargoes which consist wholly or in part of contraband, either absolute or relative.

The loss to Swedish commercial interests from Germany's stoppage of timber exports to England and France, the dispatch adds, is estimated at £6,000,000.

REDFIELD INSISTS HUGHES IS MISTAKEN

Says Durand Resigned "Unasked," and He Was Glad to Have Him Go.

WANTED SERVICE IMPROVED

Declares Hughes Is "Grotesquely" Wrong About Coast Survey—Asks Republicans to Tell the Truth.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, dictated to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight a statement on the Durand and Tittman resignations from the Government service. The statement follows:

"Mr. Durand, in his statement on Page 4 of today's NEW YORK TIMES, does not claimeither that his resignation was asked or that he was removed. He admits he resigned, 'but did so out of the customary courtesy,' &c. I confess ignorance of this 'customary courtesy.' There were seven other bureau chiefs in the department. I do not recall that any other of them was thus impelled to tender his resignation.

"Durand, in the letter which Mr. Hughes read, does not claim either to have been removed or that his resignation was demanded. He says he told me he would resign when requested. He does not so much as hint that I asked him to make this tender. What Durand did, either in resigning or saying he would resign, he did voluntarily and unasked, and he gives the reason himself.

"We may accept Durand's own statements as justifying fully the statement made by me in wiring Mr. Hughes that 'Durand was not removed or retired, but resigned, voluntarily, unasked.' He himself is witness to this by his own statements.

"The trouble appears to have been that the resignation was accepted. Here,and only here, was where anything that was 'forced' came in. Durand's resignation resignation was accepted because I was satisfied a marked improvement in the administration of the census was necessary and possible. Conceding, for the sake of argument, Durand's scientific value, it does not and it did no tfollow that he was competent as an administrator. I thought he was not so. I have since become fully convinced of it. I am quite willing in this, as in any other similar care, to have my action judged by the standard saying, 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' Administration fruits do not of necessity grow on scientific trees. A man may be scientifically profound and administratively weak.

"I purpose in due time, when data are available, to show what some of the fruits of this change have been. As I look back over the work for three years I am thankful in the public interest and for the sake of good administration that Mr. Durand resigned as he did and that Mr. Harris took charge in his place.

Case of Dr. Tittman.

"Mr. Hughes does not repeat the Detroit assertion about the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, concerning which matter he is in all respects grotesquely mistaken. Dr. Tittman, former Superintendent, remained in office two years or more after the present Administration took charge. He was so much my friend that I strove to secure for him a scientific degree from one of our leading colleges, an honor which justly came to him elsewhere. In the Spring of 1915 he bought a home at Leesburg, Va., and insisted upon retiring wholly from active work.

"I am second to none in commending his high character and great scientific worth. Heretofore, however, the highest scientific values did not necessarily mean equal administrative power. The operating details of the Coast Survey had been in the hands of a subordinate who did not handle them wisely. Of this and of the condition into which the service had in its equipment and operations fallen my reports speak frankly and fully.

"There has been no concealment of the great change in methods of management. The scientific state of the Coast Survey, like the statistical staff of the Census, was strong and competent. I determined to put at the head of the Coast Survey a man who was keenly sympathetic with scientific work, but whose chief personal task should be that of an administrator.

"Under the Republican Administration the service had been horribly neglected. The conditions that led to which many of its officers had to work were disgraceful. It had been financially starved. Many of its vessels were in hopeless disrepair.

Praises Jones's Work.

"This has all been changed. Dr. Jones has don wonderful work, for which the country is indebted to him. In due time I purpose to speak of it fully. Meanwhile it is little less than slander of an efficient and honorable officer, working hard and unselfishly for the public good, to make such statements as Mr. Hughes repeats and such as appear by the mouth of one David S. Barry in THE TIMES of today.

"It ought now to be said that in the very earliest days of the Administration I said to President Wilson that it was my strong belief that the heads of the scientific services of this Government should not be subject to change for political reasons. The President cordially approved, and this policy has been adhered to strictly in the Department of Commerce. Again, in due time and place, I purpose to make plain, without reserve, the policy of the department respecting appointments and the results which have flowed from it. If our Republican critics will simply tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but

Continued on Page 4.

Out To-day—New York Evening Post Apartment House Guide—with paper 3c. —all newsstands.—Advt.

HUGHES REPEATS WILSON ATTACKS

Dwells in North Dakota Speeches Upon "Profligate Waste" by Administration.

HIS VISION OF REFORM

It Was That, He Says, That Impelled Him to Accept the Presidential Nomination.

WANTS TO ELIMINATE 'PORK'

Will Attack River-Harbor Bill Methods — Candidate Visits Grand Forks and Fargo.

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 10.—Charles E. Hughes summed up his case against the Wilson Administration tonight in an address before a crowd of 3,000 at the Auditorium here. With scornful words he charged that the President and his advisers had bartered important posts to pay private debts and had been "absolutely profligate" in the expenditure of moneys.

"I think I may say without rashness," he exclaimed, "that today the Government of the United States is recklessly wasteful, shamefully incompetent, and extravagant, a reproach to the intelligence of a free people because of its inefficiency."

As the applause subsided he shouted: "I'd like to have the authority to investigate this Administration for about six months."

Mr. Hughes went into more detail concerning his charges that in any previous address and he was careful in the selection of words that bit. He endeavored to hold Mr. Wilson and his Cabinet up to scorn of the people, and said that it was incompetency which he saw before him which moved him to accept the nomination in an effort to serve his country.

"I am here because I had a vision," he said, and he went on to picture the policies which he thought were needed to win again for the United States the respect of other nations. The office of President, he said with seeming emotion, was not one that he coveted, for he recognized fully the terribl eload and crushing responsibilities which it imposed upon the man chosen.

Asserts His Independence.

Mr. Hughes again asserted his independence of any political intrigue in words which must have provided food for thought for the old line leaders.

"I have no apologies for Republican extravagances," he said. "I am just as quick to condemn that which is wrong in my own party as I am anywhere else. I don't stand for what I don't believe to be right, simply because it is under the banner of a particular party.

"I stand for a businesslike administration of the United States. Not for politics, not to reward friends, not to build up a personal machine, not to put myself in any particular position of favor, but to honestly administer the affairs of the United States."

The Wilson Administration, Mr. Hughes charged, had replaced many important diplomatic officers with men who were unfitted for the posts, and who held the nation up to ridicule. It was an unenviable position, which the United States alone held, he added.

Referring agai nto the alleged waste of money by the Administration, Mr. Hughes said that the United States stood alone among the great Governments of the world in the incompetency of its administration.

"I desire to see throughout the administration of the Government," he said, "the tonic of a fine ambition to conserve. We do not want to maintain a political almshouse; we do not want to maintain a place of refuge. Almshouses are all right; asylums are all right. They need public support, but not support by putting incompetency in places of public trust."

Continuing his attack upon the Administration's alleged extravagance, he said:

Attacks the "Pork Bill."

"We must conserve these instrumentalities by proper means to secure economy. Take, for example, our annual appropriation under the name of the River and Harbar bill, a bill known to the good people of this country as the Pork bill. We do not have, as we should, an examination—an expert examination—of the needs of river and harbor improvements, so that we can have a view of the whole demands and make a sensible, well-ordered disposition of such moneys as we are ready to expend to meet them. On the contrary, it very largely depends on who are the influential men representing particular districts, and appropriations are obtatined in this district or that district by this man or that man, and if, in the language of the street, they are able to 'put them over,' the people of the United States pay the bill.

"It is a matterof logrolling; it is a matter which, as I say, brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every American who understands the actual practice. It ought to be stopped. If I am elected President, to the extent of my ability I propose to stop it.

"I desire that through the length and breadth of the land every one shall feel that another working in a different sort of activity is a brother workman. We are not simply fellow-citizens, but we are fellow-workmen. An idle American must feel rather uncomfortable. We are a nation of workers. We are prosperous because we are a nation of workers.

"We are to insist in this country upon a greater degree of efficiency in our work. We have a splendid system of government on paper, but we want that splendid system of government vitalized by impartial, efficient administration, so that government shall not be simply on paper for the people, but shall be in fact for the people in both State and nation.

Mr. Hughes spoke of the efficiency which would prevail in Europe after the war and what America must do. He said:

Industry After the War.

"America has got to be organized. When this war is over these men will return to work—and bear in mind that

Continued on Page 8.

Not Yet Time for Peace, Says Zimmermann; Denies Germany Ever Negotiated for It

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The Berlin representative of the Budapest newspaper Az Est sends to his paper an interesting interview with Under Secretary Dr. Alfre Zimmermann of the Foreign Office, in the course of which the latter said that Premier Asquith's latest speech could not possibly be called a political statement, but was merely an accumulation of the usual English stand, and an affront which had been properly dealt with by the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

The Hungarian correspondent then put the following questions: "Will your Excellency say when that phase of the war will be reached when peace negotiations will become possible? Is there any truth in the rumors current among the people that while war is still raging on the various fronts peace possibilities continue to be discussed in competent circles?"

To these questions Dr. Zimmermann replied:

"The time for such discussions has not yet come. There is no reason why these questions should be discussed. You know yourself how the other side has misused every word spoken in that direction for its own purposes to whip up the peoples of the Entente allies who have grown discouraged. I will say this much: that at no stage during the war have we talked about peace negotiations with any foreign statesman.

"Conscious of our strength and in view of our successes, we have repeatedly declared our willingness to enter into peace negotiations, which fact is generally known. It is also well known that the Entente allies, under English pressure, displayed no such inclination. Assuming this attitude, the Entente burdened itself with all the responsibility for further bloodshed.

"The Entente Allies are under illusion that their chances will improve by the present offensive, but we are convinced that the iron German wall in the west cannot be broken, and that a new success awaits us in the east. Until the futility of the latest efforts has convinced the enemy that they cannot change the military situation to their own advantage it is no use to talk about peace.

"We must wait until the Entente's illusion has evaporated, and happily we are prepared for this in every way. The magnitude of our harvest will convince even the English that the 'hunger blockade' is of no avail."

"Is it not terrible from a merely human point of view that such fearful bloodshed should be continued, merely for the sake of prestige?" remarked the interrogator. The answer was:

"From that point of view you are right, but our armies have from the start disregarded this viewpoint. The Central Powers have proved by their victories that they are dominating the war situation. It is our enemies' business not to extend the war unnecessarily by a starvation blockade."

The interrogator finally asked if Dr. Zimmermann believed that England was bringing all her powers and resources into this last offensive, to which the following reply was made:

"Certainly. I believe that of course England speaks of still more millions of men, but we know by experience how to value such talk. England has always led her allies to the slaughter house, and it remains doubtful if the English people will look on indifferently when now their own sons are slaughtered with some of those of the allied nations, because the English losses on the Somme are heavy beyond all measure."

ART MUSEUM GETS REGNAULT'S SALOME

George F. Baker Presents the Masterpiece to the Metropolitan.

COST MORE THAN $125,000

Trustees Give Roland Knoedler Part Credit for the Acquisition of the Famous Painting.

Regnault's famous painting, "Salome," has been presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by George F. Baker. The gift was announced yesterday by the Trustees, when the canvas was formally hung in the museum. The price paid for the masterpiece by Mr. Baker is said to have been in excess of $125,000. He is one of the Trustees of the museum.

"Salome" was the sensation of the French Salon of 1870. It was bought in Paris in 1912 by Roland Knoedler, the New York art dealer, for $105,600 at the sale of the collection of the Marquise Landolfo-Carcano. There was spirited bidding at the time, in which representatives of the Museum of the Louvre were in rivalry with Mr. Knoedler. Mr. Knoedler later offered to sell it to the Louvre for what he paid for it. A public subscription was started in France, but a sufficient amount was not raised, and early in 1913 the painting was brought to America, much to the disgust of French art lovers, who resented what they called the capture by American dollars of another European masterpiece. It was especially loved by the French people because of the history of the artist, who lost his life in the siege of Paris in 1871.

The painting was exhibited by the French Government at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, after which it was taken back to France and became the property of the Marquise Landolfo-Carcano. It was recently exhibited at the allied bazaar in Grand Central Palace.

The Trustees give part credit for the acquisition of the renowned painting to Mr. Knoedler. A statement in the museum's Bulletin issued yesterday says:

Mr. Knoedler, who has always been a warm friend of the Museum and is one of its Fellows in Perpetuity, has wished to see this picture in the museum collection, and while the price paid by Mr. Baker is not known and is understood to be confidential, the museum undoubtedly owes its present opportunity in part to Mr. Knoedler's interest.

History of Canvas Dramatic.

Appropriate to its subject, the history of "Salome" has been peculiarly dramatic. The picture was started in 1868, when Alexandre Georges Henri Regnault was at the Villa Medici in Rome, where he had gone two years before as the winner of the Prix de Rome. It was finished at Rome in 1870, a few months before the artist met death in a skirmish before Buzenval at the Siege of Paris, Jan. 17, 1871. He was only 27 years old.

In Regnault's "Correspondence," edited by Arthur Duparc, it is told that the artist's first idea was to make a mere study of the model, to be called the "Study of an African Woman." Then he decided to add accessories and to paint a picture of "The Favorite Slave." Afterward he conceived the idea of "Salome." He wrote of draperies and shawls and the like that he utilized before he achieved his memorable final effect. After his first exhibition, Regnault was amused by some of the critics, who credited him with philosophical and profound intentions, and he wrote to a friend:

"I have wished, however, to express certain things, and I am glad you have understood them. Yes, a caressing ferociousness is the foundation of her nature, as she is, as you have perceived, a sort of tame black panther, but always savage and cruel."

The picture shows the dancer at the end of her performance before Herod, seated, holding on her lap the platter to receive the head of John the Baptist, which her mother has told her to ask as the price of her dance. Resting on the platter, her hand playing with the bilt, is a sheathed scimitar. It is said that the artist considered placing on the platter the head of John the Baptist, but he did not, and the picture was sent to the Salon of 1870, where its success was instantaneous. On the frame of the picture as it was hung yesterday in massive black wood was this inscription:

Salome.
Henri Regnault.
French School. 1843-1871.
Gift of George F. Baker, 1916.

Gives Impression of Georgeousness.

The first impression as one sees the portrait is that of georgeousness—a background of vivid yellow, the black-haired Salome, her scant gown dropping

Continued on Page 8.

SOLDIER LOST JOB; EMPLOYER IS HELD

Salesman Accuses Merchant of Discharging Him Because He Went to State Camp.

FIRST CASE OF ITS KIND

Sergeant Silverman Says His Place Was Gone When He Returned from Militia Service.

Magistrate Groehl, in the Morrisania Court yesterday, denied a motion to dismiss the case against J. H. Hagelund, general manager of the Blue Valley Butter Company, who is charged with having deprived Sergeant Benjamin Silverman of the Thirty-first Company, Eighth Coast Artillery, National Guard, of employment because of his absence at the State encampment at Camp H. G. Wright last July. The Magistrate stated that he had given the case much thought in view of the fact that he believed it to be the first of its kind. He then held Hagelund for Special Sessions.

An effort was made by the defense at the hearing yesterday to bring into the evidence proofs of alleged incompetency on the part of Silverman, who had been a salesman of the Blue Valley Butter Company. Hagelund, the defendant, and Alexander J. Mullen of 555 West 134th Street, assistant manager of the butter company, were placed on the stand to that end. Failure of the company to dispense with the services of Silverman at the time of the commission of the acts of alleged incompetency was brought out in the cross examination by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Moffit, together with the fact that such warnings as had been given to Silverman were given generally to all the company employes.

Testimony during the hearings brought out the fact that Silverman and Hagelund had been agreed on militia affairs and that before enlisting for a second term Silverman, through his Captain, had obtained a statement from Hagelund to the effect that he did not object to having his men in the militia. It further was shown that Silverman when he received his orders to report for the encampment thought that he might possibly see service outside of the State, and for that reason produced John J. Noolan of 373 East 135th Street as a substitute. There was no definite understanding between employer and employe regarding Silverman's status on his return from his turn of duty, whether short or long. Evidence was produced to show that Silverman thought that both he and Noolan might remain in the employ of the company.

On his return from Camp Wright on July 17, according to the testimony, Silverman reported for duty, but was told that there was no place for him then. He called twice again and then communicated with his Captain, who took the matter up with Hagelund, asking the reasons for Silverman's discharge. After the receipt of this letter Hagelund sent for Silverman and gave him various reasons why the company could no longer employ him. A summons then was issued by Magistrate Groehl, who held the preliminary hearing in the Harlem Court on Aug. 2 and again yesterday in the Morrisania Court.

Much interest is being taken in the case by militiamen and by lawyers. In summing up the defense H. B. Lewis of 320 Broadway held that there might be some question as to the constitutionality of section 1,480 of the Penal Code, under which action was had. Magistrate Groehl stated that he was not willing to consider the question of the constitutionality of the statute. It was indicated, however, that this might enter into the defense in the higher court.

Hagelund was paroled in custody of his counsel pending the fixing of a nominal bond for his appearance before the Court of Special Sessions.

TWENTY-ONE AIRCRAFT DROP BOMBS ON VENICE

Three and a Half Tons of Explosives Caused Many Fires, Vienna Reports.

VIENNA, Aug. 10, (via London.)—General Headquarters tonight made public the following:

Twenty-one of our aeroplanes visited Venice on the night of Aug. 9, dropping three and a half tons of bombs, causing a dozen fires, one in cotton mills, which was of such dimensions that it could be seen for twenty-five miles. The machines returned unharmed.

ROME, Aug. 10.—An official bulletin today says that hostile aircraft have dropped bombs on Venice, killing two persons and causing some damage.

LUSITANIA STORY STARTED BY ERROR

State Department Explains That Reports of Pending Settlement Are Untrue.

MISTAKE MADE BY CLERK

Request to Publish Note Merely a Routine Communication for the "White Book."

STRESSED BY GERMANS

Erroneous Impression Given Out as Result of a Misinterpreted Letter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—State Department officials today explained that the recent request to the German Embassy for permission to publish one of Count von Bernstorff's notes on the settlement of the Lusitania case was an inadvertence. At first it was denied that any such request had been made, but an investigation of the department's files disclosed that a letter prepared by a subordinate official had been signed either by Secretary Lansing or Acting Secretary Polk and had been transmitted to the German Embassy.

State Department officials declared that too much importance had been attached to the request in German official quarters and that it was not, as interpreted, an indication that Germany's proposals were to be accepted as satisfactory.

When Acting Secretary Polk was told on Wednesday of the impressions gained in German official quarters of the meaning of the request he said he could not talk about the Lusitania.

Today both Secretary Lansing and Mr. Polk declared the request was in no wise an indication that the United States was about to accept Germany's long pending representations as satisfactory; that the status of the entire negotiations still was informal, and that none of the correspondence was of a nature for publication at this time. The case is regarded as still unsettled because of developments in submarine warfare and the attitude of the European belligerents on the subject of armed merchantmen which arose last February at the moment the Lusitania negotiations appeared to be on the point of a satisfactory conclusion.

Meant for White Book.

State Department officials today broke their silence on the subject and asserted that what really happened was this:

A subordinate official who assembles the diplomatic correspondence periodically compiled and published as a white book, wrote the German Embassy a letter, which Mr. Polk admitted was signed either by himself or by Secretary Lansing, for permission to publish one of the Lusitania notes submitted by the German Ambassador on Dec. 4. The Embassy replied, giving its assent, with the suggestion that the last note, dated Feb. 16, be published at the same time. This suggestion was not answered.

On the other hand, the suggestion that any of the correspondence be published was dropped at once on the decision of higher officials that the circumstances which intervened to prevent a conclusion of the negotiations had not been altered, and that the situation still was one condition which did not warrant publication of any of the correspondence. The Embassy was not informed of the changed plan. Word was sent to Berlin that the note would be made public here.

When information was received here of the request to the Embassy and its reply German Embassy officials were questioned and they led inquirers to believe they considered the proceeding as indication of the impending acceptance of the latest German proposals. In fact, it was stated that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany never had been so satisfactory, from their point of view, since first imperilled by submarine warfare.

This was supplemented further by characterizing as absolutely unwarranted recent intimations from Berlin that underseas warfare was about to be resumed on its former scale. There was the added impression that the United States had been convinced, by the abandonment of the submarine campaign since the sinking of the Channel liner Sussex, of the sincerity of Germany's declaration of acceptance of the principles laid down. Upon that showing they believed the State Department was about to publish the Lusitania correspondence with an implication, at least, of its acceptability.

This view of the situation was laid before Acting Secretary Polk on Wednesday as having been gained in German official circles. Mr. Polk's reply was a refusal even to discuss the Lusitania case.

Today, however, as a sequel to the publication of a statement of the situation as it had been gained from German sources and laid before the State Department for comment, the explanation was made as stated in the foregoing.

The United States Government, it therefore appears, does not consider the matter settled in any sense any more than was last February when the declaration of a new policy toward merchant ships came up to halt the negotiations after officials had admitted informally that Count von Bernstorff's note met the demands of the American Government and offered a satisfactory basis for negotiating a settlement of the Lusitania claims.

POPE SEEKS IRISH PEACE.

High Vatican Dignitaries Express Desire to Hierarchy.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Irish situation is being followed by the Pope with the keenest interest, according to The Liverpool Post, which says that the Pontiff is most anxious for the "pacification of Ireland." In an article in today's issue the paper says:

"The Pope and the statesmen of the Vatican are most anxious for what is described as 'the pacification of Ireland.' This anxiety has been made known to the Irish Catholic hierarchy through the most direct sources, and, of course, it has not escaped attention.

"The Rector of the Irish College in Rome has been in close association of late with the diplomats and statesmen of the Vatican, and has conferred with divines who enjoy the Pope's confidence, including Cardinal Gasquet, who has recently been in England."

British Railway Unions Decide to Ask for More Pay

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11.—The British railway unions have decided to ask the companies for an increase of 10s. weekly in the wages of all employes.

The increase, it is stated, is necessary to meet the higher cost of living.

The decision of the railway men to demand an increase caused some surprise, in view of the agreement entered into last October, when a small wage increase was granted to the men on condition that they would make no further demands during the war.

The announcement of the unions gets around this difficulty by asserting that the duration of the war has extended beyond the period contemplated in the October agreement; that the Government has taken no effective steps to control the prices of necessaries, and that the cost of commodities has risen to such a figure that earnings in many cases are insufficient to maintain a decent existence.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE NEARING HALICZ

Ford the Zlota Lipa River in Galicia in Drive Toward the "Key to Lemberg."

REACH STANISLAU'S GATES

Kryplin Station, Just South of City, Occupied — 150,000 Turks Said to be in Lemberg.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 10.—General Letchitsky's forces in Galicia are at the very gates of Stanislau today, having captured Kryplin, just south of it, on the railroad from Nadworna. His troops operating just north of the Dniester have crossed the Zlota Lipa River, the last formidable obstacle on the way to Halicz and only thirty miles from that town, which is regarded as the key to Lemberg.

The German General von Bothmer now finds himself with General Lechitsky in the rear of his advanced position along the Stripa and in close touch. The Austrians are vainly striving to stem this new advance by desperate counterattacks, in which troops engage in hand-to-hand encounters, but apparently with the net result always favoring the Russians.

General Letchitsky during the ten days' operations has taken upward of 15,000 prisoners, and it is estimated that 10,000 more men were put out of commission. This would bring the grand total of prisoners to General Brusiloff's credit since early in June to 402,000.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam says the Austrians in an around Lemberg have been reinforced by 150,000 Turks, who include nearly all the Ottoman troops recently concentrated in Macedonia. The correspondent adds that Field Marshal von Hindenburg visited Lemberg Aug. 1 and inspected the Turkish troops.

The first official bulletin from **Petrograd** announcing the occupation of Kryplin, issued this morning, read:

Our troops, who have occupied the right bank of the River Koropiec, in developing the success have reached the Monasterzyska-Nizniow railway and advanced to the south of the Zlota Lipa River.

In the region of Tysmienitza, our brave troops, following hard upon the heels of the retreating enemy, continue their movement to the north and to the west, having occupied in a westerly direction the right bank of the river near Stricy-Nadvornakol. On the Nadworna-Stanislau line we captured the joint railway station of Kryplin. All the bridges over the river have been blown up by the enemy.

In the region of Vorocht and the Rivers Blaly, Cheremosh and Suchavt our troops made an advance of several versts.

The supplementary statement issued this evening follows:

On the River Sereth, between the villages of Neterince and Vosovce, fierce fighting is going on, the Austrians and Germans making a series of counterattacks against the woods we occupy in the foreground of these villages. Up to now we have captured 20 officers and 1,500 men.

On the Monasterzyska-Nizniow railway line our troops have made some progress in a westerly direction and have forded the River Zlota Lipa at some points, as the bridges over the stream have all been destroyed.

Russians Repulsed on Kovel Front.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Heavy attacks have been made by the Russians at various points along the Stokhod line, in Volhynia east of Kovel, the War Office announced today. All the Russian advances were repulsed with heavy losses, it is declared. In Galicia, southeast of Brody, new engagements were developing this morning, adds the statement, which says:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: South of Smorgon there has been lively firing and patrol activity. Repeated Russian attacks were sanguinarily repulsed on the Strumen near Dubozoze and on the Stokhod near Lubieszow, Berezycze, Smolary-Searoze, and Witoniez. Near Zareoze we made two officers and 348 men prisoner as a result of counterattacks. Operations by small enemy detachments and an attempted surprise attack on the Stokhod salient east of Kovel were unsuccessful.

South of Zalocze new battles developed early this morning.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Near and southwest of Welesniow strong Russian attacks were again repulsed by a fresh counterattack. Both here and south of the Dniester the new positions ordered to be taken have been captured according to our program.

KUROPATKIN TO TURKESTAN.

Russian Commander Is Transferred from the Riga Front.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—General Alexei Kuropatkin has been appointed Governor General of Turkestan, according to a Central News dispatch from Petrograd.

General Kuropatkin, who was in chief command of the Russian forces in Manchuria at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, was appointed Commander in Chief of the Russian armies on the northern front on Feb. 28 last, succ-

Continued on Page 2.

ITALIANS PUSH ON, CAPTURE VILLAGE EAST OF GORIZIA

Pierce Strong Austrian Entrenchments to the Northeast of Monte San Michele.

GORIZIA NOT DESTROYED

King Victor Entered the City with Duke of Aosta, Whose Army Won It.

AIRSHIPS DIRECTED ATTACK

Caverns So Choked with Wounded That Foe's Gunners in Them Could Not Work Cannon.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Pushing on after occupying Gorizia the Italians on the Isonzo front have pierced the strong Austrian entrenchments northeast of Monte San Michele and near the Village of San Martino, the War Office announced today. They have occupied Boscilni, which is about six miles east of Gorizia.

More than 12,000 Austrians have been captured thus far in the offensive, according to the official account.

Gorizia has not been so badly damaged as first accounts indicated, the burning reported having been attempts by the Austrians to destroy the large quantities of stores in their depots which the sudden irruption of the Italians prevented them from attempting to remove.

King Victor is reported to have ridden beside the Duke of Aosta when, after troops of the latter's army had forced the bridge by terrific fighting, he entered the city at the head of the cavalry and cyclist division.

The official bulletin reads:

In the Gorizia area our troops continued to cross the Isonzo on the newly repaired bridge. Our cavalry and cyclists pressed forward to the east of the town at several points under heavy fire. The presence of hostile forces is reported on the heights northeast of the town, on the hills of Rosentha, and at several points along the Vertoiba line. Our cavalry charged the enemy with standards flying, inflicting heavy losses and taking several hundred prisoners.

On the Carso, after very hot fighting, our troops succeeded in piercing the strong inrenchments northeast of Monte San Michele and near the village of San Martino, and occupied Boschini.

Prisoners continue to arrive. We have counted up till now 268 officers and 12,672 men.

Yesterday the enemy attempted to relieve the pressure on the Lower Isonzo by violent attacks and heavy bombardment on various other portions of the front. Actions of this kind took place on the Tonale, in the Giudicarie and Lagarina Valleys, on the Pasubio, on Monte Cimone, in the Val Travignolo, and on the Meizli. Everywhere we maintained our positions.

A squadron of eighteen Caproni aeroplanes, escorted by Nieuport machins, raided the supply stations at Pravacina and Dorberg. More than three tons of high explosives were dropped on the railway stations and on military depots. Good results were observed. Notwithstanding the intense fire of anti-aircraft batteries and attacks by hostile aeroplanes, one of which was brought down, the squadron returned safely.

Operations Preceding City's Capture.

The operations which led up to the capture of Gorizia are described in the following official narative:

The attack began on Aug. 4 in the Monfalcone section, against Hills 85 and 121, east of Sdocca. We stormed a very powerful enemy works there, taking 143 prisoners, but the adversary had placed in abandoned trenches quantities of bombs which exploded, giving off clouds of poisonous gases, just as our troops entered the captured lines. Heavy masses of the enemy then made counterattacks and our troops, stupefied or asphyxiated by the gas, were forced to fall back to their own trenches.

On Aug. 5 the artillery sounded the enemy's whole front with the object of distracting his attention and fixing the ranges accurately. On the morning of Aug. 6 our batteries opened fire simultaneously on the rocky barrier which from Sabotino to Cavarzo defends the Isonzo and Gorizia to the west, and against Monte San Michele, which forms the northern edge of the Gorizian Carso. The artillery action of the day, long and carefully worked out, represented a perfect example of concentrated fire against fortified lines.

Thanks to our aviators and to the observations of battery officers, the positions of the enemy had all been marked off clearly on target maps, and ranges for the extension and lengthening of fire had been calculated with the greatest nicety. Thus at the appointed time a veritable tempest of shells fell in a wholly unexpected manner on the positions of the enemy, demolishing everything systematically.

Infantry columns then advanced with customary dash, well supported by a curtain of fire of our artillery, and carried the entire formidable Sabotino rampart, the point which forms the base of the Gorizia bridgehead. On the heights which cover the city to the west they stormed the defenses of Oslavia and of the summit of Hill 206, which command Graffenburg. On the plain they drove in a defensive line between the southern border of Podgora and the Isonzo. They also attacked on the right bank of the river as far as Sant Andrea. On the southern border of the Carso Italian troops captured the very strong lines on the summit of San Michele and the intrenchments running into the San Martino zone.

Finally, in the Monfalcone section a battalion of Bersaglieri cyclists from the Third, Fourth, and Eleventh Regiments after a desperate struggle stormed all the defenses on Hill 85 and held out there against violent concentrated artillery fire, repulsing furious counterattacks by Austrian infantry.

Heights West of City Stormed.

Possession of the lateral pivots of the Gorizia bridgehead being assured by the conquest of Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele, it remained to take the imposing barrier formed by the heights immediately to the west of the city. The battle ebbed and flowed incessantly for three days. The ground was fortified strongly and supported by a great number of lines of defense thrown up by the adversary close to Gorizia, an important centre, which rendered it easy to offer stubborn resistance and

enabled the Austrians to make violent counterattacks. Inch by inch, and at the cost of generous sacrifices, our infantry, with the admirable co-operation of our artillery, conquered first the crest and then the southeastern slopes of the heights and stormed innumerable trenches, gradually driving the defenders before them, notwithstanding repeated counterattacks.

As a result of all these continuous efforts all the heights on the right bank of the Isonzo, forming the bridgehead of Gorizia, and Monte San Michele on the left bank, were captured and are securely held by the Italians. The line of the Isonzo below Tolmino was assured to them and their guns, dominating Gorizia, drove out the enemy lurking among the ruins. This uninterrupted three-day fight covers with glory the troops of the Third Army, commanded by the Duke of Aosta.

Other accounts say that notwithstanding the desperate fighting around Gorizia the city itself was not burned by the Austrians or destroyed by the Italian artillery fire; nor were the inhabitants injured, these to the number of 20,000 having previously evacuated the city. It was the desire of the Italian commander, General Cadornia, to save Gorizia from destruction by the retreating Austrians, and to that end he employed strategy. After taking the mountain tops of San Michele and Sabotino, he attacked Gorizia not only from the front across the Isonzo, but also from the sides and rear.

When the Duke of Aosta, commander of the Third Army, who was present during the three days of fighting, entered the city after forcing the bridge across the river at the head of cavalry and cycle corps, Gorizia was found to be deserted save by great numbers of wounded and dying Austrians on the outskirts. The Duke was accompanied by his cousin, the King. The only damage done by the Austrians was that occasioned by their attempts to destroy military buildings filled with large quantities of supplies.

Austrians Drowned in Bridge Fight.

The fighting at the bridge across the Isonzo at Podgora, leading into Gorizia, was among the most sanguinary episodes of the war. Before this encounter the bridge had been named Death Pass. After the Italian guns had obtained command of Gorizia from the heights of Sabotino, San Michele, Monte Fortin, Monte Santo, and Basso Fortin, Italian infantry advanced toward the bridge. After the wildest fighting, in which one hundred Austrians were drowned, the bridge was taken. Entrance to the city then was comparatively easy.

The taking of Gorizia is considered of importance more for the moral effect at home and abroad than for any military value. The city occupies a point of bottom land, of which Sabotino and San Michele are giant sentinels. It is one of the more important of the cities which the Italians have long claimed as part of their heritage.

The struggle for possession of San Michele, Sabotino and other important points was attended by the unusual hardships peculiar to warfare on this front. The disputed region contains many caverns in which the Austrians concealed themselves and their cannon. The advancing Italians found evidences of heroic resistance, these places being filled with wounded Austrians, in some instances the number of the wounded in these caverns was so great that it was impossible for the Austrian artillerymen to continue the operation of their guns.

San Michele has been taken and lost by the Italians no fewer than twenty-five times. For seven months they have held half of the summit. Final possession was gained only after the capture of Sabotino, from which the Austrians commanded the crest.

Italian artillery was able to silence guns on both these positions, with the aid of twenty-four dirigible balloons, each of which carries four tons of explosives. By day and night these balloons were operated in the most daring manner. They were attacked frequently by Austrian aeroplanes, which were driven off either by Italian aeroplanes or by the guns mounted on the dirigibles. The Italians also used their dirigibles to harass the Austrians defending Gorizia, in which connection they did most effective work.

All Italy Rejoicing at Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The capture of Gorizia has caused great rejoicing throughout the peninsula. This joy is understandable when it is considered that Italy has been hammering for months at this closed door. She could have had the town at any time, but it would have been impossible to hold it permanently with the surrounding mountains in the hands of the Austrians. Another reason for not taking the city itself was that the Italians desired to keep it intact as much as possible, for the Austrians always set villages and towns on fire when they are obliged to retire from them.

The whole press declares this initiative on the Isonzo is carrying out the plan of the Allies to act together. Russia and Italy are attacking the weakest link in the Teuton chain, namely Austria, while England and France hold Germany. Thus the great drive forward proceeds.

Now Italy is prepared to continue a vigorous offensive until final victory. Her plans were delayed before by the Austrian attack in the Trentino, which is now quite checked, while Austria is obliged to keep large numbers of soldiers there.

Austrians Capture 4,100 Italians.

VIENNA, Aug. 10, (via London.)—The official statement issued from general headquarters today reads:

Owing to the situation brought about by our evacuation of the Gorizia bridgehead, the town has been given up after a sanguinary repulse of fresh Italian attacks on the Doberdo Plateau. The necessary straightening of our line was carried out unhindered by the enemy.

We have captured 4,100 Italian prisoners in the last few days.

USED SPIKED BLUDGEONS.

New Weapon in This War Found by Italians at Gorizia.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Among the Austrian weapons found in the Gorizia battlefield, says the Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency, were many bludgeons sixty centimeters, (almost two feet,) long, ringed with iron bands from which jutted enormous spikes, and at the extremity a still larger but thinner spike, in some cases twisted in the struggle. When the bludgeons were shown to Austrians they asserted they were simply alpenstocks.

"This reply," says the statement, "is proof in Italian hands that they were used by combatants, and dozens of them bear the names of their owners."

SMOKED FOE FROM CAVES.

800 Men and 20 Large Guns Captured in One Cavern by Italians.

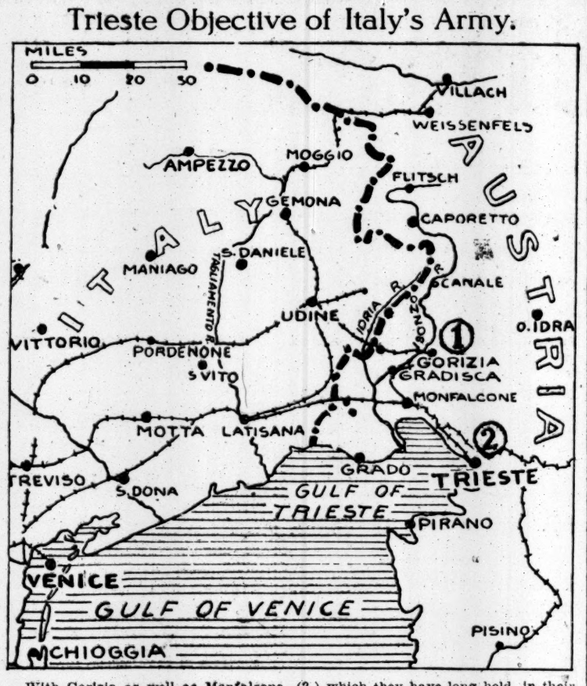
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—"The army that succeeds in battering down the defenses of the Isonzo will be justly able to boast itself the first army in the world." This judgment, attributed to the late Lord Kitchener during his visit to the Italian front is cited with proud satisfaction in the Italian press today.

Accounts of the battle still filtering through are necessarily of a fragmentary character, but suffice to reveal what a glowing chapter will be contributed to the history of the great war when the story of the fall of Gorizia can be fully told. Its outstanding feature on the Austrian side would seem to be a stubborn struggle, kept up till the very last, from hundreds of caverns, wherein vast subterranean halls had been excavated, serving at once as huge munitions depots and as lodgment for thousands of men.

From one of these great tortuous grottoes on Podgora Heights, 800 Hungarians with hand bombs and machine guns maintained a stiff, untiring fight throughout a whole day and night and until noon on the next day. Even then they resisted passively for several hours more until they were at the point of suffocation from big straw and petroleum fires which were lighteed at the entrances of the cave. Twenty large guns, all in excellent condition, were secured at this spot, besides many tons of ammunition.

Trieste Objective of Italy's Army.



With Gorizia as well as Monfalcone, (2,) which they have long held, in their possession, the advance of the Italians to Trieste is expected to make relatively rapid progress. They have already taken a village six miles to the east of Gorizia.

FRENCH PUSH AHEAD ON SOMME FRONT

Gain North of the Hem Wood in a Day of Comparatively Little Activity.

MAKE MANY AIR ATTACKS

Berlin Asserts That Both British and French Forces Have Suffered a Check.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Further progress for the French troops north of Hem Wood in the Somme sector is announced in an official statement issued by the French War Office today. Rain and mist have impeded the operations.

South of the river a German reconnaissance, using liquid fire, was dispersed by the French infantry fire, west of Vermandovillers.

Only intermittent cannonading in the neighborhood of Fleury, Vaux and Chapitre is reported from the Verdun sector.

Fifteen battles in the air took place yesterday on the Somme front. One German aeroplane is reported to have been destroyed and two forced to descend inside the French lines. French machines dropped 413 bombs on various railroad stations.

Only minor operations have taken place on the British front.

The day bulletin of the French War Office reads:

North of the River Somme French troops last night made progress in the country to the north of Hem Wood, increasing at the same time to 100 the number of prisoners made yesterday in this region. Furthermore, we captured six machine guns. The operations were hindered by the rain and fog.

South of the River Somme a German reconnoitring party, which was endeavoring to reach our lines by means of flaming liquids, was dispersed by our fire at a point to the west of Vermandovillers.

On the right bank of the River Meuse there has been intermittent bombardments in the region of Fleury, Vaux, and Chapitre.

In the Vosges a surprise attack on the part of the enemy, preceded by a bombardment, upon a salient of our lines to the northwest of Altkirch was without success and resulted in losses to the assailants.

On the Somme front French aviators yesterday delivered fifteen attacks. A German machine was brought down between Fay and Vermandovillers. Two others were compelled to descend, after engagements with French machines, in the region of Combles. During the day of Aug. 9 and the night of Aug. 9-10, French aerial squadrons took part in the following bombing operations.

Ninety bombs thrown down on railroad stations on the front between Lassigny and Combres; 138 shells on the station at Dugny; 40 at Appilly; 3 8shells thrown down upon a battery in action in the region of Noyon; 15 upon the railroad station at Bazancourt; 92 upon the stations of Spincourt and Thiaucilers and on surrounding bivouacs, a total of 413 projectiles.

The day report of the British War Office says:

Last night was generally quiet along our front, except for heavy shelling of our trenches east of Trones Wood.

Northwest of Pozieres we made further progress, gaining all our local objectives, which are now being consolidated. Seventy-two prisoners were taken.

South of Arras we raided a sap of the enemy and inflicted several casualties. A similar attempt by the enemy against our trenches northwest of Hulluch met with no success.

The enemy exploded a mine south of Loos with no effect.

The night communication says:

The position is unchanged along the whole of the British front. Some parties of the enemy advancing against our lines southward of Martinpuich were effectively dealt with by our trench mortars and machine guns, and no hostile attack developed.

Our aeroplanes continued bombing operations against enemy billets and other points of military importance.

In the course of many aerial combats yesterday several enemy machines were driven down in hostile territory. Three of our machines have not returned.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Attacks by the British and the French on the German lines in the Somme region yesterday and last night were repulsed, according to today's Army Headquarters statement, which reads:

Artillery fighting between the Ancre and the Somme is continuing with great intensity. British attempts at attacks near Bazentin-le-Petit were suppressed by our fire.

The number of unwounded British prisoners that have fallen into our hands since Aug. 8 has increased to 13 officers and 500 men.

Between Maurepas and the Somme eight stubborn French attacks during the afternoon and night failed.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) no infantry activity is reported, apart from minor handgrenade engagements.

In an aerial fight and through anti-aircraft gunfire two enemy aeroplanes were shot down south of Bapaume and one south of Lille, one near Lens, and one near Saarsburg, in Lorraine.

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS,

Our soldiers on the border will be glad to have The New York Times sent to them regularly. Daily and Sunday, per month 75 cents, postpaid. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

VICTORY ABOVE PEACE, HUNGARIANS DEMAND

Leaders Pledge War to the Last Man Before Aims of Rumanians Are Considered.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10, (via London.)—A telegram from Budapest says that Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the new Independence Party, speaking in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, asserted it would be in the interests of peace if the Government would make a declaration in regard to the war aims of the monarchy and the conditions demanded for terminating the struggle. Although he desired a speedy peace, he wished it to be a lasting one.

Referring to Rumania and the aspirations supposed to be cherished there for possession of Transylvania, the Count said: "So long as a Hungarian breathes we shall fight uswervingly for the integrity of Hungary and the defense of Transylvania."

Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Opposition, who has accepted the program of Count Karolyi, said he saw the best guarantee of lasting peace in the strengthening of the monarchy's alliance.

Premier Tisza said in reply he desired only to state, as was known, that a very noisy section of the Rumanian press had done everything possible since the outbreak of the war to involve Rumania in war with Austria-Hungary. The Premier added that the ridiculous calumny that Count Karolyi desired peace at any price and a separate peace with Russia had made a certain impression on Rumanian public opinion and on the Entente Powers. He declared emphatically his agreement with Count Karolyi's view that so long as a Hungarian was left alive the Hungarian nation would resist to the utmost any attack upon the integrity.

"I do not speak here of Rumania, where today we confront the hostile tendency of irresponsible elements," he continued. "I speak of our enemies and of the fact that we must wage war further if we wish to defend our integrity, for this war is directed against our integrity. It is openly avowed that the partition of the monarchy, and especially of the Hungarian State, is the object aimed at. So long as we face such a situation we shall not speak in this House of peace, but of victory.

"Everybody knows we did not begin this war. The whole world knows that even in the days before the declaration of war and since then, during the course of the war, we have always been ready for honorable peace. The task for the present moment is to make every exertion for victory."

It is possible that the intelligence conveyed in the foregoing dispatch was severely censored before it reached Amsterdam, for, as it stands, it shows a complete change in the somewhat pacifist attitude of Count Michael Karolyi. Still, the threatening attitude of Rumania or, more likely, pressure from Vienna, inspired by Berlin, may have somewhat modified the aims and ambitions of the Independence and 48 Party brought into existence a month ago by Karolyi.

On that occasion the Count accused Premier Tisza of having delivered the old United Independence Party "bound and gagged to Austria," and added that the new Independence Party would demand two things:

"An independent Hungarian Army and the immediate conclusion of peace without territorial aggrandizement. These will be the two crucial points to be fought for, the separation of the army from that of Austria and Germany and the conclusion of peace in the interests of Hungary, thus saving the country from invasion and further sacrifice. Hungarian war aims have been already achieved, for they had only one object, and that was to warn Serbia that she could not lay claim to any Hungarian territory and that her agitation must therefore cease."

It was then the intention of the leader of the new party to draw up his program during the remainder of the recess which ended Aug. 7 and to appoint speakers to launch the propaganda in the Chamber.

A month ago Count Michael Karolyi frankly told an acquaintance that, whatever the result of the war, Austria would be so bound to Germany that it would find it necessary to establish a political directorship in order to secure its debt and that Hungary had no intention of sacrificing her autonomy for the benefit of Austria.

In summing up the aims of the new party this acquaintance of the Count wrote as follows in the Corriere della Sera of Milan:

"Nobody in this country has such immense influence over the people and the Hungarian section of the army as Karolyi has. The present Government will not listen to the advice of the party, the whole nation will rise as one man, and the Government will have to go or do as they are told to do. The nation will stand behind Karolyi, the Socialists are with him, and so are the peasants, as the Government and Austria know very well. The war must be over before next Winter, for the nation is sick and tired of it."

The use of "'48" in the name of the new party was considered a clever stroke on the part of Karolyi, both in Budapest and Rome, for most of the troops opposing Italy on the Isonzo front are Hungarians, and '48 symbolizes the revolt of Hungary, as well as that of Piedmont against Austrian domination in 1848.

MORE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

Fifth Contingent of Troops Is Landed at Brest.

BREST, Aug. 10.—Another contingent of Russian troops has been landed here. The soldiers received an enthusiastic welcome.

The first Russian troops to land in France arrived at Marseilles April 20, having sailed half way around the world from Vladivostok. They were followed by three other contingents, and, after a short rest, were sent into the trenches in the Champagne district.

Nothing has been made public officially as to the numbers of this Russian expeditionary force, but unofficial estimates have placed the strength of the first contingent at not less than 20,000 men. The earlier arrivals had no arms and were equipped by the French.

GERMANS RECKLESS ONLY IN ATTACKING

At Other Times, Says English Writer, Kaiser's Commanders Are Careful of Their Men.

OFFICERS NOT IN TRENCHES

But Soldiers Are Told Where to Find Them When They Require Inspiring Courage.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 9.—There is no doubt at all that, as a fighting man, the German knows his business thoroughly and performs it with great skill, courage, and discipline. He had the advantage over the British in an enormous reserve and highly trained officers and, although this advantage is rapidly disappearing, he still has, I imagine, more than enough for his needs now and to the end of the war, for he has been careful to keep his best brains out of danger.

He can call upon a great store of professional and scientific knowledge to direct the machinery of this business of destruction and to organize the lines of his war machine. In minute detail of organization and in the driving machinery behind it the German high command is masterly, and there is not a soldier in the Kaiser's armies who is not well equipped and well fed, unless the British guns do not permit supplies to come up. Enormous attention is paid to the morale of the men by organizing concerts, religious services and beer parties behind the lines, so that they shall be kept cheerful, and the news of the world is especially edited for them. With that point of view in mind, the German high command is careful of the lives of its men until the day comes when they have to be flung ruthlessly forward in wave after wave against the guns of the Allies.

Again and again I have described the spaciousness and depth and comfort of the German dugouts. That is a part of the system of life-saving, and the divisional commanders set their men to work and keep them at work in a way which the British would call slave driving. At Ovilliers some of them had six or eight rooms communicating with each other, and two separate stories. The rooms were as large as fifteen by thirty feet, furnished with spring beds, carpets, washing arrangements with water laid on, electric lights, tapestries to keep out the draughts, and other luxuries.

One of the dugouts at Ovilliers had nine entrances, with beds for 110 men, thirty-four bedrooms and a mess, and with a cookhouse containing three big boilers.

German Subterranean.

But it is not only in the trenches and in places like Ovilliers that the Germans dig so industriously. Far behind their lines, wherever the British long range guns can reach them, they have these elaborate subterranean shelters, deeper and stronger than most of the British, and much greater accommodation. It means incessant work, but it is work that saves life and the Germans do not begrudge it and have no special pride in taking risks. That is good generalship and good soldiering, but it does not save them. A continuous artillery fire such as the British are employing at present is frightfully destructive of human life and no amount of digging will safeguard it. During all the many months the British artillery has been increasing its weight of metal, the Germans have been suffering great losses and the strain upon the nerves and morale of the men has been severe. This is certain, not only from the statements of German prisoners, but from the new instructions issued as late as July 16, which refer to the treatment of the great numbers of wounded and the terrible conditions of the present fighting.

The German mind is busy with the problem of its dead. It goes to great risk and trouble to remove its dead from the fields, because the living men who follow are disheartened and terrified by the sight of so many corpses on their way up. Search out under a heavy shell fire to collect them, even though many searchers may join the dead, and their bodies are put into mortuary chambers like the one found by the British a few days ago at Pozières. It was filled with dead bodies, waiting to be taken away on a light railway which runs up to the place, but the German artillery fired upon this mortuary and set it on fire.

I have said that they keep their best brains out of danger. This is true even when the brains are second best. It is very seldom that any officer over the rank of Captain is found in the front line trenches, and the officers of higher rank remain well in the background.

Lately, during a British attack, orders had been given that the officers and non-commissioned of commanding companies and platoons should visit their trenches at night "so that the men may see or hear their commanders." It is all very naïve and reveals that curious lack of humor which characterizes the German war lord.

"The men," say these instructions, "should be instructed as to the whereabouts of their commanding officer and know where to go if they feel that they require inspiring with courage. To stimulate courage and foster a feeling of confidence and spirit of resistance, these should be the first duties of the officers in the front line. At all events, in the present circumstances, courage rather than tactical theory is the essence of a true leader."

To give their men courage in the hours when these German soldiers, who are brave men, might well give way to terror, the German chemists manufactured tabloids with which they drug them. There is no doubt of this, because many of these drugs have been found by a friend of mine, a medical officer of the Kentish men, who helped to take some trenches north of Pozières a few days ago. They contained ether and opium in sufficient quantity to intoxicate the strongest man. In the Germans, it is good stuff before a counterattack.

The German organization is remarkably good. It does not neglect the spiritual or physical side of their soldiers. It provides them with songbooks and prayerbooks as well as with food and drink. It has never revealed a shortage of shells. Its gunners are wonderfully quick to get onto the targets, when the infantry calls for help, by sending up signals of distress.

In all the machines of war, and in the fine art of keeping up the pride of their men, the German war lords and high officers show a real genius, but they cannot bring the dead men back to life nor hide the agonies of all their wounded. They blink at the fact that the British troops have broken their second line and hammered them with terrific blows and reached out far with the their long-range guns to destroy them behind their lines.

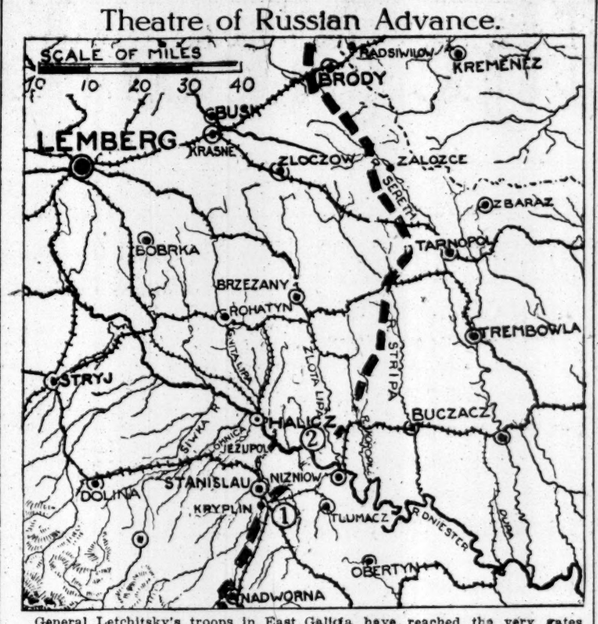
Germans Ready for Retreat.

I know that on the eve of the British attack all instructions were prepared for a general retreat, with every detail ready, in case the British troops should break through on a wide front. That is a confession of deep apprehension. It shows that they were expecting defeat and preparing for it. It is a state of mind not expressed, in an order of the day, issued by the German Emperor a few days ago and found on one of his own officers captured to the north of Pozières:

"To the leaders of the troops of the First Army," says the Kaiser, "I express from the bottom of my heart my deep appreciation and my imperial recognition of the splendid achievement in the warding off of the Anglo-French mass attacks on July 30. They have accomplished with German faithfulness what I and their country expected from them. God help them further."

Since then ground to the north of Pozières has been captured and today there has been fierce fighting and furprogress made by the British troops toward Guillemont.

Theatre of Russian Advance.



General Letchitsky's troops in East Galicia have reached the very gates of Stanislau, having seized the station at Kryplin (1), three miles south of the city, on the railroad from Nadworna. North of the Dniester they have crossed the Zlota Lipa River above its junction with the larger stream (2) and are approaching Halicz. The Zlota Lipa was their most formidable natural obstacle on the way to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The heavy dotted line shows the approximate position of the battle front from Brody down.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE NEARING HALICZ

Continued from Page 1.

ceeding General Nicholas Ruzsky. The front under his command included the Riga-Dvinsk line, where severe fighting had been going on since the beginning of the Russian offensive under General Brustiloff in the south, but no sustained offensive movement on either the German or Russian side developed.

Before taking command on the northern front General Kuropatkin was acting as Chief of the Russian Grenadier Corps.

AIR FIGHT OVER BALTIC.

Two Russian Seaplanes Attack Three Germans, Force One Down.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—The War Office today gave out the following:

On the Baltic Sea on Aug. 9 an aerial fight took place between two of our seaplanes and three enemy seaplanes. Our Lieutenant Garkovenko, drawing near an enemy machine, fired at it with his machine gun and forced the German to land on the shore. We suffered no losses or damage.

READY TO QUIT LEMBERG.

City's Evacuation Foreshadowed by Bothmer's Chief of Staff.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11.—A Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post says that, in order to calm the population in alicia, General Bardoloff, who is General Count von Bothmer's Chief of Staff, has issued a statement through the newspaper correspondents attached to the Austro-German headquarters that Lember "is not immediately menaced" by the Russians, and that whenever Lember is menaced the army authorities will take the proper steps to care for the civilians.

The General conveyed the impression to the correspondents, according to this dispatch, that the evacuation of Lemberg was not very distant.

PRESIDENT FOR WAR, APPELMANN WROTE

Vermont Professor's Reply to Famous Rohrbach Letter Indicated "Catastrophe" Near.

EXPECTED SUSSEX BREAK

Writing to Berlin in April, He Predicted Clash with Germany, and Japan Ready to Act.

THE TIMES published on April 5 a letter written by Dr. Paul Rohrbach of Berlin to Dr. A. H. Appelmann, Professor of German in the University of Vermont, in the course of which Professor Rohrbach, who is an authority on Far Eastern affairs and has been described as a semi-official mouthpiece of the German Government, discussed future American-Japanese relations from the German standpoint. He said that in the event of war between the two countries Germany's attitude would be one of "very benevolent neutrality" on the side of Japan, so as to make it easier for Japan to beat America." He also discussed the preparedness agitation in this country and said he doubted very much if American preparation for possible war was to be considered as a move favorable to German interests.

Yesterday THE TIMES received from British sources in London Dr. Appelmann's reply to Dr. Rohrbach's letter. The reply was written at Burlington, Vt., on April 14 and was addressed to "Mr. H. Appelmann, Herzleke, Kr. Meppen, Hannover." The letter inclosed was to Dr. Rohrbach. The original Rohrbach communication was subsequently made the basis of a vigorous attack on hyphenated Americanism by Colonel Roosevelt.

The answer of Dr. Appelmann to Dr. Rohrbach, as translated in London, is as follows:

"Accept my thanks for your 'Weltpolitisches Wanderbuch,' which I have read with the greatest interest. It is strange that we were in Quebec at almost the same time and made almost the same trips (St. Anne de Beaupre, &c.), even though you were traveling from east to west, while I was following a reversed route of travel.

"I have translated your 'Zum Weltvolk hindurch' into English, but as yet have not succeeded in placing the work, something which is not at all surprising considering the political opinion of most of the publishers.

"I have received your letters (original and one copy) regarding the position to be taken by German-Americans towards America's preparedness policy and have obeyed the instructions in this matter. A (second) copy must have fallen into the hands of the English, for on the 5th of April there appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES a translation of the letter that soon made the rounds of all the newspapers and magazines. As may easily be imagined, the passage on 'Japan and America' was received with mixed feelings and brought me all kinds of 'expressions of amiability.' That naturally left me calm, but I protested against the shamelessness of THE TIMES in publishing a private letter. This protest, which also was supported by German newspapers, as I expected, had no success at all.

Did Not Fear Criticism.

"Demands were made that I be at once dismissed from my position and expelled from the country; and I received the craziest kinds of messages. The President of our university was asked in letters to take the necessary steps for my dismissal. He has not done so, and will not be apt to do it, as he is a really neutral American, an independent thinker, and an honest judge who valiantly defends the freedom of academic teaching and study often emphasized and so rarely guaranteed here. It is true that the excitement has not newly died down as yet, but I have no fear of anything. You were naturally made still more famous through this 'incident' (really fameux in this case, isn't it: celebre; it will soon be wiped out, however,) than you were already. As a matter of course, the trouble-making press has made great capital out of this affair in connection with the present political situation, about which I wish to give you at least some hints in closing; this may be the last letter that I shall be able to send you for a long time.

"I am afraid we are at present standing directly before the catastrophe, if the more prudent elements in the Senate and the House do not succeed at the last moment in staying the arm of the President and his pro-British advisers. The press (about nine-tenths) interprets the German note on the Sussex as an admission by Germany that the ships in question, also the Sussex, with Americans on board, have been torpedoed without warning, and deduce a casus belli therefrom. The masses do not want war, but the industrial and money trusts that are interested out of financial reasons certainly do. The history of the United States teaches that war-always was the surest way for the nation's chief again to swing himself into the Presidential saddle. Thus far I have held Wilson's character far too pure to allow him ever to undertake such a step. If, however, he really should not shrink from this terrible method, then, as I have always calculated up to now, he would only use it in the Summer of 1916, and, indeed, after the Senate and the House are adjourned. From all appearance, however, the situation is developing more rapidly than, (possibly,) it was plotted to do. The latest developments in Mexico, that make Carranza appear almost openly as America's opponent will surely be a good warning to the United States of America not to be in too much haste, and will allow Germany to gain time.

"Also, the people in Washington will not overlook the fact that Japan is following with Mexican affair with more than curious eyes, and awaits with constantly increasing interest a possible conflict between America and Germany and is busy in this sense through its exceedingly active press. I believe, furthermore, that such a conflict between Germany and America—with everything taken into consideration—would be of greater injury to the United States than to Germany, provided that it furnished the help that the Allies would demand. This is often enough discussed in the somewhat calmer organs, that, however, are always shouted down by the loud-voiced ones in the strife, and I think that these considerations will be of capital importance in arriving at the final decision, for the [this] world is ruled by profit alone.

Taft Spoke of Hughes.

"So far as the Presidential election is concerned, I conclude from a two-hour private conversation that I had with ex-President Taft yesterday (Sunday) that Wilson and Roosevelt will both strive equally hard for the throne, but still ex-President Taft is fully convinced that neither of the two will be elected and that the Republican Party, with Hughes, New York, or Fairbanks, Indiana, as its candidate, will win the victory. Taft himself will not be a candidate. He considers a peaceful solution of the submarine boat controversy between America and Germany as quite possible in case slight concessions be made on both sides, and some signs along that line are given to Mr. Wilson. Wilson certainly wavers from one side to the other all the time, and finds it a hard task to extricate himself from complications.

"That's the way things look here at present. As far as the war situation and the war sentiment is concerned, the pro-bello shouters are in the ascendency, qualitatively, not numerically—quantitatively. Nevertheless, I am still placing great hopes in the, 'last parleys,' quae deus bene vertat."

In a letter to his family, dated Burlington, April 18, Professor Appelmann remarked that he seemed to be an object of special attention on the part of the British censor and that it almost seemed as if the British had some one working for them on this side of the ocean and making a second inspection of his mail, as letters coming to him from Europe arrived a day or two later than those addressed to two seamen staying with him and which evidently came over in the same steamer. He also refers to the first Rohrbach letter as having been printed "in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the greatest newspaper in this country." The professor lays emphasis on his love for America, but points out that as he is not an American citizen he cannot be charged not to put Germany first and the United States second.

Writing to a woman friend in Germany under date of March 11, 1916, Professor Appelmann also complains about the English "sea robbers," and prays to God that the day may come when the Germans will be able to take vengeance on the English, especially as those in the United States hate them more bitterly than the Germans at home, because of having been subjected to so much abuse at the hands of the English. He refers to his efforts to aid the cause of the Central Powers through writing articles for publication in this country, and in general leaves the impression of having been sent especially to the United States to make propaganda for the Fatherland.

SAYS HE SIGHTED U-BOAT.

Deutschland Was Off Grand Banks, Norwegian Captain Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The German submarine Deutschland, which sailed from Baltimore for Bremen, it is reported, was sighted on Sunday night last off the Grand Banks by the Norwegian steamship Meteor, which arrived here today.

Captain Johnson of the Meteor on his last trip out from Baltimore, bound for England, encountered the Deutschland going into Baltimore. What he saw of the vessel at that time makes him positive of his identification of the submarine which he sighted off the Grand Banks.

The Meteor was in the regular steamship lanes, making for Philadelphia, when she sighted the U-boat.

It was getting dark at the time the submersible was encountered. The submarine circled around the Norwegian steamship and then resumed her eastward course.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The success, or better, perhaps, the extent of the success of Italy, grows as the reports of the operations which resulted in the fall of Gorizia become more full. Here the Italians have dealt the Austrians a staggering blow. The number of Austrian prisoners who have fallen into their hands has already reached a division, and as the Italians advance this number is constantly growing.

There is no positive indication as yet as to just what the Italian plan of campaign will be. That the Gorizia success will be pushed as rapidly and as strongly as the Italians are able is certain. Away from the mountains, and in a country which, while hilly, is generally level, the going, after the mountains in which practically all of the Italian fighting has taken place, will be comparatively easy. The only move the Italians seem to have made since Gorizia fell has been toward the south.

The Isonzo River makes a big bend or salient south of Gorizia, the apex of which is near Gradisca, from which point the sides fall back to the northeast an dsoutheast. This salient is cut off by a good road from Gorizia to Monfalcone, both of which points are in Italian hands. Within this salient is found a part of the Carso Plateau and the Plateau of Doberdo. Inasmuch as the first move of the Italians has been south, it seems from present indications that it is their intention to advance along the Gorizia-Monfalcone highway and cut the neck of the salient. This will either cut off the force of Austrians who have been defending the Doberdo Plateau or force them out of the salient by the squeezing process. The battle line of the Italians will then be straightened out and will run almost due south from Gorizia. The real conquest of Istria will then be begun with the advance to Trieste well under way.

Such a move was, of course, impossible while the Austrians still held the Gorizia bridgehead. Forces who are fighting straddling a river must have quick and reary access to both banks, being able to cross and recross at will without interference in order that they may battle successfully. The distances in Istria are short compared to those in other theatres, and, as the Italians are thoroughly awake to their opportunity, we may soon see the Austrians hurled back from the Isonzo as we have seen them going back in Galicia before the Russians.

While the main move of the Italians will naturally be toward the south on account of Trieste, there will probably be another move toward the north with the idea of clearing out the Isonzo from Tolmino southward. This operation should not be difficult, nor should it take a very long time to accomplish. The Austrians defending the river north of Gorizia are now taken in flank and can be turned out of position. This owuld straighten out the line all the way from Tolmino to the sea and open the way to more ready communications between the two wings of the Italian Army. Italy's next move will be anxiously awaited, for not until they have committed themselves along one line or the other will the plan of campaign commence to unfold.

The Russian campaign against Lemberg is in full swing. The rate of the Russian advance in the last two days is remarkable and shows the demoralized condition of the forces by which they are opposed. The Germans, of course, are giving a good account of themselves and resisting further advances in the territory they are guarding with the same determination which has marked all of their fighting. It is being demonstrated, however, that even with strong German contingents interspersed among them, the Austrians are not able to meet the Russians on even terms. I said the other day that in military organizations one rotten apple will spoil a barrel. No better proof of this could be asked than that the Austrians in the vicinity of the Dniester River, though numbering in their midst a considerable proportion of Germans, are failing miserably to check the Russian advance.

Wednesday morning the Russians were within fifteen miles of Stanislau. During that day they advanced against an active enemy fully seven miles over a wide front. Yesterday they again advanced five miles, so that when last night closed they were but three miles from the city. The advance of Wednesday to Tysmienitza and the taking of the railroad from this point to Nizniow opened the way wide for the advance that was reported yesterday. The only thing that stood in their way was the small river Varone, on which Tysnicnitza is situated. This was far from proving an obstacle. The Russians never hesitated, but forced the crossing of the river at once and, using the railroad where possible, pushed on to Kryplin.

This town is the most important from a railroad standpoint of any in that district. It is the junction of the road from Stanislau to Kolomea with the Monasterzyska-Nisniow road. By this one stroke, therefore, the Russians have paralyzed the entire system of Austrian railroads in the whole district south of the Dniester River. It is not certain as yet whether the Russian force which reached Kryplin is the main Russian force or whether it is merely a strong detachment of Cossacks. More probably it is the latter as it does not seem that the main Russian body has had the time to move forward such a distance. It appears that this is simply a wedge driven forward against Stanislau for the sole purpose of cutting the railroad lines to the south.

North of the Dniester there has also been a marked advance, an advance too that will prove most embarrassing to the Austrians somewhat later. In the forenoon the Russians who had been operating against the Koropiec line, forced their way across the Monasterzyska-Nisniow road to the mouth of the Zlota Lipa River. In the late afternoon, they forded the river and took possession of part of the western bank. This river is the strongest position remaining to the Austrians between the Stripa, where they are now, and Lemberg. Because of its high banks with almost perpendicular sides it is an easy position to defend with every advantage against the offense. The Russian success destroys this position before it is taken up as now it can be outflanked, and turned as soon as it is reached. The Russians are now well on their way to Jezupol and Halicz with nothing between them and the latter town but one small unimportant and easily forded stream. As I said yesterday these two cities are the southern gates to Lemberg. With them in Russian hands the fall of the Galician capital is practically assured.

It is noticeable that with the exception of what may be termed holding actions north of the Galician border Russia and Italy are exerting all of their strength against Austria. Whether this has any particular meaning or not no one can tell. It seems, however, that the Allies are trying to even the tables on the Teutons; that is, ust as Germany tried to eliminate from the war first France and then Russia, so the Allies are trying to eliminate Austria. This may be pure coincidence, the fighting taking place against Austria because the Austrians ar easier to beat than the Germans. But whether by accident or design, the result seems about to be achieved.

Austria is taking most of the blows and yielding something with each blow. To just what extent she can be made to yield will be known more definitely by the end of the month, when the Russians will have done their worst to the Stripa line and Italy will have shown to what extent she is able to profit by her success on the Isonzo.

GREEKS ASK AMERICA TO HELP THEIR CAUSE

Conservative Leaders Issue an Appeal Denouncing the Action of the Allies.

ATHENS, July 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Agamemnon Schliemann, member of the Greek Chamber of Deputies and former Greek Minister to Washington, after a conference with the leaders of the late Government has issued a statement embodying the point of view of the Greek Conservative Party regarding the recent intervention of the Powers in Greek affairs. In the statement, which was issued in English, Schliemann says that the chief demands of the three Powers were the dissolution of the Greek Parliament and the proclamation of new elections. He denounces the idea that Deputies chosen during a foreign naval and military occupation of over half of Greece "can honestly represent the will of the nation expressed unhampered by the influence of foreign bayonets."

"Since the beginning of the war," Schleman Says, "Greece has been benevolently neutral toward the Allied Powers—not just simply neutral. One might say without fear of exaggeration that Greece has done everything but fight on the side of the Allies! But it is not enough that the Allied

TREATY NEWS LEAK TO BE INVESTIGATED

Senator Stone Denounces Publication of Terms of Danish Islands Purchase.

DANES TALK OF COERCION

Hints in Folkething Debate That United States Might Take Islands by Force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, denounced today in the Senate those responsible for the publication of the summary of the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indian Islands for $25,000,000.

Mr. Stone pointed out that President Wilson, in transmitting the treaty to the Senate, had stated that the Danish Government had requested that the terms of the treaty be kept secret until the two Governments agreed to promulgate them.

The Missouri Senator called for an investigation into the manner in which the treaty became public, and said he would make a formal demand for an inquiry when the Senate had its next executive session. It was hard for him to believe, he said, that any Senator of the United States would give the treaty to the public in the face of the Danish Government's stipulation, backed by the President.

"A Senator who would so utterly disregard the rules of the Senate and defy the request of the President of the United States deserves the scorn of the Senate," added Mr. Stone. He held that secrecy as to the terms of the treaty was particularly important because "we know that a similar treaty was negotiated with Denmark some years ago and it has been currently reported as an open secret that a foreign Government used its influence to prevent its ratification in Denmark."

He did not know, he said, that this was the reason the special request for secrecy was made in this case, but when two sovereignties made a request of that character, "the Senate ought to adhere strictly to the rule of confidence."

Borah to Fight It.

The publication of the summary of the treaty brought to light that the treaty's ratification would be opposed in the Senate mainly on account of the price, which is several times greater than the price for which Denmark agreed to sell the islands to this Government fourteen years ago. Senator Borah of Idaho, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, probably will lead the opposition. He made no secret of his intention to try to defeat the agreement when it came up for action.

Mr. Borah characterized the treaty as a real estate deal. He contended that the publication of it illustrated how inadvisable it was to consider treaties in secret. Executive sessions of the Senate, where treaties and nominations were considered, had become a relic of antiquity, he said, and should be dispensed with. It would have been a credit to dignity, even honor, said Senator Borah, in a passing reference to the Nicaraguan treaty, if its details had been known before it was ratified. If the American people had known all the circumstances of its making it would never have been declared for ratification.

In view of the fact that the details of the treaty have become known, an effort will be made to obtain ratification without delay. Senator Stone indicated that it might be brought up for consideration by the Senate next week, and certainly it would be ratified before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

$184 an Acre for Islands.

"I want to know what is the great demand for the buying of these islands now," said Senator Borah, when he was asked what his course toward the treaty would be. "Under the terms of the treaty we are to allow certain concessions and pay $25,000,000 for the islands. In other words, we are to pay $184,160 per square mile, or $184 per acre for all the islands, including Government and private.

"The most valuable land purchased by the United States in recent years was that of the Panama Canal. We acquired 25,000 square miles for which we paid $90 per acre. In other words, this Government, at this time, with its debts piling up, is asked to pay five times as much for these islands, which are of no commercial value.

"I ask the question and no one has answered it. We are going to pay more than three times the highest price Denmark ever asked for the islands and five times as much as they wished to sell them for in 1902.

"It looks to me as if Denmark needed this particular sum of money and that the price is not founded upon the value of the islands but the necessity of the Danish Government for this particular sum of money."

The statement has been made that Germany has demanded that Denmark pay $22,400,000 as an indemnity for permitting British warships to pass through Danish waters.

The abstract of the treaty published this morning is believed to have been made from one of the twenty-five numbered copies sent to the Senate on Tuesday by the State Department, with a letter transmitting a request of the Danish Government that the terms of the convention be withheld until the two Governments agreed to promulgate them. The department's communication reached the Senate in executive session on Tuesday and was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

DANISH LEGISLATORS IN DEBATE ON TREATY

Hints of Dissolving Rigsdag if Sale Is Not Ratified—Women Shout, "We Will Not Sell."

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10.—The first reading of the bill providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was taken up in the Folkething, the lower house of the Rigsdag, today, and will be continued tomorrow. It is believed that the Folkething will adopt the measure, owing to the fact that the Radical and Socialistic Parties, which have a majority, favor the sale.

On the other hand, the Landsthing, or upper house, it is thought, is opposed to the measure, the Left Party having lined up the Conservatives, who desire to postpone consideration of the matter.

During the discussion today there was much excitement in the house, and some women among the spectators shouted, "We will not sell!"

Several of the Ministers took part in the debate, and the statement was made in behalf of the Government that neither domestic nor economic considerations, but the international situation had brought the question to a head, and that if the sale was rejected the Government would dissolve the Rigsdag and appeal to the country.

The Finance Minister, Edward Brandes, intimated that the Government had no alternative but to accede to the desire of the United States.

The Foreign Minister, Erik de Scavenius, in opening the debate, recommended ratification of the sale. He denied that the Government was forced to sell, and added that the Government had not favored the sale of the islands because of the favorable purchase price, but because retention of the islands might possibly involve Denmark in international complications. It was for the Rigsdag now to make a final decision.

J. C. Christensen, ex-Premier and leader of the Left Party, was unable to believe, he said, as rumored, that Denmark was forced to sell or that there was any international danger, as such belief would b ean insult to the United States. The proposal to sell the islands, he declared, was not only a surprise, but had come as a coup de main, and in the opinion of his party nothing should be decided during the war or until after the elections.

The leaders of the Radical and Socialist parties said their parties favored the sale, but the Socialist leader advocated the taking of a plebiscite of the people of the islands, if that were possible.

The Conservative leader strongly opposed the sale, declaring that a majority of his party was against it.

The Minister of Finance emphasized the international considerations which had precipitated the matter and declared that dissolution of the Rigsdag would follow rejection of the measure. Neither consideration of a domestic nature in the islands, nor economic gain had been the deciding factor, he said, in 1913, the Government received an offer for the purchase of the islands, but declined to sell as it had no desire to lower the Danish colors anywhere without cogent reasons, he declared.

Those who opposed the sale, he continued, had an easy task because the Government was unable to unveil its chief arguments in favor of the sale. What shoul dbe done, for instance, if the United States took possession of the islands, he asked. Should Denmark declare war against the United States or appeal to Europe?

The Government felt bound to submit to the desire of a great State, he said. He also said the Government regretted that the colors had to be lowered, but when a hurricane was blowing, one had to run before it. He concluded by warning the House that responsibility for forcing elections and the consequences a postponement might involve would fall upon the Rigsdag.

It would be a serious matter, Foreign Minister de Scavenius declared, if the sale were postponed and he emphasized that with regard to foreign affairs the Rigsdag as at present constituted was fully competent to make a decision.

G. O. P. WINS BALL GAME.

Deocratic Congressmen Defeated by Score of 18 to 13.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The annual House baseball game went Republican today by a score of 18 to 13. It was the first Democratic defeat in four years.

The Republican representatives boasted after the game that their well-balanced team was responsible for the victory, but the Democrats laid it at the door of a country Chautauqua meeting. They said the star pitcher, Representative Yates Webb of North Carolina, who for years had held the Republicans at his mercy, fell over a bench while reaching out to shake hands with an admirer after a speech in Virginia yesterday and badly sprained his left arm.

The Republicans appeared to be in better condition than their opponents. They used only nine men, though they frequently changed positions. Representative Sydney Mudd, their Maryland pitcher, starred. He made two runs, three hits, six put-outs, and seven assists, and struck out six men. Only once, in the sixth inning, was he batted hard. Democrats then scored seven runs. After that Johnson, of South Dakota, and Miller, of Delaware, relieved Mudd for a short time, but he came back strong later.

The Democrats used fourteen players. Nichols of South Carolina, Rouse of Kentucky, and Harrison of Mississippi starred for them, each obtaining three hits. Harrison also scored three runs, made several sensational stops at short, and held the Republicans runless while pitching the last two innings.

Speaker Clark and Republican Leader Mann were honorary umpires, but they never left the grand stand.

TO HEAD RESERVE BOARD.

President Designates Harding as Successor to Charles S. Hamlin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—W. P. G. Harding was designated today by President Wilson as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board to succeed Charles S. Hamlin, and Paul Warburg was named Vice-Governor to succeed Frederick Delano. The designations are for one year.

Mr. Hamlin had been Governor, and Mr. Delano Vice-Governor, since the organization of the board. Their terms expired today. It was officially explained that the changes were made to give different members an opportunity to serve, and not because of dissatisfaction over the past administration.

HERRICK PLEDGED TO 'DRYS'

Anti-Saloon League League Says He Agrees to Back Prohibition.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 10.—It was announced here tonight that the Anti-Saloon League would give its active support to Myron T. Herrick, the Republican candidate for United States Senator. This is said to be the result of direct personal assurance that Herrick will favor the national prohibition amendment if elected. The league will vigorously oppose Senator Atlee Pomerene.

The announcement tonight came as a distinct surprise, since Herrick had been most generously supported in all the big "wet" centres like Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, and Dayton. The Republican organizations in these cities, admittedly wet, indorsed Herrick on the theory that he was not in favor of prohibition. The league, however, says that it has a "direct, personal pledge" from Herrick. He has made no statement on the subject.

In 1905 Herrick was beaten badly for re-election as Governor because he opposed local option legislation. At that time he kept a pledge given by the Republican leaders not to enact legislation. The alleged pledge puts national prohibition strongly into the Ohio situation. The State is "wet" by 50,000.

ANTIS WILL HELP WILSON.

National Association to Aid Candidates "Blacklisted by Suffragists."

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage announced yesterday through its President, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, that it was out to obtain the election of all candidates "blacklisted by the suffragists." President Wilson is the only Presidential candidate who has been blacklisted by the suffragists.

In an appeal to anti-suffragists and the public Mrs. Dodge says the Republicans cannot elect Mr. Hughes unless they have the electoral votes of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and New Jersey. She says that the voters in these five States last year cast 2,000,000 ballots against woman suffrage and that Mr. Hughes's stand for the Federal amendment is not going to get him anything in the States she names.

Mrs. Dodge announced that her association would soon have a million members and that its work would bear fruit on Nov. 7.

COLUMBIA FAVORS WILSON.

President Leads in Balloting of the Summer School.

The end of the second day's balloting for President at the Columbia University Summer School showed Wilson in the lead, with 246 votes. Hughes was second with 184, while Benson received 13, Hanly, 4, and Reiner, 2.

Woman suffrage received 336 votes, with 110 against it; national prohibition received 324, with 117 against, and military training in the public school received 231, with 133 against. The voting will go on for two days more. The final count will be announced by the Columbia Spectator, under whose auspices the balloting is being conducted.

MOOSE, ASSOCIATES IN WILSON CAMPAIGN

Chairman McCormick Announces Two Committees Without a Tammany Man.

MORGENTHAU IS A MEMBER

Twenty Democrats in Main Body with Colby, Hale, and Heney Among Progressives.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Dmocratic National Committee, announced yesterday that he had selected two committees to assist him in the conduct of the campaign to re-elect President Wilson. One committee is composed entirely of Democrats, the other of Progressives. There are twnty Democrats on the main committee and seven Progressives on the associated committee which is expected to co-operate with the main committee. It is an entirely new procedure, so far as the conduct of a National Democratic campaign is concerned.

This is the Democratic Campaign Committee:

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman.
Homer S. Cummings, Vice Chairman, Conhecticut.
Wilbur W. Marsh, Treasurer, Iowa.
Carter lass, Secretary, Virginia.G
Henry Morgenthau, Chairman Finance Committee, New York.
R. S. Hudspeth, New Jersey.
Hugh C. Wallace, Wasrington.
Fred B. Lynch, Minnesota.
Thomas J. Walsh, Montana.
Albert Sahm, Indiana.
Simeon M. Johnson, Ohio.
William F. Benson, Kansas.
W. L. Saunders, New Jersey.
rancisF S. Peabody, Illinois.
Frank E. Doremus, Michigan.
James E. Smith, Missouri.
M. A. Coolidge, Massachusetts.
avin McNGab, California.
D. C. Roper, Chairman Organization Bureau.
Robert S. Woolley, Director of Publicity.

Progressives As Associates.

These are the seven Progressives who will assist the Democrats in running their campaign, to be known as The Associated Campaign Committee of Progressives:

Bainbridge Colby, New York.
Matthew Hale, Massachusetts.
Albert D. Nortonl, Missouri.
Francis J. Heney, California.
J. A. H. Hopkins, New Jersey.
Ole Hansen, Washington.
Henry M. Wallace, Michigan.

In organizing their campaign committee the Republicans were able to put on only five Progressive members. After several weeks of consideration the Democrats went the Republicans two better by creating the associate committee with seven Progressive members.

In making up the Democratic committee the national managers ignored entirely the New York State organization. The only ember from the Empire State on the committee is Henry Morgenthau, who has never been considered a Tammany Democrat. The Tammany leaders had expected that they would get some recognition. Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, National Committeeman, had been put forward as Tammany's representative, and the fact that he and all other members of the State organization have been ignored is expected to be taken as a direct slap at Tammany.

Just why Chairman McCormick considered it advisable to create separate Democratic and Progressives committees is not known. The usual campaign committee is composed of fifteen members. The only comment Chairman McCormick had to make last night before leaving for Maine was this:

"We have no intention to attempt to absorb the Progressive Party. We recognize in it an effective group of independent men and women who are fighting for the same progressive principles for which we stand. Our desire is to secure their spontaneous and hearty co-operation. We think that the record of the Democratic Party under President Wilson abundantly deserves that co-operation, and we rely upon the party's action in the future to continually justify their support."

All to See Wilson Next Week.

Mr. Mcormick further stated that meetings had been arranged to be held in Washington next week to confer with President Wilson. Chairman McCormick and members of the Democratic Campaign Committee will meet the President on Tuesday, Aug. 15, and the President will hold a special conference with the Progressives on Thursday, Aug. 17.

Mr. McCormick also gave out last night the following letter from Bainbridge Colby, who placed Col. Roosevelt in nomination in the Progressive convention in Chicago. Mr. Colby, in the letter, tells why he and other prominent members of the Bull Moose party will support President Wilson for re-election. Here is the letter:

Your suggestion that there is ample foundation for effective and agreeable co-operation between the Progressives and the Democratic Party, in the re-election of the President, is true beyond all question, and I accept your invitation looking to such co-operation, unhesitatingly and with pleasure.

The achievements of the Democratic Party, under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, in the field of progressive legislation, constitute much more than an appeal for support. The record of the President is a veritable claim for such support, upon all sincere Progressives, which the latter cannot consistently ignore or deny.

Particularly is this true, as the opposition to the President's re-election proceeds from an unregenerate Republicanism, that has weathered the danger of reform, reabsorbed its most vociferous critic, and abandoned itself again to rancid reaction.

There they all are—the Old. See for yourself. Count them if you wish. Cannon and Penrose, Smoot and Gallinger, Jim Watson, Joe Keating, Estabrook, Rodenberg, McKinley of Illinois, Hert, McGraw, Hemenway, Crane,—not to speak of the others, too numerous to mention,—"all friends of the Tariff" and among "those fit to govern."

Colby Calls Hughes a Decoy.

What business a Progressive has in such company as this I cannot for the life of me, see. They are the pickets and monitors of privilege. Hughes is only their decoy and retriever. If he were elected, they would rope him and tie him, as they did when he was Governor in Albany, reducing him to plaintive futility.

There are, of course, reactionary elements in the Democratic Party. Until lately we had them even in the Progressive Party. But these elements in the Democratic Party are at the worst only a retardation and drag upon the steady, forward push which the President has maintained. In the Republican Party the reactionaries are in the ascendent. They dominate the party, giving to it their character and features. It is the party of reaction, and the Progressives who have allied themselves with it are the most unfortunate of dupes.

I am rejoiced to know, and to be able to assure you, that the President will receive an immense support from the members of my party. They recognize the simple courage, the rugged fortitude, and the quiet strength which have enabled him to guide his countrymen in peace and honor through the dangers of the last two years. They admire him. They are grateful to him. And, as Americans, they are impatient to manifest their loyalty to him.

The letter is Mr. Colby's first formal announcement that he is for Woodrow Wilson for re-election.

DUTCH SHIPMENTS HELD UP.

American Export Chamber of Commerce Plans Protest to British.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10, (via London.)—At a meeting of the American Export Chamber of Commerce today the increased difficulties of trade between Amerqica and Holland were discussed and it was decided to formulate a statement to the British Government pointing out that since October, 1915, American goods sent to Holland under Netherlands Oversea Trust conditions were frequently not permitted to reach the consignees here.

The Chamber suggested that a British official or board be appointed at American ports of shipment to examine and certify the neutral destinations of consignments, with a view to insuring delivery upon arrival here.

HUGHES REPEATS WILSON ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

a very large percentage of the wounded recover, and the waste of life is much less than you think it to be. The military waste is very great, but the economic waste is much less than you may think it to be. There is a tremendous discipline which will survive this struggle, there are lessons of co-operation which will never be forgotten, and the result will be that with all their social reaction and their difficult burdens incident to the war there will be a strength and a capacity for the enterprises of peace in every one of those nations the like of which the world has never seen.

"Do not imagine that the United States, undisciplined, somewhat benumbed by the prosperity incident to the war itself, lacking in training and in proper organization, can address itself to the paroblems of the twentieth century with the wastefulness and disregard of business methods that have characterized the Government in the past. We have got to go forward and be strong, keen, willing to face the facts, and bring our best constructive powers to these new national exigencies.

"I confess it is that which appeals to me. When this summons came to me, it had no appeal in it from the mere standard of personal honor, great as was that honor, because I know that for the man himself there is nothing in it but responsibility. There is not a waking hour but what is full of the sense of obligation. There is not a moment but what is crowded with demands that cannot be met. For the man himself, the honor, great as it is, is an empty thing. The burden of responsibility is a real, a crushing, a terrible thing.

"Nothing would have induced me to step from the life I enjoyed into this sort of activity merely to through the political motions. Not a bit of it. I a mhere because I have a vision of what America needs. I do not profess to carry with me any panacea. I do not profess to be aole to foretell in every detail the future. But I do profess to have some ability in analyzing facts and in understanding situations, and to the best of that ability I want to serve the United States."

Mr. Hughes discussed the Mexican situation briefly, making up in the severity of his words their lack in number. He did not intend to refer to this subject in tonight's address, but he told the audience that it was difficult for him to restrain himself, so deep was his feeling of resentment and shame over the position in which he said, the United States had been placed. There were cries of "Go on" and applause, and he talked about Mexico for a few moments.

Campaigns Among the Farmers.

Mr. Hughes campaigned today among the farmers of North Dakota and left behind him the reputation of being a "pretty good fellow." He preached the doctrines of Government efficiency, American preparedness, and tariff protection for the farmer, and won applause.

The farmers cheered for preparedness thhe loudest when Mr. Hughes told them that it meant not militarism, but ability to uphold national honor. They cheered for Mr. Hughes, one broad-shouldered old farmer said, because "there's something about him that makes you believe he's telling the truth."

In his speechmaking this paragraph in particular, which smacked of peace, won enthusiasm from an audience of 3,000 at Grand Forks:

"If we allow ourselves to state our rights in a firm and determined manner, it should carry conviction to everyone who recognizes the rights that we enjoy. There should be no vacillation in connection with that assertion. Weakness breeds insult, insult breeds war. Honest, firm, consistent, determined defense of known rights establishes peace and respect throughout the world."

A situation new to him was faved by Mr. Hughes today. He left behind the big cities of the Middle West and plunged into an agricultural community, a country of hearty, cordial, unassuming people, people who, when they shook hands, seized a grip of iron and expected the same in return. Mr. Hughes won a lot of friends by his manner of handshaking; even the sturdiest farmers complimented him on that score.

The Hughes party, which left St. Paul late last night sweltering from the general heat, arrived shivering at 7:35 o'clock this morning at Grand Forks, N. D., a town of 15,000 people. The change in the temperature caused those in the party to get out their overcoats and wraps.

Thme Candidate Overslept.

The day started under rather unfortunate circumstances, for the nominee overslept, while all of Grand Forks and a goodly part of the surrounding population were up and ready to greet him. The town band formed an important part of the demonstration, and the band, enjoying perhaps the happiest moment of his life, stood with raised baton as the special train approached the station. Down came the baton with a mighty sweep as the engine poked its nose past the platform, and the band started in an "America." Those on the special woke up and rushed to the observation platform and waved frantically for quiet.

"The Governor is asleep," he roared. The arm of the leader dropped slack at his side and the band stopped. The people looked dazed. They were told to come back at 9 o'clock, and they dispersed, only to stage the scene all over again at that hour. They cheered Mr. Hughes vociferously.

The delay gave Louis W. Hill, head of the Great Northern Railroad and son of the late J. J. Hill, an opportunity to complete the decoration of Grand Forks. Mr. Hill had attached his private car to the Hughes special at St. Paul, appointing himself a sort of personal conductor of the trip. He stocked the cars with Hughes banners, posters, red, white, and blue caps, confetti, and red, white, and blue streamers. Men hung these banners and posters all over the little railroad station and distributed the caps and streamers. Mr. Hill, who is popular in Granad Forks—he knows everybody by his first name—soon had the town on the jump.

Parade, Reception, and Speech.

The band never stopped playing after Mr. Hughes stepped down from the train until the procession reached the hotel. The leader, with his gaze fixed upon the nominee—he seemed hypontized—kept waving has baton uninterruptedly. Mr. Hughes waved his hat and shook hands over the side of his automobile. He laughed heartily when he noticed that one of the bandsmen was getting so badly winded that he scarcely could get another blow out of his system.

A reception at the hotel followed the parade. Mr. Hughes stood under a great painting of himself—supplied by Mr. Hill, and later moved to the Auditorium and then back to the special train. The nominee's hand was a bit sore from the handshaking when the reception was over, but he was in high spirits. He seemed to like the way the farmers looked him up and down when they met him face to face, and he said as much.

Mr. Hughes and his party left the hotel at 11 o'clock for the Auditorium. Automobiles—almost everyone seems to own one in this farming region—through the rough country roads, and some were even driven across the fields in the dash for the hall. They surrounded the Hughes machine on every side.

In the Auditorium the men and women sat back in judgment to hear what Mr. Hughes had to say. They were generous with applause when the thought Mr. Hughes right and reserved when doubtful. While the preparedness talk didn't stir them particularly, there was hearty applause when the nominee announced that "I stand for America; ready to meet whatever emergency she is called upon to meet."

Mr. Hughes told the farmers that he believed in a tariff that would protect them as well as the men in the factories.

"I believe in a protective tariff," he said. "I believe in protection without abuse. I think that is possible. Our opponents, who for generations have told us that it was contrary to the Constitution of the United States to have duties except for the purpose of revenue, are now telling us that there is an economic revolution, and that perhaps we can have a duty on dyestuffs and a nonpartisan Tariff Commission. But I believe in trusting its enforcement to those who really accept the doctrine of protection."

The speech was largely a repitition of what Mr. Hughes had said before. The greatest demonstration came at its close.

Mr. Hughes was introduced by Lynn J. Frazier, the Republican nominee for Governor, who has the indorsement of the Farmers' Non-partisan League an organization of great power in North Dakota. Republican politicians in this region believe that North Dakota will be found again in the Republican column despite the fact that President Wilson by his Rural Credits act and other legislation has won popularity in the State.

Campaigns Along the Line.

The trip from Grand Forks to Fargo proved a strenuous bit of campaigning. The engineer, acting under orders, stopped at every station of any size, and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes got out and mixed with the people. Mr. Hill saw to it that the streamers were flying and the posters displayed.

Hillsboro, where the town band played itself blue in the face, was one of the places at which Mr. and Mrs. Hughes stepped out of the train and mingled with the crowd. The farmers' wives curtisied, and the farmers shook hands with the nominee. Meanwhile the train pulled out, leaving Mr. Hughes and his wife in the middle of a crowd. Mrs. Hughes started to run for the train. Mr. Hughes didn't move.

Mr. Hill, on the rear platform, had the train backed up, and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes got aboard. The crowd laughed and cheered.

"TOO PROUD TO FIGHT" EXPLAINED BY LEWIS

Senator Says President Merely Adapted an Ancient Quotation Signifying Magnanimity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The statement by Charles E. Hughes at St. Paul yesterday that "we are not too proud to fight," an allusion to a remark made by President Wilson in a speech in Philadelphia on May 10, 1915, four days after the Lusitania was sunk, roused the ire of Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois when he read it in his newspaper this morning and led him to make some remarks in debate later in the Senate on the meaning of the original sentiment. Mr. Lewis went into the derivation of the expression, "too proud to fight," and gave President Wilson praise for using it.

"We who admire the independent intelligence of Judge Hughes," said Senator Lewis, "deplore that he has surrendered to the yelp and bark of Blanche, Sweetheart, and Tray in the refrain of 'Too proud to fight' in their attack upon President Wilson, charging the use of the expression as a confession of weakness or cowardice on the part of the President, speaking for himself and his country. I had hoped that Judge Hughes might be saved from the exhibition of ignorance displayed by so many lesser but anxious assailants of that which they did not understand.

"The expression 'too proud to fight,' used in Philadelphia by the President to an audience of courageous Christian people, was the adaptation of an old quotation from the classics—ancient as the Scripture. Its meaning is known to be that a brave people, filled with the consciousness of their right and their superior strength, were too proud to fight when a concession of what was right would bring justice to all—too proud to use brute strength to overcome a weak people when, through an understanding, on the basis of humanity, the rights of all would be preserved and the friendship of all maintained. The President presumed on the intelligence of his audience to understand.

"The expression is an adaptation of the line from the Latin, 'non dimicare est vincare,' meaning 'not to fight is to conquer.' Lord Chatham used it on Jan. 20, 1775, in Parliament, in his speech on the removal of the English troops from Boston. There he applied the 'too proud to fight' adage to the condition of America in her weakness compared with Great Britain, as our strength is compared with Mexico's. Said Chatham: 'Allay the ferment prevailing in America by removing the obnoxious, hostile cause—obnoxious and unserviceable—for their merit can only be in action. "Non dimicare est vincare."'

"Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate, in the Trent affair, sustaining, on Jan. 7, 1862, President Lincoln, who had declined to permit a controversy over a principle contended for by an opponent, fixed in international law, but which our nation had in haste violated, and which, had we gone to war, would have involved us in a conflict to establish that which we knew was not the principle of right but the principle of force, said: 'In this surrender—if such it may be called—the national Government does not even "stoop to conquer." It simply lifts itself to the height of its original principle. The early efforts of its best negotiators, the patriot trial of its soldiers * * * may at length prevail.'

"Concerning this speech of Mr. Sumner, in his adaptation and construction of the phrase, 'too proud to fight,' one of his American historians, Mr. Morse, has this to say: 'The speech was generally approved by men of all parties on this side of the ocean. It smoothed the ruffled sensibilities and turned apparent humiliation into triumph.'

"I often regret that President Wilson cannot find it compatible with his sense of the dignity of his position to sometimes enter into explanations—not that he should descend to make defense where accusation is made from sources absurd and ridiculous, but that he should demonstrate to the great mass of his fellow-mankind how, prompted by malevolence in some instances and by ignorance in others, the sources of the assaults upon him do not wish a just discussion of real issues.

"As the present campaign progresses, let us all hope that, out of respect to the dignity of the contest, there may be an end to the display of frenzy or foolishness, indefensible malice, and further unnecessary ignorance."

BREMEN SAID TO BE IN AMERICAN WATERS

Baltimore Expects Her in the Chespeake This Morning—New London Arranging Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Aug. 10.—The German undersea trader Norfolk will arrive in Chesepeake Bay early tomorrow morning or within the next twenty-four hours at the latest, according to reports circulated here tonight. These rumors, which originated in German circles, were also received from Baltimore. It was further declared that the Bremen had been heard from, and that she is within sight of the American shores, and awaiting a favorable opportunity to slip past the allied cruisers patrolling the coast.

The belief that she will enter the bay waters tonight was strengthened by the favorable weather conditions, it being cloudy, with every indication of rain.

The Bremen, it is declared, sighted land several days ago off the New England Coast and proceeded south almost within the three-mile limit. The source of the information as to the movements of the Bremen is not known. The allied cruisers are still closely guarding the capes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 10.—The German submarine Bremen is coming direct to New London and is now expected any hour, according to a statement given out by officials, who do not care to be quoted at the present time. Early this morning the Scott Wrecking Company started work on the warehouse on the northern end of the State pier. A large force of carpenters were hustling to get the foundation into shape and the building will be ready to house the submarine's cargo by Thursday of next week. The coming of the Bremen to this port has created enthusiasm here, and already there is talk of a grand celebration in honor of the event.

At the meeting places of the German singing societies, in Brooklyn last night, much interest was taken in a report that the Kaiser Prize, competed for at the last national song festival in Brooklyn, may be on board the commercial submarine Bremen, supposed to be on her way to this country. The trophy, a large silver plaque, was given by the Kaiser to the Northeastern Federation of German Singers as a prize to be contested for at its triennial festival, held a year ago. It was won by the Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn. Because of the war the prize was kept in Germany, to be delivered to the winner when it could be sent over without danger of capture.

BERLIN, Aug. 70, (via London.)—Great mystery surrounds the submarine Bremen. Even official circles here profess ignorance as to whether the vessell has put to sea, or(if she has, on what date she sailed.

FAILS TO CHECK RUSSIANS.

Both Flanks of General von Bothmer's Army Now Overlapped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.) — General Letchitsky has scored another notable victory. His impetuous attack on a front of sixteen miles between the Kolomea-Stanislau railway and the Dniester has been everywhere crowned with complete success.

It is now evident that the Austrians, fearing some such move, did all in their power to prevent it. Their attacks in the Carpathians southwest of Kuty and south of Delatyn were aimed at diverting the attention of Letchitsky by threatening his flanks. Only yesterday we heard of bloody but fruitless attempts by the Austrians to advance on the river Koropiec at a point only seven miles as the from Niznow, on the Dniester, occupied by the Russians, but the commander was not to be distracted from his purpose.

The energy with which the recent success is being developed will be far-reaching in its effects, especially when considered in relation to the Russian success south of Brody. Both flanks of General von Bothmer's army are now overlapped by the Russians.

ORDERS FINANCIAL DRAIN.

German Commander's Reported Instructions to Troops In France.

The British, according to information which has been received here, found on a German officer captured in France a few weeks ago a copy of an order issued by General von Stein of the German Army in which the financial drainage of the occupied parts of France is insisted upon. The instructions, which are in the form of a corps order, have been transmitted here and read as follows:

1. Large quantities of German money (silver, nickel, and copper) have got into the hands of the inhabitants of the occupied portion of France. This has produced a noticeable shortage of small change in Germany and necessitated the minting of iron money.

"2. In my orders of June, 1915, it was laid down that every one in my corps was to use local paper money only, when making payments to the inhabitants. It is to be regretted that there are people who, through laziness or forgetfulness, still neglect to change their cash for paper.

"3. As a result of my orders of March, 1915, concerning the financial utilization (Finanzielle Ausnutzung) of the corps area, the State has been saved near four million francs, besides which the war fund (Feldkriegskasse) has benefited to the extent of nearly one-third of a million marks from the profits of the exchange offices, (Wechselstuben.) If every one had used these exchange offices to the same extent as was done in the area of one supply unit (Staffel) the turnover would have been three or four times as great.

4. The troops are to be informed of the importance of financially draining occupied territory (Stärkster Finanzieller Inanspruchname.) Officers must set the men a good example in this patriotic duty.

"5. These orders are to be made known whenever pay is issued.

"6. Town majors (Ortskommandanturen) are responsible for making these orders known to new formations and to units passing through the area.

VON STEIN,
G. O. C., XIV. Res. Corps."
"June 1, 1916."

JEWS VOICE PRIDE IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Ambassador Elkus Lauded by Straus and Morgenthau, His Predecessors.

AT FREUNDSCHAFT DINNER

Speakers Say Official Recognition Should Be an Encouragement to Co-religionists.

Satisfaction and pride in the service rendered to the nation by Jews was expressed by speakers last night at the dinner of the Freundschaft Society of 105 West Fifty-seventh Street to Abram I. Elkus, the newly appointed Ambassador to Turkey. Sitting at the speaker's table on either side of Ambassador Elkus were two Jews who preceded him as Ehvoy to Turkey—Oscar S. Straus and Henry Morgenthau.

While joining in the congratulation on the service rendered by Jews in high positions in this country, Mr. Straus condemned unsparingly any effort to exploit the Jew for political purposes.

"We should set our face," he said, "against any purpose to try and influence in any way, especially in politics, the Jews as a group, or to appeal to us as a group, or to ask us to sustain any side in our public life, or to vote for either side, on the ground that perhaps one side or the other has been a little more generous in bestowing offices on men of our race. My Americanism and yours would rebel against anything of that kind. We want no favors; we want justice only, and for that we will stand."

Mr. Straus said that, when he ran for Governor of New York, he asked that no one should vote in his favor on account of his religion and that no one should vote against him in that account. No other position, he said, was consonant with a true American spirit.

Mr. Straus gave high praise to Mr. Morgenthau for his administration as United States Ambassador to Turkey, and said:

"It is unnecessary that I should speak of his successor, Mr. Elkus. His work on behalf of humanity in bettering the industrial laws and the tenement house laws of this State sheds a lustre on the appointment of President Wilson.

"The fact that my colleagues have been able to attain to such a post will be a lesson and an encouragement to our young sons, especially to the sons of our rich coreligionists, to stand nobly by the flag, which flag has not prevented Henry Morgenthau and Abraham Elkus from obtaining the highest honors from our Government."

Mr. Straus assailed Jews who sought to forget their ancestors and their Jewish inheritance and said that, if the present fashion in Jewish families of giving their children names as remote as possible from those of Jewish sound continued, within a hort time only Americans of Puritan ancestry would have the names of Abraham and Jacob, Ruth and Esther.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise spoke, and Henry Morgenthau said that the Jews of this country had a right to be proud of the public service which they had done and of the recognition which they had received.

"We have a right to be satisfied," he said, "that Paul M. Warburg was selected to serve on the Federal Reserve Board because he was recognized as unquestionably one of the ablest financiers of the country; that Justice Brandeis was selected to serve on the Mexican Commission because the President recognized that he porsessed one of th ablst minds in the country, and that Mr. Straus has received the credit which he deserved for his great labors toward putting an end to the car strike within the past week."

He urged the 150 guests at the dinner to set aside at least three years of their lives for public service.

Irving L. Engel presided at the dinner. United States Judge Julius Mayer and Max D. Brill were among those at the speakers' table. Among the officers of the club at the dinner were Max Neuburger, Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Eugene W. Kahn, Seymour Elwin, Samuel Floersheimer, Arthur Franenstein, William S. Gordon, Max Kops, Benjamin S. Klein, Charles Kafka, Samuel H. Levy, Benjamin W. Mayer, and Z. A. Oppenheimer.

THREE MORE VESSELS SUNK

Norwegian Steamer Destroyed by a Mine—Spanish Ship Is Torpedoed.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The British steamer Sphere was sunk by a German submarine on Aug. 3, according to an announcement made this evening by Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The vessel, of 411 gross tons, was owned in Sydney, N. S. W.

TOULOUSE, France, Aug. 10.—The Spanish steamship Ganekogorta Mendi, of 3,061 tons gross, on a voyage from Bilbao, Spain, her home port, was sunk yesterday by an Austrian submarine. Her crew of twenty-four was saved.

James McCann, Yonkers, N. Y.
H. Lansing Quick, Architect.

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SAY GERMAN NEWS IS ALTERED IN TRANSIT

Lansing Sends to London a Protest of American Correspondents in Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The State Department has forwarded to the American Embassy at London, without comment, a protest by several American newspaper correspondents stationed in Germany against censorship of their dispatches by the British officials.

The correspondents complained that much of their correspondence sent by way of England had been entirely suppressed, and that in many dispatches which had been permitted to go through passages and words had been deleted so as to convey an erroneous meaning, frequently exactly the reverse of what was intended.

State Department officials pointed out that the department had not committed itself in transmitting the protest and was bound to proceed cautiously in dealing with the subject. It has been informed that the German Government is freely exercising the same right of censorship over news originating in America and dispatched to Germany. At present the disposition is to refrain from challenging the right of any belligerent Government to censor news dispatches, wherever such censorship is regarded as a military or political necessity.

PERSIA RID OF GERMANS.

Lord Robert Cecil Tells of Conditions and Promises Improvement.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The general condition of affairs in Persia has recently shown a decided improvement, said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade and Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons today. The arrest or dispersal of most of the German parties and agents in the country, he added, gave good reason for hoping that the

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Captured German submarine mine-layer now being exhibited in London, shown in the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—*Advt.*

SENATORS IN CLASH OVER DURAND CASE

Republicans Accuse Redfield of Misrepresenting the Facts in His Reply to Hughes.

TOWNSEND GIVES DETAILS

Insists Census Chief Was Forced Out — Penrose and Hoke Smith In Sharp Tilt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A hot political debate of the old-fashioned kind and a good deal of bitterness took place in the Senate today over the campaign charges of Charles E. Hughes that President Wilson had removed competent men from high official posts and put incompetent Democrats in their places.

William C. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, was accused of having been "absolutely untruthful as to facts" with reference to the retirement of E. Dana Durand from the Directorship of the Census, and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Democrat, warned Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Republican, to be careful of his words. Mr. Penrose had said that Mr. Smith was ignorant of the facts concerning the removal of Republicans from office or had made a deliberate statement that was not borne out by the facts.

The sparks began to fly when Senator Townsend of Michigan, Republican, expressed interest in the case of Mr. Durand, whom he had kept in office for several months by preventing the confirmation of the nomination of his successor, W. J. Harris of Georgia, now a member of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Townsend spoke of the letter from Mr. Durand to Mr. Hughes which the candidate read at Minneapolis yesterday, in which Mr. Durand said he had been virtually forced out of the Census Bureau. Senator Penrose made a prepared attack on the course of the Administration in removing Republican postmasters and soon both sides unlimbered their quickfiring artillery and were popping away.

Senator Townsend insisted that Mr. Durand was obliged to quit the Census Directorship. The issue, he said, rested upon the truth of Secretary Redfield's telegram denying that Durand was dismissed.

"That telegram is absolutely untruthful as to facts," declared Mr. Townsend. "Harris was appointed Director of the Census after Durand had been forced out."

Senator Townsend was ridiculed by Democratic Senators.

"When the Cleveland Administrations ended were any of the Democratic Census Directors retained?" asked Senator Hardwick of Georgia.

"That is not the issue," replied Senator Townsend.

"No, but at last the Republicans have found an issue," said Senator Hoke Smith. "It is whether Redfield discharged Durand. That is an issue worthy of Mr. Hughes and his associates. Let me congratulate you. At last you have found an issue—a great, broad issue worthy of the Republican Party and its candidate."

Senator Smith added that Durand was a skilled statistician, but an extravagant and unsuccessful director.

Ousted Cleveland Democrats.

"Oh, I don't care for your taking the jobs," retorted Senator Townsend. "Of course, the Republicans did the same thing after the Cleveland Administration. I'd have more respect for you if you had said outright: 'Durand is a Republican and we want that job.'"

Senator Overman of North Carolina declared that another great issue of the Republican Party was whether Dr. Jones, Chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was a veterinary surgeon.

Senator Hoke Smith and Senator Penrose later debated the relative consideration given the civil service law by Democratic and Republican administrations. After Senator Penrose declared that efficient Republican clerks and officials had been turned out or reduced and Democratic politicians put in their places, the Georgia Senator offered a denial. He mentioned several instances where Republicans had received promotions in preference to Democrats.

"The Senator either is ignorant of the facts or he makes a deliberate statement that is not borne out by the facts," said Mr. Penrose.

"The Senator must be a little careful in his statements; he cannot say that I made a deliberate misstatement," said Mr. Smith.

Senator Smith referred to the appointment of Henry P. Fletcher as Ambassador to Mexico. He said Mr. Fletcher was a Republican.

Senator Wadsworth of New York interposed for the Republicans that Mr. Fletcher had not been sent anywhere. Senator Hoke Smith declared that his commission had been issued after his confirmation by the Senate.

"Yes, but the trouble is that the Administration cannot send him anywhere because it does not know where the capital of Mexico is," said the New York Senator.

When Senator Smith began to cite other instances of Republicans who still are holding office, Senator Penrose said:

Smith and Penrose Clash.

"Yes, but I suppose it is necessary to retain a few Republicans in order to run the offices."

Senator Smith contended that most of these Republicans were appointees of Roosevelt and that he recalled a time when the Pennsylvania Senator was not so fond of them.

"But we are a united brotherhood now," replied Senator Penrose.

"The Senator will be the whole thing if he gets a chance," was Senator Smith's retort.

Senator Penrose added that the Civil Service League, a nonpartisan organization, had criticised the Wilson Administration severely.

"That same board criticises every Administration, Democratic and Republican," Senator Smith declared. "In closing this debate I want to add that what Senator Penrose has presented here today in his prepared speech I have considered as being the Republican Party speaking. He is a man of power and force of character, and stands at the very head of his party. Having listened to him present the failings of the Democrats in removing Republicans through trumped-up charges as "hypocritical and cowardly."

In his prepared speech Senator Penrose characterized the attitude of the Democrats in removing through trumped-up charges Republicans as "hypocritical and cowardly."

"By infamous and cowardly attacks, which every honorable man would condemn, they have removed men from office in my State and put in their places others who weren't physically or mentally competent to sweep the streets," said Mr. Penrose. "I am not a fanatical believer in civil service, and I do not object to Democrats having the spoils of office. We shouldn't expect anything else; but what I object to is the infernal hypocrisy of this Administration. Every one knows that the Post Office Department has been completely demoralized.

"It is well known and it can not be denied that the invasion of all these new and untried, inexperienced men as Postmasters all over the country resulted in an utter demoralization of the service. In the City of Philadelphia we have never had a worse administration of postal matters than under the present Democratic Postmaster, who was put in there after the enforced resignation of the Republican Postmaster with mean insinuations and charges and complaints.

Questions Redfield's Word.

"It means that the issue involved in this controversy is overlooked. Mr. Durand is not the issue in the present contest, but the Secretary of Commerce deliberately and publicly stated that he was not removed but that his resignation was voluntarily tendered. Now it turns out as a well established fact that Mr. Durand was removed against his desire and his will and the Secretary of Commerce is detected, to put it mildly, in a deliberate misrepresentation to the American people.

"President Wilson in his campaign goes before the people upon a lofty standard of the moral uplift and with many pretentious declarations in favor of the civil service, and then after he is inaugurated we see a greater raid upon the merit system than has been witnessed in the history of the country since the time of Andrew Jackson. It was given forth that the Postmasters were to be permitted to serve their four years tenure of office. This has always been a custom recognized by the Republican Party. Following Cleveland's last Administration I do not recall a case where the Senators or the Representatives from Pennsylvania requested the removal of a Democratic Postmaster until his term had expired.

"On the other hand, when the present Administration came in we witnessed the deliberate hold-up through a threatened filibuster of all the long list of nominees for Postmasters and other appointments sent in by President Taft during the short session of the last Congress of his Administration. Then when the present Administration assumed office Postmasters all over the country were ruthlessly beheaded."

Some Democratic Senators interrupted to say that no Postmaster in their respective States had been dismissed before the expiration of his term. Senator Shafroth of Colorado was emphatic upon this point.

"Well, the thirst for office, perhaps," said Senator Penrose, "had not been acquired in Colorado until recently."

In discussing the retirement of Director Durand and the appointment of Mr. Harris, Senator Townsend said:

"I was a member of the Committee on Census when Mr. Harris's name was sent to the Senate. I was present in the committee when his name was taken up. In the presence of the committee I called up Director Durand and learned from him that Mr. Redfield had told Durand that the former wanted his position and practically suggested the latter's resignation. Mr. Durand explained that the report of the census was within only two months of completion and that he ought to have the credit, if any credit was attached, for the report, as he had through years of service compiled them, and if any defects were found in it they could be charged to him. The Director had reason to believe that Mr. Redfield would not insist upon his successor's name being sent to the Senate but the next day Mr. Harris's name was reported for confirmation, whereupon Mr. Durand resigned.

"A Democratic member of the committee agreed with me that this was an outrageous procedure and thought the President could not have understood the situation and he volunteered to call upon the President and lay the matter before him. The Senator obtained the impression that the name would either be recalled or that the President would ask that it be held up until after the first of July. Nothing, however, was heard from the President on the matter and the committee finally reported Harris's name out. I, with other Republican Senators, opposed the confirmation and finally forced an agreement upon the majority to the effect that Harris should not be confirmed before June 25.

"I like this statement, feeling that it is well for the country to know the facts in this case. Mr. Durand was removed for political reasons in order to give a good job to a political worker."

When Senator Stone of Missouri asked if "this Durand business" was to be one of the rarer issues of the campaign, Senator Townsend replied that he had become weary of misrepresentations and misstatements by representatives of the Administration. The matter, he said, impeached the truth of the Cabinet officer.

REDFIELD INSISTS HUGHES IS MISTAKEN

Continued from Page 1.

the truth, there will be nothing stated about the matters now discussed to bring regret to any citizen."

TITTMAN DISPUTES HUGHES.

Says He Resigned Voluntarily—Sweet Defends Dr. Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Dr. O. H. Tittmann, ex-Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this afternoon over the telephone from Leesburg, Va., where he now resides, that he resigned because he wanted to, and that Edwin F. Sweet, Acting Secretary of Commerce, was correct in saying that Dr. Tittmann came to him voluntarily and said he desired to retire on account of ill-health. While Dr. Tittmann declined to make any detailed statement, his answers to questions furnished a contradiction of the charge made by Chares E. Hughes in a speech at Detroit on Tuesday night, that Dr. Tittmann "was dispaced to make room for an excellent stock breeder and veterinary surgeon."

"I don't wish to make any statement," said Dr. Tittmann. I resigned because I wanted to. The who matter was covered in correspondence published at the time, early in March, 1915."

Acting Secretary Sweet gave out a statement dealing largely with Mr. Hughes's reference to E. Lester Jones, Dr. Tittmann's successor, as "an excellent stock breeder and veterinary surgeon." The statement was devoted to defending Dr. Jones from the imputation that Dr. Jones was not competent to manage the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Acting Secretary Sweet said he was not satisfied with Mr. Hughes's explanation of his remarks at Detroit.

Calls Attacks on Jones Unjust.

"He persists in his attacks upon Dr. Jones," said Mr. Sweet. "He evidently seeks to make the public believe that, because Dr. Jones had been the owner of a stock farm, he was presumptively unfit for the position of Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries. He says: 'He went, I believe, from his stock farm to take charge of the Bureau of Fisheries.' In my telegram to Mr. Hughes I told him distinctly that Dr. Jones sold his stock farm some time before he entered the Government service. He should not need to be told that as Deputy Commissioner Dr. Jones did not 'take charge of the Bureau of Fisheries.' The fact is, he served under Dr. Hugh M. Smith, a fisheries Scientist and expert of the highest character, who was appointed by the present Administration in the place of a Republican politician appointed by a Republican Administration, and who is now a member of Congress.

"Mr. Hughes's attitude toward Dr. Jones seems to me both illogical and unjust. The insinuation that a breeder of stock is an inferior sort of man, that he is uneducated, unrefined, unscientific, and not qualified to properly perform his duties under a most competent chief is not a fair one. Fish propagation constitutes a large part of the work of the Bureau of Fisheries. To insinuate that because a man is an excellent cattle breeder he is unlikely to become a fish breeder is illogical.

"Every one knows that Mr. Hughes's mind does not usually work in that way. If he were reasoning and not scolding he would apply a different test. He would first investigate the facts and he would find that fish culture and an intimate study of the habits, conditions, and diseases of fish had engrossed the attention of Dr. Jones for many years before he became Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries. He would find that he took up mathematics, scientific work, and special courses of study at Princeton and studied zoology and other related subjects at the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

"But the most important fact he would want to know is, what kind of a man is Dr. Jones, can he do the work? Actual fitness—not former occupation, nor even university studies—is the supreme test. Mr. Hughes knows this as well as anybody, and the fact that he does not use what he knows to be the right test in Dr. Jones's case has led him to indulge in disparagement of a capable official which he would quickly resent if he were the victim."

The Resignation Correspondence.

The Department of Commerce gave out the following letters, the first being from Dr. Tittman to Secretary Redfield:

Department of Commerce,
United States Coast and Geodetic Survey,
Washington, March 6, 1915.

Hon. William C. Redfield,
Secretary of Commerce.

My dear Mr. Secretary: When, after my illness of a year ago, I suggested to you my retirement as Superintendent, you encouraged me to persist. Since then, through your discerning appreciation of the great and useful function of the Survey, it has received recognition from the President, from Congress, and from many people who, through your powerful influence, have allowed their interest in it to become known.

Therefore, I now feel at liberty, for cogent reasons personal to myself, to ask you to shift the burden of my responsibilities to other shoulders by requesting the President to accept my resignation from the Survey, to date from the close of business on March 15. At the same time please accept my thanks and those of every one connected with the Survey for your counsel and untiring support, and believe me to be, with great esteem and warm personal regard,

Respectfully yours,
O. H. TITTMANN, Superintendent.

Secretary Redfield wrote in reply:

March 13, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Tittmann: Let me transmit herewith the acceptance by the President of your resignation of the post of Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, to take effect, including one month's leave of absence with pay, on April 15, 1915. In sending you this it is due you that I should add a few words for myself.

It is true, as you have suggested in your letter to me, that over a year ago you offered to withdraw from the post which you have so ably filled and that I then declined to consider it. I am aware also that some months ago you purchased land in Virginia with the purpose of removing there when your official cares were over. Nevertheless, though your wishes were thus foreshadowed, it is not easy for me to say the words which mean parting from an official relation that has been both pleasant and profitable. You have set such standards of useful and effective scientific service and, above all, of personal loyalty and unselfish character as to make it hard in these respects for a successor. Yet at the same time these very standards will be an inspiration not only to him, but to those whom you have so well trained in service.

I am glad to know that the delightful friendship between us is not involved in this withdrawal, and I hope and believe it will expand. It is based not only upon your high personal character and attainments, but upon knowledge of the devoted and unselfish service you have ably rendered through many years to your country. I am glad to know that you are not to be so far distant that one cannot confer with you from time to time and thus in a measure continue to profit by your ripe experience and wide knowledge.

Yours ever truly,
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary.

Mr. O. H. Tittmann, The Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

LANSDOWNE MAY RESIGN.

Ill-Health Sole Reason for His Possible Retirement.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"There is reason to believe that the Marquis of Lansdowne is about to resign. His resignation has no political significance, being due solely to failing health."

The Marquis of Lansdowne is a member of the Cabinet without portfolio.

TO PROTECT GERMAN LABOR

Workmen Start Movement Against the Immigration of Foreigners.

In a recent issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung it is pointed out that there is a movement among the organized workingmen of Germany to protect the native workers from the competition formerly forced upon them by the wholesale immigration of large bodies of laborers from Russia, Poland, Austria, and Italy. Discussion of this question has been begun in the trade union organs, and it is expected that after the war definite steps will be taken to force restrictive legislation along the line of the American immigration laws. Writing to the Grundstein, the organ of the masons, a correspondent declares the theories of the "Super-Internationalists" must not be allowed to prevent the German workingmen from looking after their own interests and sums up his argument as follows:

"The German trade unions must change their position regarding the question of the foreigners. They must even make their influence with the Government felt in such a way as to bring about legislative measures that will so regulate the importation of foreign labor power that it will not be an injury to the native workers. Then the wage agreements must be brought into line to help solve the problem, and they must contain definite recognition of the natural right of the German working class to priority in the apportioning of jobs. And, finally, the German trade unions must resolve to face the foreigner question, or, rather, plague, without the usual sentimentalism. In the future you will receive every worker who comes to us with the card of his home organization with open arms, as we have done before. But we will look upon the unorganized masses of the foreigners as what they in reality are, opponents, against whom we must proceed without consideration everywhere and upon all occasions. In so doing we shall only do that which the trade unions in other countries, England, France, and the United States, have been doing for a long time."

In reprinting this letter, the Korrespondenzblatt, the organ of the General Commission of German Trade Unions, remarks: "Like the editor of the Grundstein, we cannot say that we agree with every word of the writer, but the basic principle of his declarations is in every case worthy of consideration."

APACHE SCOUTS HATE PEACE.

Arguments Over Prowess as Killers Disturb Camp.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Mexico, Aug. 6, (by Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., Aug. 10.)—Indian scouts here are becoming restless in their inactivity. The score of Apaches have been placed in a camp by themselves. There war dances and disputes over the number of notches each is entitled to cut in his pistol stock disturb the peace of the entire base camp. The old scouts who hounded Chief Geronimo thirty years ago have united against the younger element. One of the chief troublemakers, Jesus Valesquez, who laid claim to nine "kills," has gone. Rumor says his departure was due to official invitation.

It also requires close watching to keep beverages with more than 3 per cent. alcohol out of the Apache camp. On one occasion Lieutenant Shannon who is responsible for the good conduct of the Indians, had to call upon his boxing ability to subdue two scouts on a celebration.

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Giants today with St. Louis—2 Games, 1 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

KITCHENER MEMORIAL.

Memorial Float of Lord Kitchener in London, in the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—*Advt.*

THE BIG POOL, 50c.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Bathe and swim in comfort at the Big Pool, clean and safe. Top floor of Fleischman's Turkish Baths, 6th Ave. at 42d St.

Men's Hours
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 P. M. to 10 A. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 6 P. M. to 10 A. M., Saturday, Saturday night, Sunday, Sunday night.

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Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 6 P.M.

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Splendid values at their regular mid-season prices—they offer men and young men a remarkable clothes buying opportunity at the reduced prices quoted here.

$16.50 and $18.00 Fancy Mixture Suits, $13.50
$20, $22 and $25 Fancy and Blue Suits, $16.50
$25.00 and $30.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $21.50
$35.00 and $40.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $27.50

White Flannel and White Serge Trousers, special at $3.65, $5.00, $7.00 and $8.50

Shantung Silk Coat and Trousers, $15, $20, $25
Shantung Silk Three-Piece Suits, $35

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MILITARY TEACHING IN SCHOOLS

The second of the series of articles on Preparedness in secondary schools will appear in The New York Times next Sunday, August 13. The contributors will be:

Major CHAS. N. HULVEY, Commandant of the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn.

JOSEPH H. SAWYER, Principal of the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.

CLAUDE N. WYANT, Bishopthorpe Manor, South Bethlehem, Pa.

O. P. PITTS, Superintendent the Interlaken School, Rolling Prairie, La Porte County, Ind.

CLARA COLBURNE, Principal the Rayson School, New York City.

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Guest Room Size
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The special Jumbo Peanut offer mentioned in our last week's advertisement will therefore be extended for an indefinite period.

ONE POUND OF JUMBO SALTED PEANUTS FOR 25c
—ONE POUND NET—
FULL 16 OUNCES
WE DO NOT "WEIGH IN" THE CONTAINER

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Fresh Fruit Ice Cream Shortcake

A novel assortment of ripe fresh fruit consisting of bananas, pineapples, oranges and maraschino cherries on RIKER'S PERFECT ICE CREAM with cake. Served cleanly and in a proper manner at our hygienic fountains.... 10c

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When dusted on the skin it keeps mosquitoes away.
ONE FREE
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We Serve Clean, Dry, Polished Soda Glasses

This shows the process by which each glass is sterilized before being served to a customer

Rinsing in Clear Cold Water is the First Step in the Sterilization
Washed in Hot Water with Plenty of Cold Soda Powder Cleaning
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Finally Rinsed in Cold Clean Water
Wiped Dry And Polished With A Clean, Dry Towel.
Clean, Dry Polished Glasses Ready to Serve Our Patrons.

Rexall SUNBURN LOTION

A cooling and comfortable application for relief of the redness and smarting of sunburn, windburn, etc. Useful also in cases of ordinary burns, chafing, tan and freckles.

Price 25 Cents

Harmony Cocoa Butter Cold Cream

HEALS—SOOTHES—COOLS

An antiseptic Cold Cream particularly appropriate for smoothing roughness of the skin. The Cocoa Butter content makes it especially useful in healing skin that has been exposed to wind or sun. Its cleansing qualities will clear your complexion of blackheads. Leaves a cool, soothing sensation; pleasingly perfumed. In an attractive jar. Price 50c

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four kinds—Witch Hazel, Buttermilk, Oatmeal and Tar.

Suitable for Toilet, Kitchen or Bath.

5c Per Cake

Rexall SHAVING LOTION

Freshens, cools and comforts your irritated skin—indispensable if your skin smarts and burns after shaving—softens, soothes.

4 oz. 25c 8 oz. 45c

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A NECESSARY PRECAUTION
RIKER'S ANTISEPTIS

An antiseptic solution, the use of which will assist in checking the terrible plague of Infantile Paralysis. We recommend it as a preventive only.

25c, 50c, 90c

The Rexall Stores

CASES OF PARALYSIS BROUGHT INTO CITY

Health Authorities May Require Certificates for Children Coming to New York.

DECREASE IN DEATH LIST

More Persons Who Have Had the Disease Give Their Blood to Manufacture Serum.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths—Wednesday.	Deaths—Yesterday.	New Cases—Wednesday.	New Cases—Yesterday.
Brooklyn ..	21	20	89	8 4
Manhattan.	14	9	47	44
Bronx	7	3	15	14
Queens	15	6	31	30
Richmond...	..	..	1	3
Total....	57	38	183	175

Total of cases to date..... 5,822
Total of deaths to date..... 1,298

The efforts of the Department of Health and of the United States Public Health Service, which for weeks have been concentrated on preventing the spread of infantile paralysis by travel from New York City, have now been extended to include measures designed to prevent the spread of the disease by travel to the city. No local quarantine against any community has been declared, but from statements made yesterday by Health Commissioner Emerson and Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior Surgeon of the Public Health Service, it became evident that certificates similar to those now required of children leaving the city will be required also of children coming to the city if New York people now out of town continue to return with children suffering from poliomyelitis, and thereby spread infection both in the city and en route.

Hundreds of parents who became unreasoinably alarmed when the epidemic began here and hurried out of the city with their children to escape the disease, and so carried the infection into other places, are now as unreasonably hurrying back with sick children, unmindful of the fact that travel may be the worst thing possible for the little victims, and heedless of the safety of others. These persons who, the authorities believe, have done great damage hereand out of town, yesterday received only the censureof the authorities, who made it plain that, if necessary, all of the power of the United States Government and of the City and State of New York would be employed to restrain their dangerous movements.

Warning Two Railroads.

As a first step to prevent the return of infected children to the city, Dr. Banks yesterday reminded the West Shore and New York, Ontario & Western Railroads of the sections in the United States Public Health Regulations requiring common carriers to refuse transportation to persons ill with contagious diseases, and he made it clear that he would hold responsible any common carrier detected in transporting a case of poliomyelitis from one place to another.

Dr. Banks, seeking to enlist the cooperation of the public, also issued general notice that no child suffering from infantile paralysis should be moved without the direction of a qualified Health authority. He recognized, he said, that the parents of many children who had recovered from the acute disease were anxious to get the children to New York for orthopaedic treatment, and he, therefore, granted general permission to parents to bring such children to New York, provided that the children were not moved before one month after the onset of the disease, and, even then, not in a common carrier.

The health authorities believe that a child can spread the disease anytime within eight weeks after onset, and for this reason will not permit the travel of a victim in a common carrier until after this period has elapsed, but, because orthopaedic treatment is needed in many cases in less than eight weeks after onset they will permit parents to use automobiles and other private conveyances for bringing children to the city after the disease is a month old. In every such case, however, the parents of the affected child will be required to report to the authorities their return to the city and to keep

Hotel Turns Out Sick Child.

the child in proper quarantine.

Dr. Emerson was indignant yesterday because of several incidents of the return of children to New York which had come to his knowledge.

"I have just learned," he said, "of one of the most brutal cases I ever heard of. My information is that Florence Goldstein, of 163 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, developed poliomyelitis in a hotel in Fallsburgh, N. Y. The manager of the hotel learned of the fact and turned the child and her parents out of his place at 4 o'clock in the morning. The parents had no other place to go so brought the child to New York in a railroad train, and carried her to the Willard Parker Hospital, where she died within less than two hours after arrival. The man who turned that child out into the street and forced her parents to make a hard railroad journey with re, not only endangered the lives of other children, but, in mybelief, actually caused the death of the victim herself."

About 1,000,000 children will be kept out of school for a period of three weeks or more by the postponement of the openings—800,000 usually yattendant at the public schools, 150,000 of the parochial schools, and 50,000 in the private schools.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that the day for the opening of the schools had not been selected. Colleges in the city, said the Commissioner, would be permitted to open as originally planned, as persons more than 16 eyars old were not considered dangerous in groups.

More Give Their Blood.

Thirty-two ounces of blood were obtained yesterday at the Willard Parker Hospital from six persons who had had poliomyelitis and volunteered to give their blood for the manufacture of serum to be used in victims of the present epidemic. Among these were Miss Grace M. Lytle of 607 Fifth Avenue, who gave eight ounces, and Miss Amy Oldorp of 50 West 112th Street, the daughter of the Vice President of the People's Hospital.

Miss Lytle lives in Cleveland, Ohio, and is visiting her sister, Miss Eleanor Lytle, who lives at the Fifth Avenue address, which is a boarding house. Miss Eleanor Lytle was formerly a practicing trained nurse. Recently she remarked to her sister that, as she had had the disease, she might give some of her blood. Miss Grace Lytle responded to the suggestion and went to Willard Parker Hospital yesterdty, but without saying anything to her sister, who was surprised when she heard of the operation last night.

Another volunteer who gave blood was a man well known in business and society, it was said, whose name was withheld, but who expressed great interest in the serum treatment and told the hospital authorities that he intended to start a movement to raise money for the extension of the treahment.

Fourteen children received the treatment yesterday, and the condition of those formerly treated continued to be promising. The surgeons also injected the serum into several children who had com einto contact with cases in their family, and who seemed on the point of contracting the disease.

Fair Trial for Adrenalin.

Dr. Emerson yesterday said a good word for adrenalin, and insisted that the treatment was receiving a fair trial in Department of Health hospitals, and that no one in the department had any feeling of antagonism toward adrenalin or Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, whose recommendation of the use of the medicine seemed likely to start a sharp medical controversy. Dr. Emerson said that adrenalin had been used in the cases of thirty patients at Riverside Hospital, twelve at the Queensborough Hospital, and six at Kingston Avenue.

"Some of the apparent results from the treatment," commented the Commissioner, "have bene as promising as results with the serum, but we can form no conclusion until we have had much wider experience."

Dr. Emerson yesterday complimented Mayor Mitchel on resisting "tremendous pressure" brought by real estate dealers and apartment house owners who wanted the seriousness of the epidemic minimized. Some of the proprietors of high-class apartment houses, said the Commissioner, had sought in vain to keep the infantile paralysis placards from their infected premises.

Dr. Emerson yesterday conferred with several leading entomologists on the subject of studying the problem of insect transmission of poliomyelitis simultaneously with the epidemiological study of the spread of the disease. Among those present at the conference were Dr. E. P. Selt, New York State Entomologist; Dr. N. E. Britton, Connecticut State Entomologist; Dr. Thomas Headlee, New Jersey State Entomologist; Dr. Charles T. Brues, Assistant Professor of Entomology at Harvard University but temporarily in the employment of the Department of Health here, and Drs. Wade A. Frost, C. H. Lavinder, and Dr. Mitzmaln of the United States Public Health Service.

Gifts to Paralysis Fund.

The following contributions were received yesterday by Dr. Emerson to the $15,000 fund to be raised for the purchase of braces for crippled children: ?

Cleveland H. Dodge, $1,000; H. F. Benjamin, $200; Mortimer L. Schiff, $200; Herbert L. Satterlee, $100; Henry L. Ickelheimer, $100; Samuel L. Fleischman, $100; F. B. Shipler, $100; T. M. Schickling, $100; Mrs. H. A. Gunzburg, $50; Dr. S. A. Kropf, $50; Albert Robertson, $50; L. N. Kramer, $50; Mrs. Waldron P Brown, $25; E. Langenbach, $25; Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss, $25; W. G. Gallon, $25; Mrs. Nellie Brill, $10, and $5 or less from Louis Sachs, F. I. B., Effie Duncan, and Israel P. Carty.

The branch of the New York Hospital in the building formerly occupied by the New York Orthopaedic Hospital will open today with accommodations for 100 patients. It was said at the Department of Health that fifty patients would be sent to the hospital at once and fifty more tomorrow or next day.

Dr. George A. Kohut, who conducts a camp for boys at Poland, Me., has advised parents, relatives, and friends of the 100 boys in the camp that he placed the camp under strict quarantine three weeks ago, permitting no visitors from the outside, and that there had been no ill health of any kind among the boys. The camp will be kept open until late Fall, when the boys may safely return to their homes.

The camp of 1,150 boys at Fort Terry will break up tomorrow. The boys were inspected by Dr. Charles A. Kearny of the United States Public Health Service, and found to be in good physical conditions.

Dr. Banks and Dr. Lavinder of the Public Health Service went to Washington last night in response to a summons from Surgeon eneral Rupert Blue to confer on the matter of the service's extended work in the epidemic. Before leaving Dr. Banks said he had received notice that Atlantic Highlands, N. J., had established a quarantine against children under 16 years of age.

Dr. Emerson was gratified yesterday with the decrease in deaths, and said that reports of new cases coming in during the day indicated fewer new cases than usual today.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Morris Lichtenstein, 150 Broome St.
Isador Golding, 171 Essex St.
Raffaela Pascal, 85 Mulberry St.
Ella Meyers, 70 Gouverneur St.
Charlotte Britton, 15 City Hall Place.
Michael Hendrigon, 655 Greenwich St.
Baby Bucker, 226 Macdougal St.
Charles Long, 257 W. Houston St.
Ida Vita, 18 Cornelia St.
Vincent Roenrapp, 7 6th Av.
William Speranto, 5 Carmine St.
Bessie Assendi, 28 Minetta Lane.
William Schenck, 523 2d Av.
Saul Fumig, 396 E. 8th St.
Frances Morino, 36 E. 4th St.
Milton Solomon, 619 5th St.
Mike Rappa, 530 E. 12th St.
Pat. Doherty, 435 East 17th St.
Francis Mommito, 311 Avenue A.
John Kosklnd, 319 East 13th St.
Yetta Moran, 539 East 15th St.
Morris Wasard, 306 East 5th St.
Morris Hitzig, 78 Lewis St.
Anna Wixler, 102 Canon St.
William Dayton, 516 West 21st St.
John Sziriono, 408 West 37th St.
Anthony Pratt, 178 7th Av.
Mary Vincent, 436 East 58th St.
Gertrude Gillon, N. Y. Foundling Hospital.
William Muldorn, 503 West 59th St.
Arthur Glockner, 505 West 132d St.
Emanuel Levy, 510 West 148th St.
William Wehare, 533 West 151st St.
Peter Blake, 256 Wadsworth Av.
Mary Cummins, 1,630 Amsterdam Av.
Charles Rubin, 300 West 70th St.
Francis Withuhe, 220 West 67th St.
Pat. Rooney, 314 West 146th St.
Thomas Cummings, 142 West 98th St.
Sarah Becker, 1,656 Madison Av.
Jack Goldfield, 11 East 117th St.
Sidney Mazer, 121 East 115th St.
Frank Bibble, 237 East 121st St.
Jack Lehrer, 138 West 143d St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Michael F. Garvon, 533 West 132d St., (Riverside Hospital.)
Abe Levine, 282 Madison St., (Lincoln Hospital.)
John Grachek, 167 West End Av.
Harold Stanton, 158 East 32d St.
Raymond Johnson, 984 Columbus Av.
Vincenzo Mariello, 234 Thompson St.
Mary Yates, 907 Chirton St., Hoboken, (W. P. Hospital.)
Nora Gregory, 111 West 100th St.
Gertrude Frazer, New York Foundling Hospital.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Lewis Mussman, 1,767 Fulton Av.
Felice Gondia, 2,423 Belmont Av.
Hyman Weintrach, 598 Prospect Av.
Durdeus Konredessy, 706 Courtlandt Av.
Jos. Sheridan, 905 Avenue St. John.
Matthew Hogan, 2,220 Haughton Av.
Minorra Welnberg, 1,074 Longfellow Av.
Dorothy Schistman, 1,325 Franklin Av.
Marion Brown, 2,230 Bassford Av.
Frank Cohen, 756 Fox St.
Harold Green, 903 Tinton Av.
Anthony Mulen, 2,405 Crotona Av.
Leonard Goldberg, 1,496 Longfellow Av.
Max Muller, 960 Tiffany St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Clara Kirschner, 866 Beck St., (Lincoln Hospital.)
Jos. Contello, 652 Morris Av., (Lincoln Hospital.)
Louis Epstein, 1,238 Simpson St., (Lincoln Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Eleanor Schradieck, 936 70th St.
William Cogan, 1,341 78th St.
Elizabeth Miller, 343 Christopher St.
Benny Cohen, 947 Glenmore Av.
Sylvia Baldwin, 33 Alabama Av.
Carlton Dwyer, 364 Lincoln Av.
Elsie Feldman, 367 Snediker Av.
Mary Borden, 294 Livonia Av.
Louis Barat, 325 Livonia Av.
Ronie Buckin, 1,648 East 92d St.
Ambros Hoernig, 29 Davids Av.
Florence Erhardt, 55 Pennsylvania Av.
Marion Myer, 39 Hill St.
Mary Polos, 353 Melrose St.
Ruth Levine, 916 Myrtle Av.
Concetto Graffero, 337 Melrose St.
Lewis Lincoln, 35 Marion St.
George Welester, 25 Locust St.
Gotfried Sandstrom, 1,418 Atlantic Av.
Walter Braman, 22 Radde Pl.
Ruth Becker, 316 Suydam St.
Winifred Smith, 120 Utica Av.
Esther Rosensky, 37 Park St.
John Meehan, 328 Palmetto St.
William Frolich, 302 Hamburg Av.
Abraham Blind, 533 Marcy Av.
Joseph Centq, 349 Melrose St.
Peter Schadler, 315 Jefferson St.
Nathan Klapper, 225 Hopkins St.
Catherine de Vita, 189 Hamburg Av.
Joseph Agati, 977 Flushing Av.
Virginia and Vincent Brooks, 311 Lexington Av.
Vail H. Hugnagel, 96 George St.
Gertrude Wheatfield, 3,809 10th Av.
Eugene McCabe, 143 Berkeley Pl.
Kenneth McCabe, 143 Berkeley Pl.
Daniel Feldman, 260 Columbia St.
Ogden Fields, 881 Dean St.
Elbera Gastel, 159 Prospect Place.
Madeleine Kelley, 189 Sands St.
Arthur Reccomini, 694 Sterling Place.
Robert Cornell, 31 Vanderbilt Av.
William O'Rourke, 115 14th St.
Mary Benter, 120 Lawrence St.
Florence Goldstein, 1,035 8th Av.
Robert Langill, 609 20th St.
Rose Fenara, 120 Sackett St.
William Kaufman, 1,119 43d St.
Sarah Brown, 1,335 Coney Island Av.
Pearl Sherlock, West 53d St. and Surf Av.
Loretta Lopez, 268 Linden Av.
Selma Jaccarineo, 45 Snyder Av.
Theodore Schuster, 68 Turner Place.
Fred Wiege, East 17th St., near Avenue Y.
Francis Sarkas, 2,849 West 24th St.
Joseph Reek, 174 Ten Eyck St.
Gertrude Ocko, 416 So. 5th St.
H. Stampel, 99 No. 8th St.
Sylvia Miller, 382 Rodney St.
Viola Puykula, 215 Bedford Av.
Salvator Congrelfo, 360 Broadway.
Eva Congrelfo, 360 Broadway.
Lillian Hochberg, 670 Broadway.
Thomas James, 95 Driggs Av.
Wm. Wentz, 142 Engert Av.
Carolina Rignataro, 7 Nostrand Av.
Jos. Conboy, 480 Rodney St.
Geo. Schlittler, 53 Franklin St.
Frieda Nachsman, 151 Grand St.
Bessie Ziphio, 180 Grand St.
Henry Wynoskie, 241 Greenpoint Av.
Barbara Jamnien, 54 Harrison Place.
Paul Freice, 604 Manhattan Av.
Jos. Downey, 562 Morgan Av.
Leonard Collete, 43 Johnson Av.
Fred Decirco, 104 Kingsland Av.
Teddy Gardowsky, 204 Huron St.
Mary Hutchek, 171 Jackson St.
Jenny Killman, 65 Middleton St.
Maggie Collino, 13 Withers St.
Freida Hinger, 86 S. 10th St.
Edw. Farb, 263 S. 2d St.
August Thafner, 102 Withers St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Eleanor Schradieck, 936 70th St.
William Brandt, 1,063 E. Parkway.
William Grassman, 733 McDonough St.
Herbert Rosenbloom, 402 S. 2d St.
Stanislaw Stanple, 66 N. 8th St.
Marion Wolff, 453 48th St.
Valentine Hufmagel, 96 George St.
Fannie Lapides, 1,831 Douglas St.
Bernard Kasloff, 234 South 1st St.
Dorothy Cull, 13 Hull St.
Jacob Schneider, 1,670 Douglas St.
Carolino Pignataro, 7 Nostrand Av.
Walter Costello, Elmhurst, L. I., (St. Catherine's Hospital.)
Michael Ilario, 208 Van Sicklen St.
Joseph Salvo, 120 Hamburg Av.
John M. Morgan, 1,635 New York Avenue.
John Woronechy, 287 Front St.
Marie Koenig, 88 Cooper St.
Florence Goldstein, 1,035 8th Av.
Harry Senzon, 704 Rockaway Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Fred Ratzlias, 110 9th Av., Astoria.
M. Janosky, 76 Greenpoint Av., L. I. City.
James Norony, 241 St. Nicholas Av., Ridgewood.
James Hamburger, 429 Van Hope St., Ridgewood.
Carl Swenson, 767 Prospect Av., Ridgewood.
Alfred Broglie, 463 Seneca Av., Ridgewood.
Helen Herling, 432 Himrod St., Ridgewood.
Henry Hohl, 655 Woodward Av., Ridgewood.
Walter Varth, 2,390 Hughes St., Ridgewood.
Peter Varth, 2,390 Hughes St., Ridgewood.
Emil Schutte, 1,865 De Kalb Av., Ridgewood.
Baby Hull, 1,681 Palmetto St., Ridgewood.
Vincent Brick, 1,872 Ralph St., Ridgewood.
Wm. Roshr, 421 Van Hope St., Ridgewood.
Francis Reid, 383 Charlotte Place, Glendale.
M. Kreisher, 31 Folsom Av., Glendale.
A. Rothouse, 36 Remsen Pl., Maspeth.
Raymond, — 66 Fiske Av.
Charles Kenne, 18 Tante St., Elmhurst.
Alice Kelley, Maurice Av., near Higgins Lane, Bayside.
Barnard Bolinsky, South and Allen Sts., Jamaica.
Frank Covendetker, 45 Cherry St., Richmond Hill.
Amelia Ferrill, 2,013 Clinton Pl., Woodhaven.
Anna Bradley, 8,405 Fulton St.
Pauline Schillaman, 1,130 Canal St.
Irving Rich, 4 So. Beach, 71st St., Arverne.
Florence Jacobs, 98 Gaston Av., Arverne.
Louise Mohen, Lincoln Av. and Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.
Florence Pulsky, 39 North Park Av., Hamels.
Elizabeth Johnson, Cherry Av., near Springfield Road, Springfield.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Henry Kehenbeck, 21 Leggett St., Union Course.
Margaret Mayer, 80 8th St., L. I. City.
Jack H. Amon, 361 Grand View Av., Ridgewood.
Albert Broglie, 463 Seneca Av., Germania Heights.
Francis Georgens, 152 Pacific St., Jamaica.
Francis Reid, 383 Charollete Place, Glendale.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Albert G. Vanmane, Cedar Grove Av., New Dorp.
Grace Stuttes, 273 Van Donzer St., Tompkinsville.
Charles Houghton, 417 Columbia St., West New Brighton.

Five Brooklyn patients reported as suffering from infantile paralysis were discharged yesterday as "no cases."

TO UNITE IN QUARANTINE.

Three Westchester Towns May Combine in Excluding Visiting Children.

The authorities of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and White Plains, according to report, are about to unite in a cooperative quarantine that will be drastic to the point of excluding all children from other cities. There were five new cases of poliomyelitis in New Rochelle yesterday and three in Mount Vernon.

A committee of citizens living near the proposed site of the White Plains Isolation Hospital for cases of poliomyelitis yesterday obtained a temporary injunction, returnable next Friday, restraining the Common Council from erecting the hospital as planned.

There was one death from infantile paralysis in Mineola yesterday and one new cases each in East Rockaway, Garden City, Locust Valley, and North Roslyn.

The New Jersey State Department of Health yesterday promulgated a new chapter of the sanitary code to become effective on next Tuesday. The regulations require children under 16 to have health certificates for travel from place to place within the State, and railroad and trolley companies will demand the certificates for transportation.

Miss Clara Petrie of Brooklyn, 25 years old, was stricken with infantile paralysis yesterday in Plainfield, and Howard G. Gangware, 23 years old, died of the disease in Phillipsburg.

Mayor Bacharach of Atlantic City announced yesterday that he had appointed twenty-five inspectors to examine the children of visitors to the resort and, when proper, to issue certificates to those wishing to leave.

Postmaster Joseph A. Brady of Caldwell, in whose family there is a case of poliomyelitis, went to Montclair yesterday to take up temporary residence there, and was not interfered with, although the authorities said on the day before that he would be arrested if he came.

Newark reported 34 new cases yesterday and 10 deaths; Jersey City, 1 new case; Orange, 1 death; Irvington, 4 new cases, and South Orange Township, 2 new cases.

A dispatch from Trenton put the total cases in New Jersey at 1,300, and reported the following new cases:

West New York, 5; Camden, 3; Kearny, 2; Trenton, 2; Acquackanonck Township, 2, and 1 each in Bogto, Bayonne, Guttenberg, Hoboken, West Hoboken, Dunellen, Perth Amboy, Asbury Park, Raritan Township, Wall, Hanover, Newton, Linden, and Union Township.

CLEAN UP IN NASSAU COUNTY.

$40,000 Given by Wealthy Residents to Fight Paralysis.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A thorough clean up of Nassau County, similar to that inaugurated in Oyster Bay by Colonel Roosevelt, was started today by Deputy State Health Commissioner Leslie R. Williams, Dr. George Draper of the Rockefeller Institute, and a staff of six physicians, whose services were obtained through the subscription of $40,000 by the wealthy residents of the county.

"From what we have been able to learn so far," said Mr. Williams, "there was urgent need of the opening of a branch office of the State Health Department in this county. Already 175 cases of infantile paralysis have been reported in the county, and unless the most stringent measures are immediately adopted, and unless the people cooperate fully with this office and the local health officers, there is no telling how serious the situation may become."

Two new isolation hospitals were opened today, one at Hicksville, in the Jones Institute, and another at Roslyn. Twenty cases of the disease from Oyster Bay village and Glen Cove were taken to Hicksville Hospital and a dozen were taken to Roslyn. It was also decided at a meeting of the Town Board of Hempstead to turn the Poor Farm at Hempstead into an isolation hospital. The inmates of the farm will be transferred elsewhere. The invasion of the disease among the estates of the wealthy residents of Long Island's Summer colonies has had the effect of driving many families with children to the mountains.

CHECK THE DISEASE UPSTATE.

Epidemic on Long Island Due to Delay in Reporting Cases.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Failure to summon physicians quickly to attend cases of infantile paralysis is believed to be the cause of the increase of the disease on Long Island, Dr. F. M. Meader, Director of the Division of Communicable Disease of the State Health Department, said tonight. He asserted that in the up-State sections health officers were holding their own in the fight and successfully preventing the disease from spreading.

Dr. Meader said that Commissioner of Health Emerson of New York City in warning New York people to remain away from the Catskill Mountains had misunderstood a request of the Health Department. The Department, he said, wished to warn persons from visiting Sullivan and Ulster Counties, but that Greene County in the Catskills was safe, as there were only two cases of infantile paralysis within its boundaries. Most of the cases in Ulster and Sullivan, he said, had come from New York and had been returned there by the health authorities.

Health Department officials said tonight that no representative had been selected to attend the health conference to be held in Washington to devise means of checking the epidemic. It was said that officials of the New York Health Department did not believe that the conference could suggest any means of combating the disease that was not already being used in this State.

A total of sixty cases was reported to the Department of Health from State points outside New York late today. This was the largest number yet reported in a single day. The total number of cases in the State outside of New York was 856.

SEE BOOM FOR AERONAUTICS

Aero Clubmen Encouraged by Big Army Appropriation.

The appropriation of $13,281,686 for aeronautics in the army, National Guard, and Aerial Reserve Corps is regarded in aviation circles as the one step that will place this country in the forefront of flying, and restore its position as the country where the first successful aeroplane was developed.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, said that it was a long step forward in combining military and voluntary resources to form an adequate plan for aerial defense.

"The authorization by the President of the Aerial Reserve Corps," he said, "provides for adding 296 officers and 2,000 enlisted men to the air service. As a result there may be expected valuable contributions by American genius and skill which will advance the science and art of aeronautics."

Henry Woodhouse, a governor of the Aero Club, said that the air service promised to be a most popular branch and that hundreds of men were anxious to join it.

"The Aero Club is literally flooded with applications from volunteers," he said, "many of which are men of exceptional attainments and experience. The Adjutant Generals of the various States find that whereas it is often difficult to obtain men for the other branches of the service, there is an abundance of volunteers for the air service."

Czar Presents Sword to Brusiloff.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Russian Emperor has presented to General A. A. Brusiloff a sword of honor of the Order of St. George, ornamented with diamonds, for his victories over the Austrians and Germans in Galicia and Volhynia, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

THINK PAPER FAMINE MAY BE TEMPORARY

So Agricultural Department Experts Think, Secretary Houston Tells the President.

MUCH WOOD IN THE WEST

Economic Conditions, However, Do Not Yet Favor Development, the Secretary Says — Substitutes for Spruce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Present conditions in the print paper situation, are believed by officials of the Department of Agriculture, probably to be temporary, according to information submitted to President Wilson by David F. Houston, the Secretary of Agriculture, in a letter made public at the White House this afternoon.

Secretary Housten points out that the Federal Trade Commission has already undertaken an exhaustive inquiry into the situation, that the matter is receiving the attention of the Department of Commerce, and that the scientists of the Department of Agriculture are now pushing their study of the sulphite pulp situation as rapidly as available resources will permit. Secretary Houston says in his letter that tests made by scientists of the department show that twenty-two different kinds of wood, of which large quantities are available in the United States, may be used as substitute for spruce in the manufacture of print paper. Secretary Houston's letter follows:

Washington, Aug. 3, 1916.

My Dear Mr. President:

I have your note of July 31 enclosing a letter to you from Mr. F. A. Watkins of Hastings, Neb., regarding the print paper situation.

I have taken the matter up with the experts of the Forest Service and you may be interested in the following statement of what has been done by the department to relieve the situation.

A news print paper is made up of approximately 75 per cent. ground wood puip and 25 per cent. sulphite pulp. The Forest Service for several years has been making intensive investigations of both processes of pulp making. A very large percentage of ground wood pulp is now manufactured from spruce, the supply of which is becoming somewhat limited. In order to make possible a continuous supply of low-priced news print two main lines of investigation of the ground wood process were undertaken. The first included intensive studies of processes to obtain exact information concernin gthe many variables in manufacture. The second was to ascertain which of the numerous American species other than spruce are suitable for ground wood pulp.

Tests made on twenty-two species, of which large quantities are available in the United States, have demonstrated that practically all have immediate promise as substitutes for spruce in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of papers, such as news, manilas, boxboard, &c. The news print manufactured from the ground wood pulp obtained experimentally from many of these woods was successfully used by the St. Louis Republic and The New York Herald in the printing of a limited number of their current edition.

The results of these investigations have been incorporated in two bulletine issued by the department, entitled 'Experiments with Jack Pine and Hemlock for Mechanical Pulp,' published in 1913, and 'Ground Wood Pulp,' published in 1916. The latter covers the grinding of cooked and uncooked spruce and also the results of the investigations to determine suitable substitutes for spruce in ground wood pulp.

One of the mos timportant results of these investigations has been an increased amount of hemlock used for mechanical pulp in the East.

A detailed study of sulphite pulp manufacting processes is now well advanced, and investigations similar to those described, to determine what species other than those now user are suitable for sulphite pulp, have been taken up. These studies are being pushed as rapidly as the resources available permit.

Furthermore, the Forest Service has offered for sale at various times large amounts of timber on the national forests in logging chances favorable for pulp operations. These areas are located mainly in the Pacific Northwest and in Alaska, and offer combinations of suitable and cheap timber with large quantities of easily developed water power.

Up to the present time it has not been possible to make such sales. The chief difficulty has been that the Western markets have been fully supplied and, in fact, mill capacity probably has been in excess of market demands. Western mills with the advantage of cheap power and cheap timber seemed to be unable to enter Eastern and Middle Western markets, and the only opportunity for successful enterprise seemed to be the more or less uncertain possibility of being able to develop foreign and chiefly Oriental markets. These areas undoubtedly will be placed under contract as soon as economic conditions permit their development. They are offered terms designed to encourage the development of the pulp and paper industry.

Our experts are inclined to believe that the present conditions may be temporary. I am informed that before the war Eastern markets, which are the principal paper markets of the country, were fully supplied by American mills and the imports from several foreign countries. Prices as a result was so low as to offer little inducement to new mills in the West where our great timber reserves are located. It is probable that conditions after the war may be very similar to those which existed before. These factors have a direct bearing upon the suggestion regarding the construction and operation of Government plants.

As you perhaps know, the Federal Trade Commission has undertaken an exhaustive inquiry into the news print situation, and I understand that the matter also has received some attention in the Department of Commerce.

Sincerely yours,
D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

The crisis in the news print paper situation will not be reached until late in October, when contracts come up for renewal, according to reports received from many sources by the Federal Trade Commission. The Presidential election, together with the European war, is expected to increase an already unparalleled demand for news print, which manufacturers tell the Trade Commission they will hardly be able to meet. This year, for the first time, they have not been abe to lay up a large reserve during the Summer.

The Trade Commission's report on its investigation of news print prices, it was announced today, would be published not later than Oct. 1, regardless of whether Congress still is in session. Probably a brief extract will be given out two weeks beforehand summarizing the findings.

The great question in deciding whether there has been collusion among the manufacturers to boost prices unduly is said to be whether the increased demand for paper has been entirely disproportionate to the increased production. Manufacturers claim that publishers are using 20 per cent. more paper than ever before.

Consumption figures presented to the commission, however, vary widely. G. F. Steele, Secretary of the News Print Manufacturers' Association, has estimated that figures for June show "the largest daily production of news print ever recorded." Shipments, he declared, represented 90 per cent. of this production.

SUPPLY OF PAPER SOON.

P. T. Dodge Predicts Relief in a Few Months.

P. T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company, said yesterday that the current shortage in print paper would probably be relieved within a few months by increased production. His company, he asserted, was putting improved machinery into the plants, while new plants and additions to old ones were being built in Canada.

Commenting on the great demand for print paper which has sprung up recently, Mr. Dodge said:

"A year ago our plants were working at no more than 85 per cent. of capacity, and the market supplied no incentive to increase production. In a few months the demand expanded until existing plants were overtaxed and reserve supplies had to be drawn upon. No one foresaw the change. Print paper makers for years had suffered largely from overproduction. There has been no one year since this company was organized in which consumption was greater than possible production until this year.

"The International normally carries a stock of finished paper in its storehouses amounting to 40,000 tons. This has been cut down by the unusual demand to 17,000 tons and there is no prospect that the reserve can be built up this Summer. The company could sell its reserve at a big profit if it did not desire to use it in covering contracts with publishers, and could make more money by selling its output of 'suiphite' than from the manufacture of paper. Such a plan is not being contemplated, however, as the International is permanently in the paper business, although the existing tariff is not conducive to an expansion of plant facilities in this country."

Sulphite, Mr. Dodge explained, is the product obtained by treating chips of spruce with sulphuric acid, the supply of which is far below the requirements of makers of fine grades of paper.

Continuing today and concluding tomorrow noon

Saks Suits for Men and Young Men

Reduced from

$23, $20 and $17.50—to

$14

Don't forget that this sale will not wait for you. It is the opportunity *of* a lifetime but not *for* a lifetime. The selling this past week has been phenomenal, but this last day and a half will clean out the assortments, lock, stock and barrel. Meanwhile you still have an opportunity to get for $14 a suit which no store in New York can match for $23, $20, or $17.50, as the case may be. Unusually good choosing in sizes 42 and above. *(A small charge for alterations)*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Special August Clearance, To-day,
Men's and Youths'
Fancy Sack Suits

$15.00 Value $25.00
$18.50 Value $30.00

These Suits offer a wide choice of the two and three button sack model; some with pinch-back, others semi-form-fitting; made of checks, stripes, plaids and plain flannels or serges; sizes 33 to 46 chest measure.

When a Soldier Is Wounded

How few have stood upon a battlefield and witnessed the human sacrifices! Just how does the army treat its enemy wounded? Does the frenzied hate of battle continue after a foe falls? The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of August 10th answers these questions; not with words, but with startlingly thrilling pictures, which visualize the scenes of battle as no spectator can ever behold. Pages of how the wounded fare with friend and foe.

The above is only ONE feature of the twenty-four (24) page MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of August 10th, to be had on all news stands today. Many others of equal interest. Sixty-four (64) rotogravure pictures in the single issue!

The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of August 10th contains an illuminating article, copiously illustrated, on the Danish West Indies, which the U. S. proposes to buy.

This week's MID-WEEK PICTORIAL has an illustrated article describing and portraying the diversified, rainbow-hued Colonials who are fighting with the French armies.

AMONG THE OTHER CONSPICUOUS ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS ISSUE ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Photographs showing how armies operate in recaptured fields and villages.
New intimate study of General Joffre.
Details of a German Mine Layer captured by the English.
How the hand grenade and mortars are employed.
Wonderful scenes of military camps in Cape Colony.
How the legless and armless are skillfully refitted.
Interesting view of the much-fought-for Lemberg.

THE MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The Annual August Sale of CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS is now in progress.

Details of this interesting event will be fully announced in the newspapers on Sunday, August 13th.

Fifth Avenue, New York

MURRAY AND CHURCH SURVIVE ON SEABRIGHT COURTS AND WILL MEET TODAY

MURRAY TO MEET CHURCH IN FINAL

Californian Beats Kumagae in Semi-Final Round of Seabright Tennis Tourney.

DAVIS YIELDS TO CHURCH

Johnston and Griffin, National Doubles Champions, Reach the Final Round Bracket.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 10.—East will once more be pitted against West when the final round of the Seabright invitation tennis tournament is played tomorrow. The two who came through the semi-final-round contests today were Robert Lindley Murray, the Palo Alto star, and George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J. The winner of this match will face R. Norris Williams 2d in the challenge round for the Achelis Cup on Saturday.

Church advanced today by defeating one of the strongest of the California group now invading the East, Willis E. Davis, the match going to the former Princetonian in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4. As for Murray, his triumph was scored at the expense of the plucky little Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae. It required three sets for the Californian to encompass the defeat of his rival in a match that held many moments of keen excitement, and in which the credit accorded to the vanquished was little short of that gained by the victor.

The national doubles champions, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, reached the final round of this event by a victory over a pair of brother Californians, Eugene Warren and Edwin R. McCormack. The title holders won the first set with ease at 6—1, but there was a merry battle for the points in the second encounter, and Johnston and Griffin were pressed to 7—5 before they stopped the attack of their opponents. Warren and McCormack made their way to a semi-final-round place through the default of the Japanese stars, Ichiya Kumagae and Riachishiro Mikami. The latter sprained his ankle yesterday in the match with Davis and was unable to play in the doubles today.

Victory of Alexander and Behr.

The upper half final round bracket in doubles lies between Frederick B. Alexander and Karl Behr and the East-West team of Harold A. Throckmorton and Roland Roberts. Alexander and Behr advanced to the semi-final round today when they defeated R. Norris Williams 2d and Watson M. Washburn, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4, in a surprisingly easy victory for the former at the end, even though three sets were necessary. The victory of Throckmorton and Roberts was scored over the strong doubles team of John S. Pfaffman and William T. Tilden 2d at 9—7, 3—6, 6—4.

Wherever the Japanese players, Kumagae and Mikami, have appeared this season they have been the centre of attention, particularly when they have advanced well toward the final round of a tournament. This afternoon was no exception, for the Kumagae-Murray match drew a big gallery, while the Church-Davis encounter, in reality a more important contest, was more or less barren of spectators, at any rate until after the Japanese had been defeated by Murray.

Before he retired from the scene of hostilities Kumagae gave Murray a real scare. The Californian had no false ideas as to the ability of his opponent from Japan, as ever since he witnessed the defeat of Griffin by Kumagae he has had the utmost respect for the skill of the Oriental. His praise of Kumagae was justified by the sharp battle to which he was himself forced to pull out a victory this afternoon.

The Japanese played with remarkable steadiness, his deep driving and sure placing giving the Californian a heavy burdn of court covering. It has been frequently said that a strong net game would defeat the Oriental. Murray tried this, but it did not work as well as had been predicted.

Murray Moves to Rear of Court.

At the outset of the first set Murray came to the net, only to find that Kumagae was possessed of passing strokes that penetrated his defense at the barrier. Repeatedly Murray was baffled by swift shots that slipped down the line between for aces. He then went to the back court and tried conclusions with the Japanese from this position, but found that he was unequal to standing off his opponent. Kumagae actually outplaced the Californian in the first set, and his errors were fewer. When Kumagae won the set at 8—6 he overturned the predictions of even Mikami. The latter said before the match, "Three sets, Kumagae win; two sets Mr. Murray win in straight sets."

Murray led in the first set at 3—1 after having broken through Kumagae's service on the fourth game, but three games later Kumagae took the measure of the Californian's service, and thereafter each contestant won on service until the thirteenth game, when Murray was again broken through. It was comparatively easy for Kumagae to win the set on his own service.

In the last three games of this set Kumagae was the victor because of sheer merit of play. His placements escaped the agile Murray, and the latter could get only four points all told.

The second set was another stubborn contest. Murray was not gaining easy supremacy on service. He was forced to two deuce contests in the first two games that he served, while Kumagae was winning his service games easily. This seemed to indicate the downfall of Murray, but the Californian had the reserve to keep from being broken through. For nine games each player won on service and then, with the score 5-4 in his favor, Murray took the next game against Kumagae's service. The Oriental had a brief period of wildness, three outs and a double fault giving his opponent the points which were needed for the set.

Murray's Slashing Net Attack.

Murray gave all his strength to his play in the third set. He discarded caution in an effort to run out the contest quickly and his brilliant net attack was the undoing of the Japanese. Murray led at 4-2 and his opponent could take but one other game before Murray closed out the match to his credit.

The contest between Davis and Church was particularly interesting in that it was the third and rubber meeting of the two players this season, Davis having been the victor over Church in the Sleepy Hollow Country Club tournament in a five-set match, while at the Rockaway Hunt Club tournament Church vanquished Davis in straight sets. This afternoon the honors were all with Church. Davis is known as an erratic player, and he lived up to the reputation today. In the last set, particularly, in which he was defeated at 6—4, outs and nets piled up against him and did much to throw the match to Church. The Californian made nineteen errors in the second set as against nine for Church.

The latter played sterling tennis. He crowded the net at all times and sent slashing strokes to points of vantage. Overhead the Jersey player was almost faultless. Nothing seemed too difficult for his hard smashing and Davis was much of the time on the defensive. A strange feature of the match was that Davis was broken through in the first game of each set and was never able thereafter to retrieve.

Church was sending his service over with bullet speed in the first set and five times scored aces against his opponent. The Californian could not do so well; in fact Church had little difficulty in handing his service. In the second set Davis was stronger on service, but his unsteadiness nullified the recovery. The summaries:

SINGLES.—Third Round—Robert Lindley Murray defeated William T. Tilden, 2d, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Semi-final Round—George M. Church defeated Willis E. Davis, 6—4, 6—4; Robert Lindley Murray defeated Ichiya Kumagae, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—Frederick B. Alexander and Karl S. Behr defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Watson M. Washburn, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1; Roland Roberts and Harold A. Throckmorton defeated John S. Pfaffman and William T. Tilden, 2d, 9—7, 3—6, 6—4; Eugene Warren and Edwin R. McCormack won from Ichiya Kumagae and Hachishiro Mikami by default.

Semi-final Round—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated Eugene Warren and Edwin R. McCormack, 6—1, 7—5.

MISS HANDY WINS AT NET.

Is Victor in Doubles at Montclair and Reaches Singles Final.

After winning her way into the final round of the Montclair A. C. tennis singles at Montclair, N. J., yesterday, Miss Edith B. Handy, with Mrs. William H. Pouch, won in the doubles tournament later. In the final round of the doubles, Miss Handy and Mrs. Pouch disposed of Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. David C. Mills, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Handy will meet Miss Ina Kissel, Middle States champion, in the deciding match of the singles, which will be contested tomorrow. In her semi-final match Miss Handy won from Miss Ethel Tyndall, 6—3, 8—6. Miss Kissel defeated Miss Hazel Sawyer, the 17-year-old girl who recently won the Montclair A. C. championship, 6—4, 7—5. The summary:

SINGLES.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Hazel Sawyer, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Miss Ethel Tyndall, 6—3, 8—6.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Miss Elsie Matthews and Mrs. Lane defeated Miss Susette Henry and Miss C. Riker, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; Mrs. David C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Florence Sheldon and Mrs. Murroy, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Ethel Tyndall won from Miss Hazel Sawyer and Miss Carrol Sawyer by default; Miss Edith B. Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch won from Miss E. Sheldon and partner by default.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Edith B. Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch defeated Mrs. David C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Edith B. Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch defeated Mrs. David C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

RAIN HALTS WESTERN PLAY.

Challenge Round in Tennis Singles May Be Delayed Until Monday.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 10.—Clifford J. Lockhorn of Kansas City won the only fifth round match in men's singles in the twenty-ninth annual Western lawn tennis championship here today before a cloudburst forced a general postponement of play until tomorrow. He defeated James Weber of Chicago 6—3, 6—4.

It is considered doubtful whether the challenge round in men's singles, the winner of this meet to play George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., can be contested before Monday. The preliminary contests in national doubles are to start Tuesday and will be finished Thursday.

ALTER TITLE GOLF PLANS.

Amateur Championship Play Shortened by Use of Two Merion Courses.

The official program of the national amateur golf championship as sent out by Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, shows that a change has been made in the original plan of starting on Saturday, Sept. 2. By making use of the two courses available at Merion the whole field can qualify on Monday, Sept. 4, and play out the match rounds of thirty-six holes throughout the week. This will be the first time in the history of the event that the qualifying round will be played over two courses, and the shortening of the tournament from eight to six days will be appreciated by many golfers who found the national title event fast becoming an endurance contest instead of a test of golf.

The official program of the women's national championship, to be played at the Belmont Springs Country Club at Waverly, Mass., has also been given out by Secretary Whitney. It will begin Monday, Oct. 2, with an eighteen-hole medal play qualifying round, thirty-two to play Tuesday, and the remaining rounds will be concluded on Saturday, Oct. 7, all rounds being of eighteen holes.

Hubbard Leads Trade Golfers.

The members of the Eastern Trade Golf Association held their mid-Summer tournament over the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday. W. W. Hubbard led the field in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap with a card of 87, 17—70. A. S. Armagnac turned in the next best card with 84, 12—72, and C. L. Fleischer was third with 92, 18—74. F. J. Oliver won the contest against par, finishing 1 down. In the best ball foursome competition, T. C. Oliver and E. J. Hughes composed the winning combination with 90, 20—70.

REDS ARE WHITEWASHED.

Two Successive Errors Give Phillies the Run That Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Philadelphia shut out Cincinnati in the only National League game played today, 1 to 0. Toney and Mayer had a twirling duel in which neither team made more than one hit in an inning. Errors caused Cincinnati's defeat. Paskert, who went to first on a pass in the first inning, stole second and continued to the plate on wild throws by Roush and Wingo. The score:

PHILADELP'A. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	0	0
Byrne,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Cravath,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	15	1
Bancroft,ss	3	0	2	4	6
Killifer,c	3	0	0	3	0
Mayer,p	2	0	0	1	4
Total	26	1	3	27	11

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Roush,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Chase,1b	4	0	2	12	0
Wingo,c	3	0	0	3	0
Neale,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Louden,2b	3	0	0	2	6
Emmer,ss	1	0	0	1	3
Fisher,ss	2	0	1	1	1
Toney,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	29	0	5	24	12

Errors—Roush, Wingo.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Byrne. Stolen bases—Paskert (2.) Sacrifice hit—Roush. Double plays—Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus; Mayer, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 3; Mayer, 1. Struck out—By Toney, 3; by Mayer, 3. Wild pitch—Mayer. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

CLEVELAND PRINTERS WIN.

Will Play Either New York or Chicago for Baseball Title.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—As a result of winning today's game with St. Paul, 4 to 3, Cleveland is scheduled to play in the final championship contest of the Union Printers' National Baseball League tournament here with the winner of the Chicago-New York game. As Cleveland never has won a championship, a rule of the league enabled that club to go into the championship contest after winning today.

New York defeated St. Louis, 7 to 2, in the other game played today. Bailey, pitching for New York, allowed the St. Louis team only three hits, but received erratic support.

John J. McGowan of Chicago was re-elected President and Joseph J. Dallas of Boston Secretary-Treasurer, and St. Paul chosen as the 1917 tournament city at a business session of the league today.

The scores of today's games follow:

									R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0—1	6	10
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	3	8

Batteries—Bailey and Wiegand; Heinmann, Nieman, and Evers, Meyer.

									R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—3	4	7
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	..—4	10	5

Batteries—Ewald and Bolzendahl; Hawkins, Cleary, and Bonath.

PIPP'S ERROR GIVES YANKS A BAD FALL

Blunder in Ninth Lets Indians Win and Sends New Yorkers to Sixth Place.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The ill-starred Yankees closed a disastrous Western tour here this afternoon under the same conditions which have marked so many of their previous battles on alien soil. They made one misplay, and that came with two out in the ninth just as the umpires were about to call the game so that the Yanks might catch their train for New York and the Indians start for St. Louis. That one misplay sent over a run for Cleveland, and instead of a tie the Yanks suffered another defeat. The score was 3 to 2.

Walter Pipp was the offender in the play which plunged the Donovan clan to defeat. With one out in the ninth inning and Turner on first base by virtue of a single, Steve O'Neil hit a grounder to Peckinpaugh. Peck made a pretty stop and throw to first, retiring the batter. Turner rounded second, and as he dashed along to third Pipp shot the ball over for what should have been an easy double play. The ball bounded in front of Boone and rolled to the grand stand, Turner scurrying home with the deciding run.

The Yankees opened with a flourish, and it might be added that they also made their finish there, as far as attack went. They got a pair of runs off Otis Lambeth, a recruit from the Topeka club of the Western League, who made his first real start in the major class today. He had finished some games since coming to the Indians, but not until today did Manager Pohl intrust him with a start of a game to him. After the first inning, when two hits and a pass netted two runs, Lambeth held the New Yorkers to three hits.

The game today marked the reappearance in the New York lineup of Fritz Maisel, who sustained a broken collar bone in a game against Cleveland at the Polo Grounds on May 15. With Hofman out of the running because of trouble with his legs, Donovan had no difficult to choose, but finds it difficult to throw. Fortunately for Maisel and the Yankees alike, he did not have to do any throwing. Not a ball was batted to centre field, on the ground, or in the air which Maisel had to handle.

Another change in the New York lineup was made at third base, where Angel Aragon, who reported to Donovan here this morning, supplanted Lute Boone. Aragon was not in the game three minutes before he fell under the spell of the injury afflictions which have been pursuing the club. While at bat in the opening inning the little Cuban was hit on the left wrist by a pitched ball and he had to leave the game in the next round. Boone finished the game at third base. Aragon will be out of the game several days.

Allen Russell kept the Cleveland hits well scattered, the fourth being the only inning which produced more than one safety. Two hits accounted for the run in this inning, and a wild pitch was an important factor in the scoring of the run which tied the game in the sixth inning. From this point the deadlock continued until Pipp made his wild hurl with two out in the ninth.

The Yankees opened on Lambeth as if the recruit was to be easy, but they spent all their force in the opening. After Miller had skied to Wambsgans, Aragon walked, the fourth ball hitting him on the left arm. Aragon stole second and Peckinpaugh, who usually hits hard in his home town, pounded a triple along the left field foul line, and the Cuban romped home. Pipp's smash to centre chased Peck home, with the Yankees' last run. The inning ended when Oldring hit into a double play performance, which Rube repeated in the ninth, when the Yanks seemed to be getting a rally under headway.

The Indians picked up their first run in the fourth inning. After the dangerous Speaker had been retired, Roth singled past Gedeon and moved along to second on Gandil's infield out. Wambsgans's single to left sent Roth home. Cleveland's tying run came in the sixth inning.

Chapman was out of the way when Speaker doubled against the fence in right field. A wild pitch put him on third, and he counted while Peck was throwing Gandil out, there being no chance of a play at the plate.

Only fifteen minutes of playing time remained when the ninth inning opened, as an agreement had been made that play be called at 5:30 o'clock. Boone opened the New York half with a single to centre and Peck sacrificed to second. Pipp was intentionally passed, and then Oldring hit to Turner, who tagged second and threw Rube out at first.

In Cleveland's half, the first batsman, Wamby, had been retired as in the other run-producing innings. Turner's drive bounded over over Boone's head for a single. Peck threw out O'Neil and Pipp threw past Boone in an attempt to double Turner. The game closed the Western trip of the Yankees. Eighteen games were played and the Yanks won four, two in Chicago, one in Detroit, and one in Cleveland. The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Chapman,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Speaker,c	4	1	2	1	1
Roth,rf	2	1	1	1	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	8	2
Wambsganss,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Turner,2b	4	1	1	4	2
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	5	1
Lambeth,p	3	0	1	1	0
Total	31	3	8	27	12

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Aragon,3b	0	1	0	0	0
Boone,3b	2	0	1	0	1
P'paugh,ss	3	1	1	2	5
Pipp,1b	3	0	1	15	0
Oldring,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Maisel,cf	3	0	0	0	0
N'maker,c	3	0	1	4	4
Russell,p	3	0	0	0	3
aWalters	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	2	5	*26	18

*Two out when winning run was scored.

a-Batted for Aragon in third inning.

Error—Pipp.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—3
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—O'Neill, Speaker, Oldring. Three-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Roth, Aragon. Sacrifice hit—Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Wambsgans, Turner, and Gandil; Turner and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 3. First base on balls—Off Lambeth, 4; off Russell, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Lambeth, 5 hits, 2 runs in nine innings; off Russell, 8 hits, 2 runs in eight and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Lambeth, 5; by Russell, 3. Wild pitch—Russell. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

MACKS ARE BEATEN AGAIN.

Get Early Lead, but Tigers Frolic Away with Game by 10 to 4.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—Philadelphia wound up its Western trip here today with a 10 to 4 defeat, after getting a two-run lead. Detroit discovered Williams's weakness early, and batted him nearly at will. Mitchell started for Detroit, but was forced to withdraw at the end of the sixth because of illness. The score:

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Vitt,3b	5	2	2	3	1	
Bush,ss	4	2	3	3	5	
Cobb,cf	4	2	1	1	0	
Veach,lf	5	1	3	2	0	
Crawford,rf	4	1	1	1	0	
Heilman,1b	3	0	2	10	0	
Young,2b	3	1	2	3	5	
McKee,c	4	1	1	4	2	
Mitchell,p	2	1	1	0	1	
Dubuc,p	1	0	0	0	0	
James,p	1	0	0	0	0	
aHarper	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	37	10	16	27	14	

PHILADELPHIA (A)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Witt,ss	4	0	0	1	1	
Walsh,rf	4	1	2	2	0	
Strunk,cf	3	1	1	2	0	
Lajoie,2b	4	1	2	2	6	
Mclnnis,1b	4	1	2	8	2	
McElwee,3b	3	0	2	1	1	
Pick,lf	4	0	1	2	0	
Picinich,c	2	0	0	5	0	
bWilliams,p	1	0	1	1	1	
bRowe	1	0	0	0	0	
cMyers	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	33	4	11	24	10	

a-Batted for Mitchell in the sixth inning.
b-Batted for Picinich in the ninth inning.
c-Batted for Williams in the ninth inning.

Error—Veach.

Detroit	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	3	x—10
Philadelphia	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—4

Two-base hit—Walsh. Home run—Cobb. Sacrifice hit—McElwee. Sacrifice fly—Heilman. Stolen bases—Vitt (2,) Bush (2,) Crawford, Young (3. Double play—Bush, Young and Heilman. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 7. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 7 hits and 10 runs in eight innings; off Mitchell, 9 hits and 8 runs in six innings; off James, 2 hits and no runs in three innings. First base on balls—Off Williams, 3; off Mitchell, 1; off James, 1. Struck out—By Williams, 3; by Mitchell, 3; by James, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 0.
(Other games postponed.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 3; New York, 2.
Boston, 11; Chicago, 5.
Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 4.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	60	35	.632
Boston	55	38	.591
Philadelphia	57	41	.582
New York	50	46	.521
Chicago	46	55	.455
St. Louis	46	59	.438
Pittsburgh	41	63	.436
Cincinnati	40	63	.370

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	61	44	.581
Cleveland	60	45	.571
Chicago	61	47	.565
Detroit	58	51	.532
St. Louis	57	51	.528
New York	55	50	.524
Washington	51	54	.486
Philadelphia	20	81	.198

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first at 1 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

SENATORS FEEL THE BRUSH

Browns Win by 4 to 0, Making Fifth Straight Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—St. Louis scored the fifth straight victory over Washington by shutting them out today, 4 to 0. Koob allowed five hits. He filled the bases in the eighth by walking Foster and Morgan after Milan had singled with one out. Sensational catches by Maranns and Miller, however, prevented a score. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Miller,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	1	10	0
Pratt,2b	3	1	0	4	3
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Severeid,c	4	1	1	4	0
Lavan,ss	3	1	1	3	4
Wallace,3b	3	0	2	0	4
Koob,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	4	8	27	12

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Foster,3b	2	0	0	2	2
Morgan,2b	3	0	1	2	5
Rice,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Shanks,1b	4	0	1	14	1
Moeller,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Henry,c	4	0	1	3	0
McBride,ss	3	0	1	1	6
Boehling,p	2	0	0	1	2
aWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
Gallia,p	0	0	0	0	0
bJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	5	24	17

a-Batted for Boehling in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Gallia in ninth inning.
Errors—Lavan, Morgan, Shanks.

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—4	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hit—Sisler. Three-base hit—Lavan. Double plays—Wallace, Pratt, and Sisler; McBride, Morgan, and Shanks. Left on bases—Washington, 9; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 2; off Koob, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 7 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Gallia, 1 hit and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Boehling, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

WHITE SOX TUMBLE A PEG.

Lose to Red Sox by 11 to 5 and Yield Second Place to Indians.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Boston strengthened its hold on first place today and sent Chicago down to third place by winning the final game of the series by 11 to 5, while Cleveland won from New York and went into second place. The world's champions bunched hits, and aided by the loose playing of the White Sox won easily. Foster weakened toward the end of the game and finally was replaced by Leonard when the White Sox threatened in the eighth. The game was delayed for twenty-five minutes on account of rain and darkness. The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper,rf	4	1	2	0	0	
Barry,2b	5	2	2	1	5	
Lewis,lf	5	2	3	3	0	
Gainer,1b	3	2	2	8	1	
Walker,rf	5	2	2	2	0	
Gardner,3b	5	1	2	2	2	
Scott,ss	3	1	0	1	3	
Cady,c	5	0	1	10	0	
Foster,p	4	0	0	2	0	
Leonard,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	86	11	13	27	9	

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
J. Collins,rf	5	1	0	3	1	
Weaver,ss	5	1	1	3	2	
E.Collins,2b	5	1	1	2	5	
Jackson,lf	5	1	4	1	0	
Nass,1b	5	0	1	6	0	
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	0	0	
Schalk,c	4	1	2	5	0	
McMullin,3b	2	0	1	1	3	
aLynn	0	0	0	0	0	
V'Reinitz,3b	1	0	0	1	0	
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	0	
Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	4	
bFournier	1	0	0	0	0	
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	1	
Total	39	5	10	27	14	

a-Ran for McMullin in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Danforth in the eighth inning.

Errors—Gardner, Scott, E. Collins, Nass, Shalk, (2,) Danforth.

Boston	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	4	—11
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	—5

Two-base hits—Barry, Cady, Walker. Three-base hits—Walker, Jackson. Stolen bases—Jackson, Barry, Lewis, Hooper. Double plays—McMullen, Weaver, and E. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Danforth, 3; off Foster, 2; off Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 7 hits, 4 runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Danforth, 4 hits, 1 run in three and one-third innings; off Williams, 2 hits, no runs in one inning; off Foster, 9 hits, 5 runs in seven and two-thirds innings; off Leonard, 1 hit, no runs in one and one-third innings. Struck out—By Russell, 3; by Foster, 6; by Williams, 2; by Leonard, 2. Passed ball—Cady. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires.—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4	12	1
Montreal	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3	3	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	—7	12	2	
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	6	4	

Second game called; rain.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5	9	0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Buffalo	57	44	.564
Providence	55	44	.556
Montreal	51	45	.531
Baltimore	52	48	.520
Toronto	48	47	.505
Richmond	46	50	.479
Newark	41	56	.423
Rochester	39	55	.415

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Rochester at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Richmond.
(Two games.)

New York State League.

Harrisburg, 7; Binghamton, 6.
(First Game.)
Harrisburg, 6; Binghamton, 1.
(Second Game.)
Albany, 3; Elmira, 2.
Scranton, 11; Utica, 3.
Wilkes-Barre 4; Syracuse, 3.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 8; Louisville, 2.
Indianapolis, 4; St. Paul, 3.
Toledo, 10; Kansas City, 3.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 8; Hartford, 0.
Lynn, 4; New Haven, 3.
New London, 3; Springfield, 1.
Portland, 1; Lawrence, 0.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 3.
Atlanta, 5; Little Rock, 4.
Mobile, 10; Chattanooga, 1.
Memphis, 7; Birmingham, 4.

MILADI SHOWS HER HEELS TO SLOOP

Miss Baruch Is First Woman Skipper to Capture Queen of the Bay Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 10.—Miss Bell Baruch, daughter of Bernard Baruch, won the Queen of the Bay Cup, the coveted prize on Great South Bay, in her one-design sloop Miladi this afternoon. On corrected time, Miladi defeated Invader, holder of the 1915 trophy, by twenty-two seconds over a twelve-mile course. It is the first time since the trophy was offered, more than twenty years ago, that the prize has been won by a woman. It is also the first time that it has been taken by one of the Bellport Bay one-design yachts.

The race was held under the auspices of the South Side Yacht Club, and was the feature of the third championship regatta of the Yacht Racing Association of Great South Bay. The racing in the regular classes was keen and interesting. Although Alva was first to finish in the P Class, the yacht was disqualified for fouling Kid just before the starting signal

MALACHITE WINS ON SPA COURSE

MALACHITE TAKES SARATOGA FIXTURE

Belmont's Filly Comes from Behind to Win the Alabama by Two Lengths.

A GATHERING OF NOTABLES

Congressmen and Politicians Conspicuous Among the Spectators on Ideal Racing Day.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The clubhouse at the Saratoga course this afternoon resembled a Democratic State Convention. Everywhere one encountered a Democrat, big or little. The biggest one physically was Senator Ollie James of Kentucky and the smallest one was Robert Fitzmaurice of New York. Charles F. Murphy saw the races from the clubhouse porch. Then there were Congressman George W. Loft, National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, and Senator Christie Sullivan. Many politicians, who are holding some sort of a pow-wow here, took the afternoon off to watch the thoroughbreds run.

Conditions were ideal for racing this afternoon. The track was in prime condition, and a cool breeze swept across the course. The crowd seems to increase as the meeting progresses, and the spectators today were far more numerous than at the midweek sessions on the metropolitan tracks.

The association had prepared an attractive card for its patrons, with the Alabama as the chief attraction. This event, which is forty-four years old, was for three-year-old fillies at one mile and one furlong. It was worth $1,920 for the winner, August Belmont's Malachite.

Shooting ahead in the last furlong, the daughter of Rock Sand snatched a brilliant two-length victory from the Brighton Stable's Sprint. Malachite had been in third and fourth positions, behind Kathleen and Jacoba. As the seven turned into the stretch the winner and Sprint started out from behind, and in short order Jacoba was relegated to third place, as the Belmont and Brighton fillies forged toward the finish.

Royalist First Sanford Winner.

The opening event was a claiming race for three-year-olds and upward at six furlongs. Royalist, closing at 11 to 5, was picked to win by the form students, confident after their five out of six triumphs yesterday. Royalist did win, and her victory brought what the up-State racing fans hope is a turn in the luck of the popular Sanford Stable of Amsterdam. The owner of the purple and gold colors has been racing with indifferent luck since the meeting started, and today's victory was the first since the opening day. Royalist led the whole six furlongs, and although Cash on Delivery tried to challenge her in the stretch, she drew away easily and won by three and one-half lengths. Charmeuse was third.

The steeplechase was a two-horse affair between Watertown and Stonewood. The former won with two lengths to spare.

A six-furlong event for two-year-olds resulted in a romp home for the Sunset Stable's Defense, an outsider, which raced ahead from back in the throng and took away what looked like an easy victory for Serenest, bearing the Belmont colors. The Trap Rock filly assumed the lead after the first furlong was passed, taking the position from King Baggot, which had set the early pace. Defense shot out after making the turn and was soon neck and neck with Serenest. In the stretch run the winner easily outraced the Belmont filly.

Bingen Leads in Selling Race.

After winning the maiden two-year-old selling race, W. J. Young's Bingen, which was making the second start, was bid up by H. H. Fink to $1,100 and sold. Although pressed to the limit by Mae Murray, the winner, which was favorite, had just enough left to come home in front by a length. Bingen did not come to the fore until Buxton, who had the mount, was ready to make his ride at the head of the stretch. Broom Sweep had been racing in the lead, although the other horses were well bunched for the best part of the distance. Mae Murray shot up in the stretch with a fine burst of speed, but too late to reach Bingen.

Juillet had ten lengths to spare at the finish of the last race, which she won in a walk from a large field of three-year-olds. The winner is owned by John T. Ireland, a former Steward of the Kentucky Racing Association.

It was reported at the track today that a short Autumn meeting at Aqueduct, following Belmont Park racing, is contemplated. Philip Dwyer, owner of the Queens County course, is here getting the sentiment of the horsemen, and if they are in favor of the event it is likely the dates will be granted by the Jockey Club.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $500, all to the winner; six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

Royalist, J. Sanford's ch. f., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Clifford-Princess Monmouth, 11 to 5, even, 1 to 2, (L. Mink).....1½
Cash on Delivery, J. Livingston's blk. g., 112, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (L. Lyke).....2
Charmeuse, E. C. Griffith's b. m., 5, 118, 12 to 5, 7 to 5, 2 to 1, (Troxler).....3½
Belgian Trooper, Dr. Gremer, Brizz, Far Away, My Donnie, Edna Kenna, Ojala, Pharoah, Piumose, Rey Oakwood, and Woodfair also ran. Tankee Notions, Culvert, Peaceful Star, and Sinai scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, and winners of one race only; steeplechase; about two miles. Time—4:24.

Watertown, G. R. Tompkins's br. g., 4 years, 150 pounds, by Orsini-Devotion, 8 to 10, and out, (C. Smoot).....1
Stonewood, L. Woods's b. g., 4, 147, 11 to 10, and out, (E. Wolke).....2
Northwood lost rider. Otto Floto ran out.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $2,000 in the aggregate, with $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Defense, Sunset Stable's ch. c., 105 pounds, by Star Shoot-Dike, 18 to 5, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....1½
Serenest, A. Belmont's br. f., 107, 11 to 5, 8 to 5, and out, (L. Lyke).....2
Jock Scot, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 114, 17 to 10, 1 to 2, and out, (J. McCahey).3
King Baggot, Amalgamator, and imp. Sargon 2d also ran. Gloomy Gus scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Alabama, with $1,500 added, for fillies, three years old; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 3-5.

Malachite, A. Belmont's ch. f., 109 pounds, by Rock Sand-Miss Hanover, 9 to 10, 2 to 5, and 1 to 6, (L. Lyke).....1
Sprint, Brighton Stable's b. f., 109, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5, (E. Hoffman).....2
Jacoba, W. R. Coe's blk. f., 117, 6 to 1, 3 to 1, and 4 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....3
Kathleen, Lady Hillington, Celandria, and Pleione also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling, purse $800; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.

Bingen, W. J. Young's ch. g., 112 pounds, by Dick Finnell-Bread and Butter, 2½ to 1, even, 1 to 2, (M. Buxton).....1
Mae Murray, Brighton Stable's b. f., 109, 3½ to 1, 7 to 5, 7 to 10, (L. Lyke).....2
Good Gracious, Mrs. A. G. Blakeley's ch. c., 106, 50 to 1, 20 to 1, 10 to 1, (T. Nolan).3
Hudson, Flare, The Mink, 26, (imp.,) Ponce De Leon, Rebel, Lady Rowena, Bootles Baby, Broom Sweep, and Stony Brook also ran. Precise, Golden Fox, (imp.,) and Ida Mc. scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won two races since June 1; selling; purse $800; one mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

Juillet, J. T. Ireland's ch. f., 4 years, 104 pounds, by Peter Quince-Aron, 26, (L. Lyke).....1
Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3, 109, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (J. McTaggart).....2
Boba Olga, E. R. Bradley's ch. f., 3, 96, 40 to 1, 15 to 1, and 7 to 1, (J. Brown).

Andes, Maifou, Rosewater, Estimable, Lindenthal, Monmouth, Napier, High Chair, Polly Connolly, and Stellarina also ran. Jacklet, Edna Kenna, Dr. Gremer, Rey Oakwood, Gleipner, and Belgian Trooper scratched.

TITLE TEAM COMING EAST.

Olympic Club Will Defend Honors at National Championship.

Nine of the prominent athletes on the Pacific Coast will be entrusted with the task of retaining the national championship in track and field, won last year at San Francisco by the Olympic Club of the Golden Gate city, when the titular sports are held at Newark on Sept. 9. The entries from the Olympic organization, which is also possessor of the junior championship, were received yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee. All of the men will be sent across the Continent regardless of the outcome of the Pacific Coast tryouts two weeks hence.

On the Olympic Club team will be Fred Murray, who is eligible to compete for the Western organization because he has not as yet officially made his home in New York, J. Liversedge, W. Sisson, Oliver Millard, M. Kirksey, Frank Sloman, Fred Maker, J. Stout, and Paul Wilson.

Fred Murray, the big hurdler who this year captained the Leland Stanford squad in the intercollegiates at Cambridge, won both the 120-yard high hurdles and the 220-yard low hurdles, and has been entered for these events in the national championship. Murray remained East after the intercollegiates and allied himself with the New York A. C., but will not change his registration from the Olympic Club until after the Newark games, according to a San Francisco report.

Next to Bob Simpson, the speed marvel of the University of Missouri, Murray is the fastest hurdler in the United States over the distances which he has elected to compete in, and he appears to be the only man capable of giving Simpson a stiff fight for the national titles.

Frank Sloman, who is entered in the quarter mile, has never been seen in action here, but his record has been heralded as scond only to that of Ted Meredith. Sloman is now junior national quarter-mile champion, and in winning the title he was credited with equaling the world's record of 47 seconds for the 440-yard straightaway. There was a slight wind blowing on Sloman's back when he made this wonderful performance, and therefore he was denied official credit from the Amateur Athletic Union.

Oliver Millard, who is entered in the five-mile run, is the junior national champion at that distance, and gained added fame in 1915 by clinging to Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish star of the Irish-American A. C., throughout the senior five-mile titular contest. In the shot-put and javelin throw the Olympic Club will have J. Liversedge of Leland Stanford University, American record holder with the spear-shaped missile. In the Western Conference championship this Spring Liversedge won the shot-put, but forfeited the title because he had violated the conference rules by competing for a club in addition to his university.

The Far Western champion, W. Sisson, will be the hope of the Olympic Club in the running broad jump. Sisson usually does 23 feet or better in this event, and should make a dangerous opponent of Harry Worthington of Boston and Platt Adams of New York.

Paul Wilson, nominated for the mile, has a record of 4:19, but to have a chance at the title he will have to repeat this performance, because of the great field of milers who will undoubtedly be opposed to him.

E. Stout, who is the one-mile junior national champion, will make a bid for the senior five-mile title. Fred Maker is entered in the running high jump, and M. Kirksey has been named to start in the furlong dash.

FALL RACING DATES SET.

Jockey Club Approves Applications —Two New Members Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Jockey Club, held at the Clubhouse of the Saratoga Racing Association tonight, Edward P. Whitney, of Oyster Bay, L. I., and George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, Penn., were unanimously elected members of the Jockey Club.

No change was made in the present selling race rules, but the chair was requested to appoint a committee of six members to discuss and draw up more suitable rules for these races, some of which have been much abused.

The Stewards granted dates for the following Autumn meetings: The Harford Agricultural and Breeders Association, Sept. 12 to 30 inclusive; the Maryland State Fair, of Laurel, Md., Oct. 2 to 31 inclusive; the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico, Md., Nov. 1 to 13 inclusive; the Southern Maryland Fair Association at Bowie, Md., Nov. 14 to 30, inclusive. The appointment of the officials for the above meetings was approved.

The approval of the Stewards was granted to the Piping Rock Racing Association to conduct a meeting at Locust Valley, N. Y., Oct. 7 to 12, and C. K. G. Billings was appointed Steward to represent the Jockey Club at this meeting. F. R. Hitchcock was appointed Steward to represent the Jockey Club at the Autumn meeting of the Westchester Racing Association.

On the report of the Stewards of the Saratoga Association that Jockey Schuttinger had been suspended and reprimanded for a listless and indifferent ride on the Horse Campfire on July 31, and that no proof of fraud had been found, it was resolved that the suspension be terminated.

JUMPING RACES ANNOUNCED

United Hunts Autumn Meeting to Have Two Long Steeplechases.

The United Hunts Racing Association, in keeping with the plans it made last Spring to place steeplechase racing on a par with flat racing, announces two attractive steeplechase stakes for its Autumn meeting at Belmont Park Terminal, Queens, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, and Saturday, Sept. 30. The stakes are the Autumn Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds at two and a half miles, with a value of $1,000, and the Queens Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, with a value of $2,000, at three miles.

The association, in its plan of promoting long-distance racing, will give a race to be known as the Stayers Cup, for three-year-olds and upward. This event will have a money value of $1,000, in addition to a cup valued at $500, contributed by the friends of old-time racing who desire to show their approval of the effort to bring back long-distance racing with high weights. Individual offers of a cup for this race were declined with the idea of making the trophy a tribute from those really interested in the revival of racing of this sort. The race will be run at the old cup distance of two miles and a quarter, and in order to interest the amateur, gentlemen riders and officers of the United States Army will receive a liberal weight allowance from the professional.

Of the twelve races carded for the two days of racing none will have a value of less than $500, thus assuring ample support from the owners of steeplechasers and horses who are able to carry weight.

Crotona Loses Bronx Track Title.

For the first time since the inauguration of the meet six years ago, the athletes of the Crotona Field Playground were defeated in the annual Bronx Field Day Championship at Crotona Park yesterday. Boys from Vacation Playground 42 registered 30 points against 23½ for their rivals. The Rodman Wanamaker trophy also passed into the hands of the new visitors.

Browns Sign an Umpire.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—R. J. Wallace, former American League umpire, was signed to play the remainder of this season with the St. Louis Americans. For several years Wallace was star shortstop for the Browns, but two seasons ago he joined the American League staff of umpires. It is thought he will play third base.

FAVORITES BEATEN IN HARNESS RACES

Peter Mount and Lindsay Are Defeated in Trotting Events at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 10.—Defeat of two horses that were regarded as certain winners, Peter Mount, in the three-year-old trot by Cochato Jay, and Lindsay, in the 2:17 trot by Elster Strong, marked the second day of Grand Circuit racing at Brunot's Island this afternoon. Derby Custer, in the 2:17 trot, was the only favorite to make good, although Director Todd, in the 2:10 trot, performer true to form and won his race.

Peter Mount broke when not far from the wire in the opening heat, and finished second. In the two subsequent heats the son of Peter the Great came in third. Cochato Jay won the race in straight heats.

Crystal Border trotted an exhibition mile to beat 2:30¼, and covered the distance in 2:15¼. The weather was idal and the track fast. Directum I. will be driven in an exhibition mile tomorrow. The summaries:

THREE-YEAR-OLDS, TROTTING.
Three heats. Purse $1,000.

Cochata Jay, rn. c., by Cochato, (Gosnell).....1 1 1
Jack Mooney, b. c., by J. Malcolm Forbes, (McDonald).....3 22'
Peter Mount, ch. c., by Peter the Great, (Nuckles).....2 3 3
Time—2:13¼; 2:13¼; 2:13¾.

2:17 CLASS, TROTTING.
Three heats. Purse $1,000.

Sister Strong, g. m., by Strong Boy, (Valentine).....1 2 1
Helen Worthy, b. m., by Barongale, (Murphy).....6 1 2
Lindsay, b. g., by Todd Mac, (McDonald).....2 3 4
Sandy, ch. g., by Waltz, (Donohue).....5 5 6
Coastess Mobel, b. m., (Cox).....8 6 3
Daisy Todd, b. m., (Chandler).....4 7 5
The Lark, b. m., (Durfee).....7 4 7
Royal Hall, blk. h., (Fleming).....8 1 1
Time—2:09¾; 2:08¼; 2:08¾.

2:17 CLASS, PACING.
Three Heats. Purse $1,000.

Derby Custer ch. g., by Ed. Custer, (Murphy).....1 1 1
Contention, B. h. g., by Cops de Oro, (Durfee).....2 2 4
Prestolite, br. m., by Donvarrick, (McDonald).....3 3 5
Esperanza, b. m., by Carlokin, (Durfee).....2 5 2
Yanko, b. g., by Unko, (Murphy).....4 4 dr
Time—2:08¾; 2:07¼; 2:09¾.

TO BEAT 2:30¼ TROTTING.
Crystal Border, br. h., by Bader Knight, (Payne.) Time—2:15¼.

LOOMIS CHOSEN FOR TRIP.

100-Yard Champion Named to Accompany Meredith to Stockholm.

Jo Loomis of the Chicago A. A., national 100-yard champion and in 1914 holder of three American crowns, was selected yesterday by Secretary-Treasurer Frederick W. Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union as one of the team of three athletians who will compete in Stockholm in October as the guests of the Stockholm Gymnastic and Sporting Association. Ted Meredith has wired Mr. Rubien accepting the invitation extended to him specifically by the Swedish organization. The third member of the team will not be selected until after the national championships at Newark on Sept. 9, and the trip to Sweden will be a prize to the athlete who records the best performance in the titular sports.

In order that the American team might have sufficient time for the trip after the national championships, the Stockholm authorities have advanced the date of their appearance from Sept. 27 to any time until October 15. Upon receipt of the cablegram changing the date, Mr. Rubien immediately arranged for the team to sail on the Oscar II, which will leave on Sept. 28, and arrive in Sweden on Oct. 9. The men will be away about one month.

Loomis, who is one of the most versatile track and field performers of the country, is desirous of making the trip and his speedy acceptance is expected. He has written Mr. Rubien that he has never been in better condition. Four times during the Spring he was clocked in 9 4-5 seconds for 100 yards. He has cleared 6 feet 4¾ inches in the running high jump, in the running broad jump his best year's mark was 23 feet 8 inches, and in the 220-yard low hurdles it was 23 3-5 seconds.

N. Y. A. C. MEN IN CONDITION.

Wefers Is Training Track Athletes for Senior Metropolitan Meet.

Bernie Wefers, coach of the New York A. C., is hoping to keep at a safe distance the jinx that seems to visit Travers Island before every championship meet to lay low some of his star performers. Thus far this Summer Wefers has been exceptionally successful. Not one of his men on the hospital list, and all are rounding into form for the senion Metropolitan championships at the Brooklyn P. S. A. L. field on Aug. 27. This time last year Homer Baker, their international half-mile champion, was put out of the running as the result of a motor cycle accident, and Tommy Lennon, the speedy sprinter of the University of Pennsylvania, had a pulled tendon. Baker is no longer a member of the Mercury Foot organization, but may be before many more days. He has worked out several times this week at Travers Island, but has not decided definitely to return to the New York A. C. colors. Lennon is in fine condition, and running better than ever, coach Wefers has not selected the event in which he will start Lennon, but it will probably be the furlong dash.

Larry Scudder, the young distance runner of the University of Pennsylvania, who gave much promise during the Spring, is streaking around the Travers Island cinder path with the speed of a champion. He will be sent after the half-mile title.

Paul Pilgrim, assistant manager of athletics at the New York A. C., announced yesterday that he has all his available athletes in training at Travers Island. He regards the present team as fully 50 per cent. stronger than that of last year.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; five and a half furlongs. Sunscrit, (imp.,) 114 pounds; Warsaw, 114; Flash of Steel, 114; Onwa, 114; Hussy, 111; Kimberly, 114; Courtship, (imp.,) 114; Pulaski, 114; Hesse, 111; Stargazer, 114; Buckboard, 114; Russian Pinion, 114; Kebo, 114; Three Cheers, 114; Margaret L., 111; Nebraska, 114; Hemlock, 114; Lord Byron, 114; Lottery, 114; Bellringer, 114; Diversion, 111, and Escorts, 114.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Stillwater Steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Rhomb, 150 pounds; Repentant, 139; Syosset, 138; Racebrook, 135; Archdale, 132, and Sixty Four, 130.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies, conditions; five and a half furlongs. Sunbonnet, (imp.,) 106 pounds; Believe Me, Boys, 112; Hussy, 106; Hathor, (imp.,) 112; Sunflash, 112; Wingold, 106; Phantom, 106; Precise, 106; Affection, (imp.,) 106; Diversion, 106; Columbine, 117; Whitney Belle, 112, and Felucca, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Saratoga Amateur Cup, selling; one mile. Ahara, 151 pounds; Napier, 146; Pharaoh, 146; Dervish, 151, and Sasin, 150.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Corinth Handicap; six furlongs. Sir John Johnson, 115 pounds; Rhine Maiden, 103; Xylon, (imp.,) 122; Sir William Johnson, 109; Hauberk, 103; Flittergold, 118; Hanson, 116; Starflin, 114; Conning Tower, 111; Prince of Como, 112; Murphy, 103; Crimper, (imp.,) 124; High Noon, 128; Miss Puzzle, 108, and J. J. Murdock, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, conditions; one mile. Grumpy, 118 pounds; Chiclet, (imp.,) 115; Tetan, 112; Blind Baggage, 112; Sun God, 105; Tipperary, 98; Indian Chant, 106; Sky Pilot, 102; Hendrie, 108; Delancey, 102; Daddy's Choice, 108; Crimper, (imp.,) 108; J. J. Murdock, 108, and Cantara, 102.

Weather clear, track fast.

'SILENT WITNESS' AT THE LONGACRE

A Naive and Awkward Melodrama Written by Otto Hauerbach.

DONALD GALLAHER SUPERB

His Electrifying Scene the Best Factor in a Rickety Piece About a Trial for Murder.

THE SILENT WITNESS, a play in a prologue and three acts, by Otto Hauerbach. At the Longacre Theatre.

Sarah Blakely.....Mrs. Jacques Martin
Norman Blakely.....Edward Langford
Helen Hastings.....Emelie Polini
Rigsby.....David Higgins
Bud Morgan.....Donald Gallaher
Janet Rigsby.....Miriam Doyle
John Pelham.....Paul Everton
Ruth Pelham.....Maud Gilbert
Mr. Weldon.....De Witt Jennings
Wilbur Weldon.....Will Gregory, Jr.
Richard Morgan.....Henry Kolker
Dr. Wiley.....Theodore Kehrwald
Kato.....S. Hatakenaka
Wiggins.....J. W. Ashley
O'Leary.....Karl Stone
A Deputy Sheriff.....Nathaniel Anderson

A sentimental, wabbly, and sometimes amusingly naive melodrama is "The Silent Witness," which was put on view in New York for the first time last evening at the Longacre Theatre. It is the work of Otto Hauerbach, who has had his hand in several farces and has on his conscience the book of more than one musical comedy. This new product of his pen has been officially heralded as his first essay in serious work, and there are moments when "The Silent Witness" is all of that. It is partially redeemed by several tried, true, and never failing heart-throbs, and by the really superb performance of that gifted youth, Donald Gallaher, ac a college boy whi is saved from a verdict of murder by the intervention of a silent witness.

The silent witness in question is a blood stain, which is discovered even before the corpus delicti is established, but of which the analysis is carefully postponed until the eleventh hour when the case is about to go to the jury. Of course, this would never happen, but then nothing in "The Silent Witness" would ever happen. It is that kind of a melodrama. It is one of those plays wherein a glimmer of intelligence exercised for five minutes by any one of the characters would bring the entire proceedings to an immediate conclusion, and ,of course, that would never do. There are a dozen such points in "The Silent Witness" for Mr. Hauerbach not only strains the probabilities, but quite dislocates them.

Thoroughly to enjoy the new piece at the Longacre, then, you must leave your intelligence, whatever it may be, at home. Here you have a story of an honest youth at college who is confronted with the accusation by a classmate that he is the natural son of a thief, and who immediately starts a fight that ends in the accuser stumbling against a log and dying from the impact. How the boy is arrested for murder, how at the last moment the District Attorney discovers he is his son, and how the bloodstains are rushed to the defense is all set forth in a play which was somewhat frivolously called "Blood Will Tell" when it was produced out of town a few weeks ago.

Here, then, are life on the campus and life in the District Attorney's office interwoven, and the product suggests that Mr. Hauerbach derived his inspiration from a course of reading that included plays like "Common Clay" and the works of the lamented Horatio Alger. A considerable proportion of the prospective audiences might only suspect that life at Princeton or even Colgate was nothing like this, but any one could laugh at Mr. Hauerbach's law. Hhis physiology, with much talk of red corpuscles, white corpuscles, pernicious anaemia, and the like may be as orthodox as the neighboring allopath, but he should put his law into his next musical comedy.

WHITE SLAVER CONFESSES.

Yushe Botwin Pleads Guilty and Involves Many Policemen.

The investigation which Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith has been conducting into the activities of the police and the so-called white slave trust in the city brought yesterday a confession from Yushe Botwin, said to be the head of the trust. He pleaded guilty in General Sessions before Judge Rosalsky to one of five indictments against him. He was remanded to the Tombs until Aug. 17, when he will be sentenced. The penalty for his offense is not less than two years and not more than twenty in the State prison.

Botwin sent word to the District Attorney yesterday that he was willing to expose his part in the white slave traffic in New York. When he was brought before Mr. Smith he said:

"My friends have deserted me and I am going to tell all I know. I have led a disgraceful life, and I wish now I was dead."

In his confession Botwin admitted that he had been a white slaver for twenty-five years. A few years ago, when "Mortche" Goldberg was a power in the underworld, Botwin told the District Attorney he (Botwin) held the exclusive privilege of selling clothing to the inmates of disorderly houses. This netted him a profit of 400 per cent. on everything he sold.

Goldberg was indicted two years ago and fled to Buenos Aires. From that time on, Botwin said, he sold most of the white slaves in this city and in towns up the State.

"He directly implicated two men having influence with the police in connection with the flight of 'Mortche' Goldberg to South America," Mr. Smith said. "These two men, one of whom is worth $500,000 and the other nearly as much, furnished Goldberg with $15,000 with which to pay his expenses and jump his bail. I feel reasonably sure that I can indict these men. Other leads which Botwin gave me point to thirty or forty men, several of whom are members of the Police Department, and at least one a high official."

Botwin declared that he had frequently seen Goldberg and a policeman, now under indictment for alleged grafting, in a saloon at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, where they would confer. He confirmed the story that tickets to the "Arlington Boat Club Ball," which detectives are alleged to have given so that they might levy tribute on keepers of disorderly houses, had been distributed among shop girls of good character, who were forced to buy a large number of tickets, Botwin said.

Mr. Smith already has the testimony of a nineteen-year-old girl who came from the country to accept a place in a bookbindery. A cashier in a restaurant handed her a ticket to the ball, which was given on April 10, 1915.

Falls at the Supreme Test.

"Luke McLuke says umbrellas will last longer if you oil the joints."

"How does that keep a person from stealing the umbrella?"—Houston Post.

The Uplift.

The old-fashioned traveler who used to work out his fare by prodding the steers on a cattle train now has a son who thinks it is a hardship to have to ride in the chair car.—Galveston News.

"YVETTE" LACKS TUNES.

New Musical Play at 39th St. Theatre Is Also Without Mirth.

The new musical play, "Yvette," which was produced for the first time at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night, is one of those theatrical productions that sometimes slips by when nobody is looking; at least, that is the only explanation for its presence that occurred to one after the final curtain had fallen. It was impossible from almost any angle. The book was indescribably futile, the lyrics and music were dull, and in the acting and other matters of production there was nothing to improve the general situation. The audience laughed a good deal during the evening, but it was not the kind of laughter that makes for the success of a play.

The leading player was a young woman, who, under the name of Chopine, has appeared here before. She has a certain charm and she sings well, except that she has a habit of forcing her voice on a concluding high note with distressing effect as to the pitch. E. Marie Day, in a soubrette part, carried off most of what honors there were for the cast, and Cyril Chadwick gave the impression that if he had good material he could do a "silly ass" rôle better than the average. Hoshauara gave some of the East Indian dances in which she has been seen in vaudeville. Crawfurd Kent sang acceptably and a very lively young man with a vaudeville style, Wolf Dewolf, added some life to the proceedings. John W. Ransome was dismal in the comedian's shoes, but it may be said of him, as of every one of the other actors, that the librettist never gave him a chance.

"Yvette" is not likely to be with us long.

ELECTS HUGHES ON PAPER.

Eversman Bases His Prediction on 1914 Results in 23 States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—John C. Eversman, secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, arrived in Chicago today for a conference with those in charge of Western campaign headquarters. eH said he had statistics which to his mind proved conclusively that Charles Evans Hughes would carry at least twenty-three States at the November election and be elected.

Mr. Eversman brought with him from Washington a card index system which shames that invented and used by Frank H. Hitchcock. Out of the nooks of this system Mr. Eversman produced figures to show that in 1914 in the Senatorial and Congressional elections in twenty-three States the Republicans were victorious. These twenty-three States have 288 Electoral votes, twenty-two more than enough to elect a President. In these States the Progressive Party in the Congressional elections cast between 900,000 and 1,000,000 votes. This year aside from these States the Republicans expect to have a great effort to carry California, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri, Indiana, and Kentucky.

MIDGET STEAMSHIP SAILS.

The Oldambt from Holland Is but Little Longer Than Deutschland.

The little Dutch steamship Oldambt, which is only 479 gross and 262 net tonnage, sailed from New York early yesterday morning with a cargo of tobacco for Rotterdam. She is the smallest steam vessel which has crossed the Atlantic to this port for twenty-five years, having a length of 151 feet 6 inches, a beam of 25 feet 2 inches, and 11 feet 5 inches depth of hold.

The Oldambt is 291 tons less register than the German submarine Deutschland and is only a foot and a half longer. High freights and the scarcity of shipping was the reason given for sending such a small vessel across the Atlantic. In Winter such a venture would be considered risky on account of the big swell in the Atlantic.

VON WALDERSEE ESTATE.

Accounting Shows $54,652 for Heirs Living Abroad.

There was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's court an accounting in the estate of the Countess von Waldersee, widow of Field Marshal Count Alfred von Waldersee, who died in Hanover Oct. 4, 1914. The accounting shows a balance of $54,652 in the possession of Edward W. Sheldon, President of the United States Trust Company and the ancillary executor. Those who are entitled to the balance remaining in the executor's hands after the payment of administration expenses are Mrs. Abby M. Murray, a sister of the Baroness, in Paris; the Baroness de Waechter, another sister, in Stuttgart; the Baroness von Palm, a niece, and Captain Chamberlain, Count von Waldersee, Colonel Count Franz von Waldersee, and Major Count Gustav von Waldersee, nephews who live in Hanover.

The Countess had property in Germany and property valued at $184,274 in this country. Much of this latter property was in railroad stocks and bonds, which she inherited from her father, David Lee, a financier of this city. There has already been turned over to the executors in Germany $127,000. There was realized $170,000 from the sale of railroad stocks and $4 from the sale of old jewelry that the Baroness had left in this country.

The Countess was Mary Esther Lee. She was active in philanthropic work, and she provided in her will that her home in Hanover be used as a sewing school for girls and that it be known as the Waldersee Institute.

NAMES MISSIONS IN WILL.

Miss Helen Pointer's Estate Goes to Sister for Life.

By the will of Miss Helen Pointer, who died in Newark on July 14, Mrs. Alice P. Stanford, her sister, is to enjoy the income from the entire estate during her lifetime. On her death the Y. M. C. A. of Newark is to receive $2,500, and $5,000 goes to Ella Van Brunt Candy of Lincoln, Neb.

The remainder of the estate, with the exception of jewels left as gifts to relatives as provided in documents aside from the will, is divided into five equal parts. One of these goes to the South Park Presbyterian Church to be held in trust, the income to be paid yearly to the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, which further receives one-fifth direct, also to be held in trust, only the income being available. The remainder is divided equally among second cousins of Miss Pointer—Rutgers, Winslow, and Charles Van Brunt of Beatrice, Neb.

The amount of the estate was not revealed when the will was probated yesterday.

Mrs. S. E. Robinson Left $143,308.

The appraisal of the estate of Mrs Susan E. Robinson of Riverdale-on-Hudson, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court in the Bronx, shows its net value to be $143,308. Mrs. Robinson, who was socially prominent, died on Feb. 22 last. She was the widow of Moses Mason Robinson. Out of her estate are created two trust funds of $52,000 for Mrs. Lucretia D. Evans and Mrs. Ethel M. Strange, her daughters. The balance goes to grandchildren and other relatives. There is also a bequest of $500 to the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASK RELEASE OF PERSIAN.

Friends Act in Behalf of Trachoma Sufferer at Ellis Island.

Several Persian merchants living in this country and their American friends are intrested in obtaining the release from Ellis Island of Blandaya Moosha, a twenty-three-year-old Persian girl, who has been ordered deported because she is suffering from trachoma, and the United States laws forbid any alien to land with that complaint.

The young woman is said to be the daughter of some well-to-do Khan of Ispahan. After traveling across the desert and over the snow-clad mountains in a palanquin and on donkey back to Russia, Blandaya Moosha finally reached Bergen, Norway, and embarked on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord, which arrived here a wek ago last Monday. On the voyage the young Persian woman developed trachoma and permission to land was denied her. So many letters have been received during the last few days by the immigration officials asking that the girl be permitted to land that her name has become a household word on the island.

She is well treated and said that the damp heat of Tuesday and Wednesday reminded her of Ispahan in Winter. On account of the war the officials say it will be difficult to send the girl back to Persia, so that she is likely to tarry for a while at Ellis Island.

ROBERT HOE AT RENO.

Son of Printing Press Manufacturer Joins the Divorce Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, NEV., Aug. 10.—Robert Hoe, son of the late manufacturer of printing presses, has joined the divorce colony here. He has rented a cottage where he is living with his servants. He came here about two months ago.

Mr. Hoe lives across the street from another New Yorker named Rhodes and the two are together most of the time.

On Licensing Cats.

State Ornithologist E. H. Forbush (the man who wants cats licensed the same as dogs are, so that any unlicensed feline may be put to death) declares that even an English sparrow is more valuable than a cat.

"Take the English sparrow away from Boston Common," says Mr. Forbush, "and the trees would be dead in six months."

But, he hastens to add, he doesn't want any sparrows around his house.—Boston Post.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.

A TIME FOR PHILOSOPHY.

The social dislocations and disturbances caused by the epidemic of infantile paralysis are numerous and severe. The postponement of the opening of the public schools until some date yet to be fixed is a wise and inevitable precaution. The parochial and private schools should follow the example. Summer camps and schools may lengthen their sessions, and private schools may be able to make arrangements for temporary camps or quarters outside; but for the great mass of New Yorkers with children the delay till October or later of the beginning of the school year is a shock and to many a hardship. To thousands it must seem like a disruption of the calendar. To the fairly well-to-do the habit of repatriation in the first days of September must seem as fixed and immovable as New Year's Day. To those of more moderate means but still able to treat their households to a Summer vacation its lengthening means a straining of resources or an impossibility. Most of all to be pitied is the multitude of children who live in squalid or narrow homes, and to whom school is a treat, a playground, their vacation.

The teachers, or many of them, will have to cheesepare their expenses, as half their Summer wage will not be paid until they begin their work in the Fall.

At some of the very spots where city parents have sought, and many still wish to seek, shelter for their children from the disease, things are worse, the danger is greater than in New York. The city Health Department has warned New Yorkers against going to certain districts in the Catskills, and the State Health Department has asked the Federal authorities to warn applicants for health certificates to keep away from a region crammed with New Yorkers who have put themselves in trouble by trying to escape it.

It is an uncomfortable, a distressing, situation for many, especially in hotels and boarding houses and at health resorts in the country or by the sea. They don't know where to stay or where to go. Many brave women who are above panic terrors are simply made nervous by the material perplexities and annoyances to which they are exposed.

It is unpleasant, but it will pass. Now is the time for the American temperament to show itself at its best, patient, equal to the worries of the moment, full of a buoyant, optimistic sort of fatalism that takes things as they come.

TORCH AND CANDLE.

In his message accepting the nomination; Mr. HUGHES said:

> I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

In his speech at St. Paul, Aug. 9, Mr. HUGHES proclaimed the infallibility of naturalization as a producer of Americanism:

> Wherever a man is born, if he is a naturalized American citizen of the United States, he is here heartily as an American citizen, with American ideals, with American hopes, ready to give, live, and die for the United States.

The divided allegiance, if it exists, must be found among the native-born. But it does not exist. "What is there to divide us?" Mr. HUGHES went on to ask; "we are a united people."

The Republican national platform begins with these sentences:

> In 1861 the Republican Party stood for the Union. As it stood for the union of States, it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the Constitution, to the Government, and to the flag of the United States.

What is the merit or the object of standing for a united, loyal people, of undivided allegiance, if "we are a united people"? What was all the talk about the hyphen? Why did Mr. ROOSEVELT set out to preach Americanism? Was everybody that needed conversion converted?

"Then there came the torch of another leader," said Mr. HUGHES at St. Paul, referring to that multilateral and dynamic man who dares to say what he thinks, who jumps with spiked shoes on things and men he detests, who has no love for sleek, timorous, tabby politicians.

"The torch of another leader"! Watching that sputtering, ineffectual candle in the West, how Republicans must regret that they are not guided by the brilliant and powerful light of another leader!

SENATOR BY DEFAULT.

It is an amazing fact that the only candidate for the Republican Senatorial nomination in this State is WILLIAM M. CALDER, an ex-Congressman from Brooklyn, in no way distinguished; and there is every prospect that when the primaries are held the nomination will go to him by default. "There are," says The Troy Record, "half a dozen men in New York whose standing is such that their presence in Washington as Senators would be a boon to the entire Republic. Such men are ELIHU ROOT, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, DAVID JAYNE HILL, JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, and JOSEPH H. CHOATE, in the Republican Party." And yet no one but the unimportant CALDER aspires to the nomination.

The direct election of United States Senators was advocated and fought for during many years as a great reform. It was to lift the character of the Senate, to put an end to Senatorial elections in which mere machine politicians should be the elected misrepresentatives of their States. It was made an amendment to the Constitution, and, whatever else may be said for it, it has proved to be no reform at all. The quality of Senators is in no way improved; instead, it has deteriorated. The class of men elected is the same as it was before—that is, machine politicians—but the average ability of the individuals is much less. The direct primary has put the finishing touch, for men highly qualified for the Senate have no taste for the rowdy scuffle in the primaries, and often have not at their command the money that it is necessary to spend.

NOT YET SETTLED.

The two labor disputes which have engaged so much public attention within the last few days are in the way of settlement, but far from settled. It is a great gain that the points of public interest have been removed from the private contention. The opponents may discuss their interrelations as long as they like, provided that they continue their services. Both sides know now that the public has no favorite on either side. The public is thinking first of itself, having acquired knowledge by painful experience that neither side thinks first of the public. That this is the prudent course for the public to pursue appears from the fact that there is in both camps a disposition to presume upon the manifestations of public sentiment which won alternately concessions for them respectively.

The traction strikers with that assistance won a quick victory over the managers, who showed a disposition not to concede what was the right of the men. But the men now are in danger of not observing the rights of the public, and are drifting toward the same policy which obstructs the progress of the trainmen. The traction men are organizing to apply pressure in the manner of the trainmen, in case their negotiations are not successful. For the present there is no danger of a strike, their spokesmen say, and add that they are starting a campaign of years. It is fair notice that the public also must maintain its vigilance just as long. A strike on the tractions would be contrary to the public interest in proportion that they all stopped together. The more complete the organization of the men, the more jealous of their procedure will the public be, regardless of the merits of the demands themselves. A disposition to favor the reasonable requests of the men would be turned into resolute opposition the moment that those demands were pressed with truculence and disorder. It is only by conduct worthy of good citizens that the traction men can retain the favor so promptly and fully manifested at first.

The spokesmen for the trainmen, almost before mediation has begun, are discussing its failure, and discrediting arbitration even before there is any certainty that it will be necessary to adopt that method of bringing them to reason. While they are in that frame of mind they will make no progress in public favor. The trainmen may as well face the fact that it would not be prudent for them to strike, and that if they did they would only harm themselves. A total strike on 225 railways is impossible, for already there are States which regulate the manner in which railway men may cease their duties. There would be more and severer laws of that kind as a sequel to any general strike, and the teeth in the old laws which have bitten before would take a new hold. If the trainmen think that in a Presidential year they can take liberties, they would only add to their mistakes. If they put the President in such a dilemma, the only course possible for him to take is to act as President CLEVELAND did in the Debs strike. Railway workers gained nothing by that adventure, or by any other of the same sort. On the other hand, they never have lost anything by the arbitrations for which they show so little appreciation, and which labor leaders dislike in proportion that the public interest is safeguarded by the arbitrators. The best settlement of business disputes is by agreement. Mediation is only another sort of negotiation, and tends to agreement, with arbitration in the background as the public's protection. Those most backward in the settlement most need the spur of public disapproval.

OUR "MENACING" IMPORTS.

Those supporters of Mr. HUGHES who are drawing dreadful pictures of impending industrial ruin here, to be caused by a deluge of imports from Europe after the war, also are shocked and filled with alarm because our imports now are large and growing. In his letter of acceptance Mr. HUGHES did not speak of these with disapproval, although he gave warning about the coming "severe competition" of an "energized" (some would say enfeebled) Europe; but these supporters whom we have in mind see in the steady advance of imports from $155,000,000 in November to $245,000,000 in June something that means ruin for our manufacturing industries. They would have us believe that it foreshadows and is leading up to a coming flood of goods from abroad which will stop the machinery in all our factories, and from which we can be saved only by a new protective tariff.

Let us see what this growth of imports really means. Imports in the fiscal year that ended with June, $2,197,984,000, exceeded those of the year immediately preceding by $523,764,000, and those of 1914 by $303,815,000. While $523,000,000 was added to our imports, however, the increase of exports was three times as much, or $1,565,055,000. And this increase of our sales to foreign buyers was, in part, made possible by the growth of our purchases from abroad. We were buying more and more raw material to be used in manufacturing the goods which we were sending across the ocean.

This accounts for more than $360,000,000 of the additional $523,000,000. In twelve months the increase of imported "crude materials for use in manufacturing" was $368,000,000. And $120,000,000 more measures the increase of what may be called semi-raw material, classified as "manufactures for further use in manufacturing." While many of our producers—and the whole country—were benefited by the receipt of this material, we do not hear that any of our manufacturers were harmed by it. Mills in which certain kinds of material included in the list are made have been working at full capacity.

A glance at some of the leading articles imported shows how utterly absurd and without warrant are the complaints and warnings we have mentioned. There was an increase of the receipts of rubber from $87,000,000 to $159,000,000. Have we any domestic producers of rubber who were injured by this "flood"? This raw material was needed for automobile tires, and it should be noted that our exports of automobiles rose to $97,000,000, from $60,000,000 in the preceding year. The rubber was used also, of course, in motor cars manufactured for home consumption. Our output is growing. More than 750,000 cars were made in the six months ended with June, and their value exceeded $450,000,000. Are the American people in danger of a devastating deluge of foreign products on account of the year's gain of $72,000,000 in imports of rubber?

Was industrial ruin indicated by the year's gains of $32,000,000 for raw sugar, $17,000,000 for tin, $22,000,000 worth of raw fibres, an addition of $41,000,000 for raw silk, and $43,000,000 more for hides? Our sugar growers were not harmed by the great imports of the raw product, which was refined here to satisfy an exceptional demand from England, Italy, and France. Hides were needed for the millions of shoes we have sold to the belligerents. Of all the imports 68 per cent., or more than two-thirds, were on our free list. Ought we to annoy and restrain our manufacturers by placing tariff duties on rubber and other raw materials not produced here?

The truth is that this increase of imports has been distinctly beneficial to our country and the American people. It has been due mainly to receipts of raw materials for use in making the finished goods included in the extraordinary exports which are so much to the advantage of the United States. To attack and denounce it is virtually to confess that those who do this are sorely in need of effective political arguments and issues.

SUBWAY COST AND PROFIT.

The Board of Estimate has allotted $7,750,000 for work on the dual subway above the original estimate of $164,000,000, and as an installment of an additional $22,000,000 which the Public Service Commission advises will be necessary this year. Controller PRENDERGAST was apologetic, saying that such excesses above the estimates are the regular experience, and instancing the Barge Canal and the Panama Canal. He might have added that the increases in the case of the subway are for additions, not for exeesses. For example, included in the $22,000,000 is $4,500,000 for an East River tunnel, which is to carry the subway beneath the river instead of over the Queensboro Bridge. It is economy to enlarge the dual subway investment in that manner. It would be waste in cost of operation to raise the tunnel trains over the bridge and drop them on the far side of the river. It would be waste to overload the bridge when it needs relief now, and there is nothing to spare for the growth of traffic which is surpassing the estimates as much as the cost. To save the tunnel's cost, and to cripple the traffic across the river, would be penny wise and pound foolish. It is necessary to calculate the profits as well as the cost in reaching any balance of opinion regarding the cost or economy in expenditure.

Fortunately, there is a means of doing so in the report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the operator of the facilities whose cost is here discussed. According to the report published last week, there is a "satisfactory response to such new facilities as have been placed in operation." That is even more surprising than satisfactory, for those new facilities are not such as have been looked to as money makers, and they are not now in good relation to the unfinished parts of the system. They are feeders with inadequate access to the sources of traffic. The Brooklyn lines have no chance to show their worth until they run up Broadway, and the report properly regrets that the delay is greater than had been expected, or than would be necessary with better co-operation between the city and the lessee of its property. The report adds encouragingly:

> Up to the present time this great municipal expenditure has not cost the taxpayers a single dollar, for it has all been capitalized, (including interest thereon,) and most of it has been provided for out of issues of corporate stock.

So far as our contract with the city is concerned, there is every reason to believe that the preferentials of the company will be earned when the entire system is ready for operation, and that within a reasonable number of years thereafter the city will be in receipt of full interest and sinking fund allowance upon its own investment, thereby relieving the taxpayers from burdens and realizing the financial result which both city and company should seek.

Evidence to the same effect is found in the statement of the Interborough regarding the growth of the business upon the newly opened elevated express tracks and its failure to reduce the earnings of the subway. The earnings of the elevated increased 3½ per cent. for the year just ended, but the earnings of the subway also increased 7½ per cent. These two services are highly competitive, yet neither grew at the expense of the other, and the growth of the elevated business was in the latest three months nearly double the cost of the fixed charges of providing it. The more that the passenger business of New York is divided the more there is to divide. In other words, the business grows with the facilities for doing it. That is the second best hope of the city's profits from the dual subway. The first best hope is from the increase of the tax values, due to the betterment of the living conditions of the citizens, and which it was the city's duty to provide without first thought to the profit or loss of the transaction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Immigration Now and Hereafter.

In each of the two fiscal years immediately preceding the great war this country received about 1,200,000 immigrants. But there were only 326,000 in the war's first year, and our net gain of population was reduced to only 120,000 by the departure of immigrants who had intended to be permanent residents. A majority of these crossed the ocean to enter the armies. Now we have an official report for the fiscal year that ended with last June. Again, of course, the number of immigrants was small. At our ports 366,748 were received, but 240,807 who had become residents went to their former homes, and 129,765 of these did not intend to return. Probably many of these have died on the battlefields. Our net gain of population from this source in the year, therefore, was only 169,061. An addition of 1,500,000, and possibly of 2,000,000, in the two years has been prevented by the war.

Many persons whose opinions deserve to be considered have ventured to predict what will be the condition of the world's trade and industries after the war. They have not overlooked the probable course of emigration from the countries of Europe. Mr. HOWE, our Commissioner of Immigration, expects that the number of immigrants arriving here in the first year after the war will be the greatest ever known in any twelve months of our history. Dr. MAX NORDAU foresees an unprecedented exodus from Europe to the United States, Canada, and South America. In nearly all of the belligerent countries there are now embargoes against emigration. These may be continued after the end of the fighting. It is thought that a great many will come to us from Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, and Hungary, and that only by strict prohibition can the departure of a large number from Russia be prevented.

Such a movement from Europe, and mainly to our ports of entry, will have a variety of causes. Owing to the enormous cost of the war, taxes in the countries now belligerent will be very high. Other war burdens must be carried. Soldiers made restless by service may desire to wander or may long to seek parts of the world where their surroundings will not remind them of the great conflict. There will be millions of widows and orphans, many of whom have relatives or friends here. Our country will be the richest in the world. This in itself will attract a considerable number of workmen, whose expectations as to employment and wages may not be fully realized. Such taxes as must be imposed and collected in Europe may also give us some immigrants of the capitalist class.

Sheepskins at the Elections.

Kansas, ever fruitful mother of ideas, and of original statesmen bold to exhibit and expound them, has brought forth a new notion; at least it looks new to the weary and darkened East. The Sunflower town or city of Chapman besseches Governor ARTHUR CAPPER to found in the University of Kansas a course of study and school of training that will fit its graduates to hold city, county, and State offices, a school of Mayors and Governors. Chapman tells the Governor what is not new but true, that Mayors are needed who know all about the intricate problems of municipal management, who are experts in city government, persons of thought and study who will have a clear, reasoned, scientific policy when they come into office.

It is to be feared that this theory of government by municipal experts will be denounced as "un-American" by the politicians, who are astounding experts themselves in their own line. And it looks too good to be true that Bachelors of Municipal Government would be hailed even by Athenian Kansas as the properest candidates for office, when offices are so comparatively few and aspirants so multitudinous. Besides, doesn't the direct primary, heaven's last, best gift to man, pick out by a sort of inspiration the fittest men and women to rule the people under "the rule of the people"? We venerate sheepskins, yet for the primary dare to plead.

Not Really a Speech, but a Platform.

Criticising Mr. HUGHES for the length of his speech of acceptance, The Mobile Register reprints LINCOLN'S letter of acceptance in 1864. It was less than 200 words long. He acknowledged receipt of the Notification Committee's letter, and added: "The notification is gratefully accepted and the resolutions of the convention, called the platform, are heartily approved." Apparently he would have ended with these two sentences, had it not been that he thought the plank on the Mexican question not sufficiently explicit, and he added a sentence so as to leave his position on that issue in no doubt. With another sentence expressing his gratification that "the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the convention," he concluded with an expression of thanks for the nomination, and that was all.

The modern speech or letter of acceptance is only such in form. In LINCOLN'S time and earlier a mere acknowledgment of the nomination was enough. The convention adopted a platform which informed the country what its nominees would do if elected, and this was usually short. Changes in our politics have made it necessary nowadays that the candidate as well as the party should have a platform. The parties try to cover up this change and pretend that there has been no alteration, but the truth is that the party platform has come to mean little to the people and the candidate's platform everything. The party platform figures little in campaign discussion nowadays, but the candidate's declarations are intensely scrutinized and bitterly debated. The party platform is mainly of use as a general statement, which the candidate amplifies and in some cases—as in CLEVELAND'S amendment of a platform plank in his acceptance in 1892—actually modifies.

The reason for the change may be found in the gradual alteration which has come about since LINCOLN'S time, by which the power of the President has been so greatly increased. He is no longer the mere instrument of his party. The tendency has been for him to be held responsible for its legislation, and that carries with it a necessity that he should take an active part in shaping that for which he is responsible. Some recent Presidents have actually dominated important legislation. In such circumstances it is inevitable that the candidate's platform should supersede in importance the party's platform, and, though the parties will not acknowledge it, that has come to be the fact.

THE FLAG ON TRADE-MARKS.

A Law Which Prevents Copyrights on Such Designs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The headline "May Use Flag as Trade-mark" in an issue of a New York evening paper yesterday will do incalculable harm. The headline really has no connection with the article, which deals with the use, by the American Express Company, of what the article terms "the emblem of the United States." That company uses a representation of the shield, not flag, and the shield unfortunately is not covered in any state by the law protecting the flag, so far as I know. When my committee takes up complaints sent in against firms and corporations arrogating to themselves the title "American", "United States", "National", "Independent", and using a form of the shield as a sign, we take it up with them as a question of ethics, and quote the President of the American Flag Association: "No citizen of our country should want to advertise his commodities in such a way that his act would be just on the safe side of the line. The contrary sentiment should prevail, that we should be so far from the line which divides the lawful from the unlawful as not only to escape criminality, but to be among the company of patriots."

There is absolutely no verity in the statement, "May use flag as trade-mark." Rule 19 of a book issued by the United States Patent Office entitled, "United States Statutes Concerning the Registration of Trade-marks, with the Rules of the Patent Office Relating Thereto", reads in part "no trade-mark will be registered * * * which consists of or comprises the *flag* or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof." The emblem used by the American Express Company is therefore not a trade-mark.

I have a letter from the Register of Copyrights, Washington, D. C., which says: "There is no provision of the copyright law under which any individual could secure the exclusive right to use the flag of the United States, and, therefore, it is not presumed that a claim to copyright in the national flag would be filed for registration in this office."

MRS. C. B. NELCAMP,
Ohio State Chairman, D. A. R. Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag.
Brooklyn, Aug. 9, 1916.

GETTING BACK THE COMMA.

"Give us back the dear old comma,"
Pleads a writer in THE TIMES,
"For it made our daily reading
Sound more like the tuneful chimes."
But she blames the poor old typo
For a crime that is not his,
When she lays her weeping stricture
On the portals of his "biz."

No one mourns a passing birthright
More than does the dear old "print,"
Who was wont to use the comma
Without fear, and without stint.
But today it's "Follow copy,"
And the printer doesn't write
Things he prints, and that's the reason
What he prints is such a sight.

If, perchance, a word is missing,
And the printer works his brain,
Ten to one the "reader's" delete
Will remove that word again;
For the "reader's" under orders
Which he dare not disobey;
He, perforce, must "follow copy"
Be that copy as it may.

So if you would have your comma—
And your hyphen—point and dash—
Placed so that your daily reading
Won't resemble so much hash,
You must train the copy-writers
To amend their careless ways;
Or return unto the printer
All his rights of other days.

C. DUNDAS DRAKE.
New York, Aug. 4, 1916.

TEST OF FEDERALIZATION.

National Guard Showing the Faults of Its Own System.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If one may judge fairly from the news items appearing with respect to the sentiment of some National Guardsmen serving on the border there is dissatisfaction among them at being obliged to serve under the new Federalization act, because among other reasons the men are taken away from their business, with consequent loss, from their families, with following domestic inconvenience, and sent to a region for service where the climate is trying, and consequent wastage due to ill-health is probable. Yet federalization of the National Guard is the result of the work of the representatives of the guard.

The well considered advice of our regular trained army officials and the determined effort of the Senate and some men in the House to provide a wise, satisfactory, and modest military establishment were disregarded by the representatives of the National Guard in their eager effort to secure legislation which would make them, when called upon, a part of the regular army. The suggestion that one hears on all sides, that it is poetic justice, under these circumstances, that the National Guardsmen should be allowed to "stew in their own grease" is really hardly fair—certainly not fair to the great bulk of the guardsmen at the border who are doing their duty simply and without complaint. But the outcry rather demonstrates that the practical operation of the law makes clear the unwisdom of calling upon men who have started upon their careers and have assumed business and family obligations to abandon their business to its utter ruin and their families to their injury and suffering. The outcry emphasizes the fact that the system is fundamentally wrong, and the dissatisfaction voiced in the public press from some guardsmen and from other persons should be directed to bringing about the immediate repeal of the act federalizing the National Guard, and to the passage of legislation establishing a sane and efficient military system. To call men whose business is not that of the soldier into active service will at all times be a great hardship, and it will always be attended with unnecessary suffering, illness, and death. The officers of the National Guard, however splendid a body of men, are not trained soldiers. They are business men or professional men, as the case may be, who are members of military organizations and who devote some time to military matters, but they are not accustomed, and cannot in the nature of things be accustomed, to the handling of large bodies of men under service conditions.

This outcry should be directed toward the establishing of universal military service. Such service from young men able to bear arms and who have not yet started upon their productive careers and who have not assumed family ties would cause the least disturbance to economic and family conditions. It would build up and put the direction of the defense of the country in the hands of trained officers who are continually training men to be soldiers. It would put the defense of the country upon trained soldiers who can render military service at a period of their lives with the least inconvenience to themselves, their families, and the country.

HERBERT NOBLE.

Instructions via Submarine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many guesses were made relative to the nature of the Deutschland's cargo, when, a few weeks ago, she slipped into Chesapeake Bay. I'll make one further guess, that, inter alia, she brought instructions to the German professors domiciled within the United States, to commence simultaneously, with the professorial campaign in Germany, to mold public opinion relative to Germany's desires when peace negotiations shall begin.

First, we had in the Magazine Supplement to THE TIMES of July 30 Professor Hugo Muensterberg's "Dream" of an Anglo-American-Teutonic alliance after the war. Then on Aug. 6, also in the Magazine Supplement to THE TIMES, Professor Moritz Julius Bonn's article, telling us Germany, if she happens to win the war, would not attempt to impose her will (Kultur) upon the world. This is contrary to the loud declarations made by the leading journals of the Fatherland for many months after the commencement of hostilities.

As it becomes daily more evident that Germany cannot win, the Germans begin, in their systematic way, to secure the best settlement that sophistry and "wool pulling" can obtain for them. We Americans are supposed to forget Belgium, Serbia, the Lusitania, the Arabic, the Sussex, &c., and only think what good, kind and generous conquerors the Germans would have been had they been permitted to ride rough shod over France and the allied countries. Also what valuable friends the English and Americans would find in them. Germany is not only afraid of the settlement after the war, but of the punishment she will get at the hands of the Russians at some future time. R. N.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

Taking Care of Our Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have recently received a telegram and a postcard. The former is from my brother, who is with the National Guard in Texas, asking for a remittance on account of not being paid by the Government; the latter is from my brother with the British Army in France, and serves to exemplify the difference in treatment of our soldiers and those of Britain. It is a postcard with messages already printed on it. The soldier crosses them all off except the message he wishes to send.

In ordinary times, without any great strain, the machinery for supplying the American troops breaks down. On the other hand, Britain, in the midst of a great battle, looks after such a detail as free postal service for the soldiers to all parts of the empire.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916. W. S. LEAHY.

The First Submarines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the article about the old Holland, our first successful submarine, I am surprised to hear that she is to be sold for scrap. While serving in the Holland we, the crew, were always interested in the old submarine lying in the New York Navy Yard, experimented with during the civil war. Would it not be a splendid idea to have these two vessels mounted in one of our navy yards or parks, to show the people the progress made in submarine construction? I certainly should like to see the old Holland saved from the scrap heap. W. H. READER,

Also a Member of the First Crew.

New York, Aug. 10, 1916.

Condition of University Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can something be done to hasten the asphalting of the east side of University Avenue, between Featherbed Lane and Tremont Avenue? The present condition is a menace to the health of the residents along that thoroughfare on account of the amount of dust that is raised by the traffic. Nearly all of this avenue is properly paved, but through some laxity this locality has been neglected. When the police are not in sight vehicles use the west side for uptown traffic owing to the poor condition of the east side. This makes it very hazardous for pedestrians.

A. M. GREGORY.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

THE NEW ENGLAND IDEA.

Work Already Under Way to Better and Extend Its Influence.

Worthington, Mass., Aug. 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Dana's most interesting article on New England in today's paper should be answered, for New England is doing already in part what he suggests in his plan for a New England Institute.

About six months ago a group of men and women under the impetus of the Neighborhood Association started a movement for a Conference for a Better New England. Fashioning the work somewhat along the lines that the Southern Conference for Education and Industry has worked, and taking the community as the basis of their plan, they are systematically working to preserve the spirit of New England and to so reshape and reword it in the language of today that the message and tradition of the early days can be sent forth again and become incorporated anew in the nation-wide movement for American unity. Twenty committees have been organized to represent the different forces upon which community life is based, and these committees are working for four distinct ends—a clearing house of our resources, human and material, for it is only on accurate knowledge that a constructive plan can be built; a research bureau, for the standardization and aid of municipal departments; a civic bureau, for training in citizenship; and an industrial extension service molded along the lines of expert co-operation now given the farmer, for the use of Boards of Trade and individual business men.

A subcommittee under the direction of a Radcliffe graduate is actively engaged in bringing the children into the work by preparing a moving picture film which will show what children have done in the past and what they are doing today to build New England. The children are financing it, and as it will in time be self-supporting a Children's Fund will automatically be established, which will be used for children in years to come. A large city Chamber of Commerce has been asked to show how the city and the rural interests are really one; a little mill town where the death rate of children under four years of age is greater than East Chicago and the steel villages outside of Pittsburgh, through the initiative of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is being used to show how all the forces and organizations in the State can be brought to co-operate with the mill owners (a large New York corporation) and make the place one of the healthiest in New England. A little agricultural town, through the co-operation of the Grange and the Board of Trade, is making a unique study of local conditions to bring that town, which during the last fifty years has been steadily losing population and business, up again. An insurance company is co-operating with the Health Committee to show how the overhead charge to our industry and community life of preventable disease can be done away with and controlled through agencies now existing. All of these things have been done without much of any publicity and without much of any money. One thing we are proud of and that is the plan for the Industrial Extension Service, which as a national work will be one method of carrying the New England tradition through the nation. The director of that service is planning to hold in Chicago or St. Louis next year an exhibit quite original. The centre of the exhibit is a retail store with "Made in America" goods; branching out from it will be shown the community which the retail store serves and the community from which it receives its supplies. Every national organization will be asked to participate in this exhibit to show how each one in its particular work is forwarding the progress of the national ideal. This service and the Research Bureau will make the work self-supporting.

Men and women like President Burton of Smith College, President Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, President Wooley of Mount Holyoke, Dean Arnold of Simmons, George H. Fields, the Mayor of Boston, Mrs. Barret Wendell, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, and Mrs. George C. Rice are a very few among the nearly 200 already serving on committees, while the help and co-operation of hundreds of men and women have been secured. The Rev. R. H. Potter of Hartford is anxious to relate this movement with that to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, and possibly at the meeting of the conference in October in Northampton this can in some way be accomplished.

ESTHER TABER FOX,
Director of the Conference for a Better New England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I read Mr. Dana's letter in your newspaper it appealed to me as both forceful and unusual, coming from a custodian of books. It seemed to me to have the earmarks of permanence and usefulness. It almost seemed original. I should think that the New England Society of several hundred members in far away San Diego, to mention but one such society, would welcome Mr. Dana's plan. We shall hear from the West when your paper is placed in the library files!

GEORGE A. HATHAWAY.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

The Midshipman's Needs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago there appeared in THE SUNDAY TIMES a story regarding the efforts of a Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson to found a "Sky Parlor" or a "Little Mothers' Home for Midshipmen" at Annapolis. This story was evidently intended to interest Congress, as well as charitably disposed people, in the project to contribute money toward the founding of such a home. The story went on to give the origin of the "Sky Parlor" idea and attempted to show the need of such a home by representing a lack of social opportunity for midshipmen and the absence of those influences which a mother is supposed to exert over boys of the midshipman age.

Of course no naval officer, nor any one who is familiar with conditions at the Naval Academy, would take the story seriously, but there was a possibility that it might create in the minds of a great many people erroneous impressions regarding the Academy. As I happen to be the father of a boy who is now a midshipman in the Naval Academy, I think I can speak with some knowledge and some authority regarding the matter.

I have spent a good deal of time at the Academy and have made a careful study of the regulations, the daily routine of a midshipman and the facilities that are provided for their diversion, entertainment and social betterment; and I can say with all confidence that no such institution as the proposed "Sky Parlor" is needed. Moreover, such a resort for the midshipmen would be a foolish and ill-advised interference with the regulations and the discipline maintained by the Academy and which are so necessary to the manly development of the boys intrusted to its care. The Government has provided everything possible for the social, moral and mental betterment of the boys and for their training into manly, self-respecting naval officers.

The Government has been amazingly generous in providing means for their recreation and relaxation, in addition to the measures of discipline that are required to develop the right kind of stuff for naval officers. TRUMAN A. DE WEESE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1916.

The Times 425 Miles Away.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from Olivers Mills, Penn., 200 miles from New York, speaks of the pleasure of receiving THE NEW YORK TIMES on the day of its publication. May I add my appreciation also, although I am 425 miles from New York. A CONSTANT READER.

South Bristol, Me., Aug. 7, 1916.

THE OUTLOOK FOR IRELAND.

Real Problems Not Changed by the Fate of Casement.

Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter signed by Thomas F. Woodlock, relating to the fate of Casement, is admirable in many ways. It is a clear, dispassionate presentation of one side, and a side that must be examined judicially and sympathetically. There are many British people who wish heartily that the Government could have been spared from facing the unpleasant situation raised by the arrest of Casement. We wish he might have fallen in the fight, or have been committed for insanity, but the Government was not to be relieved by any such providential measures. Casement had a fair trial in a regular court, and the verdict put the Government in the unfortunate position of being charged with brutality if they carried out the sentence and with cowardice if they released him. There is no place in the world where the judgment of courts is more highly respected than in England, and it is something to England's credit that not even political expediency at a most critical time can force her to ignore the plain findings of her constituted courts of justice.

We must not cloud the real issue with Ireland by the injection of such subordinate issues as the disposal of Casement into the problem. Ireland's claims on England are just as real and demanding as they were before his ill-fated expedition sailed from Germany. The foolish uprising of a few hotheads in Ireland in no way alters the fundamental rights that both the English and the Irish possess and the mutual obligations that they must fulfill.

This leads us to a consideration of what these relations are and must be. Would Mr. Woodlock be good enough to explain what he means by "full nationality." He bids us look into the hearts of Pearse, Plunkett, McDonagh, and Casement. Well, we have looked there and we find the determination that Ireland shall be absolutely independent of the British connection; that there shall be an Irish King or President; that there shall be an Irish army and an Irish navy and that Ireland shall have the status of, say, Denmark or Holland. Is this what Mr. Woodlock wants? If so, it is perfectly clear that only disappointment is in store. By raising the demand for such a status, and countenancing the extremists who make it, one only hurts the cause of Ireland, and the real type of self-government that may yet be hers. The British Empire can no more allow "full nationality" in the Casement sense than the United States would allow, say, Massachusetts to become a nation unto itself.

But perhaps this is not in the mind of Mr. Woodlock. Possibly all he wants is that Ireland shall have her own Parliament at Dublin, and that she shall rule her own internal affairs, having a status in the empire similar to that which Canada now has. This is what many of us hope for—a state of affairs that might long ago have been realized if the Irish people themselves could have agreed upon it. Recent reports, however, convince us that the Irish leaders are not satisfied simply that Ireland shall be mistress in her own home. They want in addition to that exactly the same representation that they now enjoy in the British Parliament—that is, they want to rule Ireland themselves, and still have a large part in ruling Scotland, Wales, and England, and in guiding imperial affairs.

Casement is a mere incident, his wild dreams have no connection whatever with the world of actual relations which the Irish and the British must practically face. Let us keep our good nature and our optimism and perhaps eventually something like this will work out. Every part of the British Empire should have all the home rule that it is really capable of exercising. Ireland will not want to dominate purely English affairs and England will not dominate purely Irish affairs. Besides a local government for each major part of the empire, we shall have an Imperial Parliament in which Ireland shall have every member to which she is entitled. This Parliament shall have for its consideration the really big issues, such as internal development and foreign relations. Britain has not yet lived up to the magnificent possibilities of her empire. No wonder Bernhardi said: "England has everything and can do nothing. Germany has nothing but can do everything."

Not into Casement's heart are we to look for a vision of the future; it is not there. But to the new spirit created by the present war are we to look. For that spirit shows that we have an empire with resources, and opportunities sufficient for all.

ROBERT E. BROWN.

Comforts for the American Legion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you space in your columns to give a word to the American Legion, which is in training in Nova Scotia to go overseas with the Canadian regiments? The Ninety-seventh Battalion is ready and waiting to go from the camp at Aldershot. The 237th Battalion, under the command of a former Universalist minister from Ottawa, who is, however, an American, is in training at Digby. Both battalions are made up of men from the United States. These men may have had Canadian, Scotch, or English ancestors, but they themselves, and their officers, are American. They feel that the fight is theirs, and the feeling is so strong that they are willing to give their lives for it.

They have no home towns to fall back on for little comforts, as do the Canadian regiments, and not enough Americans know of the work to send them sums for tobacco, chocolate, or even for yarn to be knitted into warm things while in the trenches. If any of your readers who care to help out this work will communicate with Colonel Charles Bullock, Digby, N. S., 237th Battalion, I am sure they can find out more to interest them. At present the battalion is

MRS. AUCHINCLOSS, NEWPORT HOSTESS

Entertains Young People at Hammersmith Farm on Her Son's Eighteenth Birthday.

TENNIS TOURNEY AT CASINO

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway Among the Players—A Dance for Miss Lucile Brooke, Debutante.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss entertained a dinner company of forty young people tonight at Hammersmith Farm, followed by a dance. The occasion marked the eighteenth birthday anniversary of Hugh D. Auchincloss. Mrs. Auchincloss was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Esther J. Auchincloss, whose engagement to Edmund W. Nash of Rye, N. Y., was recently announced.

Preston Gibson and John Freeland entertained a dinner company at the Clambake Club tonight, and informal dancing followed. Mr. Gibson, had among his luncheon guests at the Blue Bird this afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Roger Winthrop, and G. Louis Boissevain.

Cold winds blew over the Casino grounds this morning where many Summer residents and their guests attended the tennis tournament of handicap mixed doubles, players including the woman champion, Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, who came in with Miss Adele H. Ball. Miss Bjurstedt was in perfect condition, playing her usual clever game.

In the first round Miss Bjurstedt and Oliver Perrin defeated Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas and Craig Biddle 6—4, 8—6.

Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Williams P. Burden defeated Miss Edna Barger and H. C. Johnson 6—4, 8—6.

Miss Ruth V. Twombly and Thomas Ridgeway defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach and Charles E. Sands 7—5, 9—11, 8—6.

Among the spectators watching the match were Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Miss Adele Ball, Miss Winifred Tate, Frederick Allen, the Misses Allen, Olivia Cassam, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, James W. D. Cutting, Mrs. Joe R. Morrison, Mrs. Willard E. Cheadle, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Francis Roche, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Thomas Ridgeway, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome J. Bonaparte, Charles Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Coogan, Jay Coogan, Miss Marion Godfrey, A. Bradley Campbell, J. Norman DeR. Whitehouse, Miss Winifred Whitehouse, J. Gordon Douglas, W. Earl Dodge, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Miss Kate Cary, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Coogan, New York, who, with Jay Coogan, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey; Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, visiting Miss Adele H. Ball; Joseph Gazzam, Jr., Philadelphia; Mrs. Warren Kinney, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne; John C. Fittings of Washington, visiting Mrs. Stilson Hutchins; Clarence Crane of Tuxedo at Bateman's; Miss Maud Rives Borland, New York, visiting Mrs. John Borland, and Leland Harrison, Washington, are registered at the Casino.

Francis Roche and Maurice Roche have returned from a month of military training at Plattsburg.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt of New York is giving a private view of his portraits at the Art Association Friday afternoon next.

Mrs. James B. Haggin has abandoned her plans to visit Newport this Summer. She is in the Rocky Mountains.

Miss Margaret Fahnestock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock of Newport and Washington, will be one of next Winter's débutantes in the Capitol.

Mrs. Henry Clews has returned from Bar Harbor.

Richard Stevens, who is taking part in the invitation tennis tournament at the Casino next Monday; Mr. and Mrs. John Waterbury Tyler Morse, Charles C. Sampson, and Chester Burden of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hood of Manchester are late arrivals at the Muenchinger-King.

Commander and Mrs. John K. Robison of the Torpedo Station started today on a motor trip to the Berkshires.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry give a dinner next Tuesday.

Lawrence Turnure of New York is visiting in the Summer colony.

Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia is giving a dinner and dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Lucile Carter, tomorrow night at the Brooke home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Preston Gibson were dinner hosts tonight.

A seventy-two-foot power cruiser for Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, being completed at South Boston, will be delivered here next week. She is built for use in time of war as a patrol scout, which Commodore Vanderbilt will command, with four of his yachting friends as the crew, and is carrying a three-pounder. The vessel will be enrolled in this, the second naval district.

MISS MUNROE ENGAGED.

Publisher's Daughter Is to Wed Samuel Riker, 2d.

Frederick Mitchel Munroe of Huntington, L. I., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Bowles Munroe, to Samuel Riker 2d of New York city and Point Pleasant, N. J. Miss Munroe is a granddaughter of the late Samuel Bowles of Springfield, Mass, who made The Springfield Republican famous.

Mr. Riker, who is a student at Princeton and whose graduation is due next year, is a son of Mrs. Frank D. Harmon of New York by her first husband, the late Richard Riker. His mother before her marriage to Mr. Riker was Miss Julia Lawrence Riker. Miss Ruth Riker is his sister. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Munroe's father is an editor and publisher. Beginning as a reporter, he founded Brooklyn Life in 1890. For three years he was the editor of Town and Country. Miss Munroe's mother was Miss Elizabeth Lee Bowles and she is a sister of Donald Mitchell Bowles and Miss Ruth Schermerhorn Bowles.

Holme Heirs to Get $50,000.

Surrogate Cohalan approved yesterday an accounting filed by Edwin C. Hall of Syracuse, executor of the will off her husband, Leicester Holme. The left an $800,000 estate. Her will cut off her husband, Llecester Holme. The executor is ordered to distribute a balance of more than $500,000 among the heirs. The New York Foundling Hospital, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Five Point House of Industry, and the Los Angeles County Hospital, California, will each receive $10,000.

BRIDE IN $10,000 NECKLACE.

Miss Fleischmann Wears Wedding Gift of Her Father's Employes.

The wedding of Henry C. Yeiser, Jr., eldest son of Henry C. Yeiser, President of the Globe-Wernicke Company, and Miss Louise Fleischmann, eldest child of Julius Fleischmann, the President of the Fleischmann Company, was celebrated at 1:30 o'clock yesterday in the New York home of Mr. and Mrs. Fleischmann, 515 Park Avenue. The decorations were yellow and green, quantities of yellow snapdragons, lilies and spikes of golden canna blooms were used, and the marriage took place under a canopy of feathery ferns from which drooped sprays of snapdragons and yellow orchids. The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright of the First Unitarian Church performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate families only.

The bride wore a short gown of fine white net over a foundation skirt having panels embroidered in pearls, the whole veiled with net ruffles. The low corsage was of the net and tulle and the voluminous and long tulle veil formed the only train. It was arranged over her coiffure in cap effect and held with a circlet of orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids and wore a diamond necklace, the gift of the employes of the Fleischmann companies. It was a single string of diamonds, having a pendant of large diamonds that can be used either as a pendant or a brooch. The necklace cost $10,000. She also wore her father's gift, a diamond brooch.

Miss May Miller, daughter of Charles Miller of this city, was the maid of honor and only attendant. She was in a lavender chiffon frock topped by a lavender hat with touches of blue, and carried mauve orchids.

Bert Williams, a classmate at Yale of the bridegroom, was his best man. There were no ushers, as there were only about twenty guests present.

Mr. and Mrs. Yeiser will spend their honeymoon motoring through the White Mountains and in Michigan, and will return to Cincinnati to live about the middle of September.

The guests included, besides the parents of the bride and bridegroom, Mrs. Charles Fleischmann, the grandmother of the bride, the two brothers, Charles and Julius Fleischmann, Jr., Frederick Yeiser and Miss Elizabeth Yeiser, brother and sister of the bridegroom, Dr. C. R. Holmes and Mrs. Holmes, aunt of the bride from Cincinnati, and their three sons.

The bride's father was the Mayor of Cincinnati from 1899 to 1904. For the last two years the Fleischmanns have had a New York home at 515 Park Avenue and have spent their Summers at the Griswold Hotel, Post Point, Conn., cruising on their yacht Whirlwind. They came on their yacht from New London for the wedding.

PLAY POLO IN THE RAIN.

Narragansett Colonists See Final Match for Junior Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 10.—Although a drizzling rainstorm from the northeast swept Narragansett this afternoon, the final match in the series for the junior championship in the Point Judith tournament was played between Point Judith and Meadow Brook Third, the trophy being presented by Samuel D. Warren of the Dedham Country Club of Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, 2d, of Oakhill, Mass., who arrived here today for the polo, tarried at the Casino for luncheon.

Among those who motored to the polo tourney were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia, Henry de Coppet of New York, Morgan and Raymond Belmont, Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d, Benjamin K. Chains, C. Perry Beadleston, Quincy A. Shaw, 2d, J. C. Cooley, S. Harold Freeman, E. I. McVitty, W. Plunkett Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of Westbury, L. I., and W. P. Hubbert.

Mrs. Mason Pfizenmayer entertained at luncheon at her villa, Maplehurst, today for Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Providence and the Pier, whose engagement to Henry Garfield Clark was announced recently. The guests were Miss Dorothy Manice, Miss Florence Kane, Miss Mary Comstock, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Marguerite Heard, Miss Margaret Moulton, Miss Edith Moulton, Miss Alice S. Foster, Miss Isabel Pratt, and Mrs. Mauran S. Pearce.

A luncheon was given by Mrs. A. Britton of New Orleans today at the Casino, and in her party were Mrs. Marsden J. Perry and Marsden J. Perry, Jr., of Newport, Mrs. F. O. Prince of New York, and Miss Helen Jackson.

Commodore James Elverson, Jr., of Philadelphia, who arrived here yesterday on the yacht Allegro, registered at the Casino, and in his party were E. E. Smith and Philadelphia W. L. Stow and W. J. Parslow of New York.

A children's costume party was given tonight in The Towers, with a silver prize for the best costume displayed and a trophy in a one-step contest. The patronesses were Miss Edith Tucker, Miss Jan Potter and Miss Clare Samuels.

In a motor party arriving from New London, Conn., today for luncheon at the Casino were Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Lang, Mrs. Charles Lawrence, and Mrs. Santos Ceribelli.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morgan of Alliance, Ohio, are registered at the Casino.

MISS PALMER'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Henry Coster Steers on Sept. 2.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Lilian A. Palmer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Quintard Palmer of this city and Alden Farm, Port Chester, N. Y., and Henry Coster Steers, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers of this city and Overlook Farm, Port Chester, have been completed. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2, in Christ Church at Rye, N. Y.

Miss Palmer, who made her début in 1915, will have her cousin, Miss Edna Holt, as her maid of honor, and another cousin, Miss Isabel Palmeris, to be the flower girl. The Misses Josephine Bedle, Jeannette Blaké, Virginia Cross, Elizabeth Christie, Frances Ballard, and Hope Williams are to be the bridesmaids.

Mr. Steers will have his brother, Charles R. C. Steers, as his best man, and the six ushers are to be Phelps Newberry, Harold Wall, John Rolfe, K. C. Tutter, D. Jaffray Woodruff, and Frederick Guthrie Cunningham. The wedding reception will be held at Alden Farm, and there will be dancing on the lawn.

The engagement was announced on Dec. 24 last.

J. J. Goodwin's Esttae $6,246,550.

Appraiser Sweeney filed yesterday a supplemental report on the estate of James J. Goodwin, who was once a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and died on June 23, 1915. The report adds as additional assets dividends which did not appear in the original report, $6,207, making the gross estate $6,507,508, and the net estate $6,246,550. Changes are also made in the distribution. Under the formal appraisal the present value of the share of Mrs. Josephine S. Goodwin, widow of the decedent, was placed at $913,088. By the terms of the will the decedent gave his wife an undivided one-tenth of all of the residuary estate provided she survived the decedent for the period of one year. More than a year has elapsed since Mr. Goodwin's death and his widow is still living, and she is therefore entitled to receive $624,655 in addition to the share allotted under the original appraisal. The widow's share is now valued at $1,511,556. Of this $886,901 represents the present value of her life estate in thirty-six one-hundredths of the estate.

DAMAGE BY FLOOD RUNS INTO MILLIONS

Subsiding Waters Show Desolation for Stretch of 16 Miles in West Virginia Valley.

50 KNOWN TO BE DROWNED

But This Number Will Be Greatly Increased When Count Is Completed—Militia Reaches District.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 10.—Cabin Creek, whose flood waters tore through its little mountain valley yesterday and carried with them more than a hundred lives and millions of dollars' worth of property, today returned to its narrow bed. But for sixteen miles from Ronda, where the creek empties into the Kanawha River, there stretched a scene of absolute desolation, which was duplicated along every branch coming down out of the hills. Fully fifty persons are known to have been lost, and men in charge of the many relief parties, already at work, feel that this number will be considerably increased when the frightened miners and their families have returned to their homes and the count is completed.

Five persons were drowned at Eskdale, five at United, sixteen at Ferndale, eight at Mfami, two at Dawes, four at Dry Branch, four at Holly, and five at Giles, while a lineman returning from a thirteen-mile tramp through the devastated districts reported forty dead along his route. All of these losses were not sustained in the Cabin Creek Valley, some of them being on the Coal River Side of the mountain, although the principal losses were sustained there.

The flood came upon the people early Wednesday morning. W. A. Smith, an insurance broker of Cincinnati, who was in the district, declared that water rolled down the narrow valley, foam-crested, and from his point of vantage on an engine at Eskdale, where he and others had taken refuge, he saw the roundhouse fill with ten feet of water in less than half an hour, while the flood stretched from hill to hill across the valley.

Houses were swept from their foundations, and women and children, hurriedly leaving their homes, were in some instances drowned before they could reach the hills.

The flood came in contact with the carbide supply of a moving picture theatre at Eskdale and it exploded, blowing the place to pieces, while loaded coal cars were jammed against one another in indescribable confusion. The Cabin Creek Coal Company lost 125 cars of coal at Cranefork, the cars and coal being washed away, while fifteen feet of mud and sand was deposited in their place. A street carnival company showing at De Sota lost all of its equipment and animals, although the performers escaped.

There were similar incidents by the dozen were reported late today when couriers from rescue parties, penetrating the valley, returned with appeals for help. Fully 5,000 persons were said to be homeless, the majority of them without food and clothing, or the means to obtain them, as every store in the Cabin Creek valley seems to have been washed away and its contents destroyed.

Early in the day the First Battalion of the Second West Virginia Infantry set out from its camp near here in the valley, and by noon Major Ridenour had established headquarters at Ronda, four miles from the Cabin Creek Junction, from which to direct relief measures. The men took with them tents and a large quantity of supplies. More were forwarded to them later in the day. All the mules from the machine gun company were taken as the railroads in the valley will be out of commission for days to come.

Other relief forces were set in motion by oil, mining, and railroad companies whose property has suffered great damage and whose employes made up the sufferers. Dr. S. L. Jepson, Commissioner of Health of West Virginia, sent a force of sanitary engineers into the district with instructions to take such means as they saw fit to prevent disease.

WIN SILVER GOLF TROPHIES.

Gen. Brooke and Mrs. Delmonico the Victors in Clock Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 10.—General John R. Brooke of Washington and Mrs. Charles C. Delmonico of New York, won the silver trophies at the clock golf tournament at Maplewood in Pittsfield this afternoon. Mrs. Delmonico had low score, making the round of the clock in 26. General Brooke, W. C. Pate, and Mr. Shekel of New York were tied for the men's trophy with scores of 29. In the play off General Brooke's score was 29, Mr. Pate 32, and Mrs. Shekel 31. General Brooke received a silver corkscrew for his excellent performance.

Mrs. Delmonico's prize was a silver purse. Other scores were Miss May Humstone 31, Mrs. Walter Evans 31, Miss Martha Smith 34, Judge Walter Evans 34, Miss Martha Smith 31, Miss Preston 32, William C. Humstone 33, S. G. Nelson 33, Mrs. Humstone 38, Miss Anna Smith 30, Arthur W. Plumb 30, and Miss Buckhout 40.

A most successful charity sale was that for the relief of the men and women in the devastated districts in France, today at Spring Lawn, the country place of Mrs. John E. F. Alexandre, where articles sent to Lenox by Mrs. William Astor Chandler were sold. The receipts were $2,500. Mrs. Alexandre and Miss Anna R. Alexandre assisted Miss Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker received their friends at Brookside this afternoon. Harry Rowe Shelley of New York gave a recital. Mrs. Walker served tea.

Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke gave an afternoon reception at Fernbrooke.

Miss Anna Cottrell has gone to Amagansett, L. I., to visit Mrs. Howard Duffield.

Mrs. Herbert Parsons left Stoneover Farm today for Newport.

William A. Slater, Jr., left today for Plattsburg. Frederick Schenck and Alexander P. Rogers have returned to Valley Head from the military camp. Samuel Frothingham with his son, Donald Frothingham, and eight Lenox school boys returned to Lenox today from Plum Island, where Mr. Frothingham was a military instructor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Walter Martin of New York at Brookside Farm in Williamstown.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Frank Aldrich of Providence, traveling with Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hunter of Pittsburg, and Mrs. W. P. Rapley of Washington, arrived at Hotel Aspinwall. Also there are Mrs. Roger S. Baldwin and Miss Catherine Baldwin of Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. H. A. Bayne, Miss Helen Bayne, Miss Elizabeth Bayne of New York, with Mrs. Weir Sargent of New Haven, are at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, who have been with Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake, returned to New York. Miss Kate Buckingham entertained at dinner at Bald Head Farm tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Robert H. Hatch, Ribert J. Allen, and Miss Sarah Allen of New York, arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $5 from Miss Mary R. Southerland for the benefit of the "Fresh Air Fund."

SPORTS IN MOUNTAINS.

Tennis and Baseball Bring Many to Bethlehem and Bretton Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 10.—A clear, cool day, with a stiff breeze, was perfect golf weather, and the tennis tournaments at Jackson, Maplewoid, and Bethlehem were of interest to many who motored from other resorts to see the play.

Bretton Woods had the largest gallery of fans of the season when this afternoon the Mount Pleasant and Fabyan baseball teams met, the victory going to Fabyan with a score of 7 to 6 after a hard fight. The Mount Washington team played the first of a series of seven with the Bethlehem Country Club at Bethlehem for a silver cup, and many Mount Washington guests motored over to support their home team.

Horace G. Andrews and the Misses Andrews of New York arrived by automobile at the Profile House today to spend the remainder of the month. Dr. and Mrs. Frank Martin arrived from Baltimore.

Mrs. Frank Ellis of Atlanta has joined Mrs. Kelly Evans and Joseph Whitehead at the Mount Pleasant House, where they will spend a few days before motoring on to Dixville Notch and the Rangeleys.

The Brooker cottage, near Peckett's, has been taken by W. E. Bird of New York. Brooks Adams of Boston has the Fisher cottage at Sugar Hill for the Summer and Autumn season.

Bishop T. S. Henderson of Detroit, Mich., formerly of Chattanooga, Tenn., has taken a cottage in the mountains at Sugar Hill.

Canon John McCarroll and Miss McCarroll have arrived at the Sunset Hill House from Detroit, and Canon McCarroll officiated at his Summer parish, Saint Matthew's Church, today.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Irwin of Hempstead and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Irwin of Amityville, L. I., are at the Intervale House on a motor tour.

Arriving at the Intervale by automobile were Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Morton of Newport, R. I. Mrs. A. L. Strout and Miss C. M. Rushton of New York also arrived over the Mead Tour.

Mrs. Frederick Wendell Jackson motored to the Mount Washington with a party of friends today for luncheon, coming from her Profile cottage. Mrs. Richard Hooker arrived at the Mount Washington from Springfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Revell and Richardson Revell from Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dougherty have been joined at the Mount Washington by their son, Russell Dougherty, a Second Lieutenant, who has come from camp at Plattsburg, who has a few days' leave.

ART MUSEUM GETS REGNAULT'S SALOME

Continued from Page 1.

from her shoulders in the excitement of the dance she has just ended, one hand on her hip, the other on the formidable kandjar, waiting for her ghastly reward.

Theophile Gautier, a contemporary of Regnault, wrote in 1870, when "Salome" was exhibited, what has been called the best description of the painting.

"Have you never in Summer entered a room with the blinds drawn so that the obscurity would bring freshness?" he wrote. "All is bathed in sleeping shadow, where the forms are lost and the colors blend together. However, a ray of sunlight has slipped in by a crack and throws its sharp light on a picture hung against the wall. At this magical contact the picture takes on a strange intensity of life: it sparkles, it shines, it melts into the light and almost dazzles one. In the gallery in which it is exhibited the 'Salome' of M. Regnault produced this effect. It is long since work of this value has been shown at the Salon, and when one thinks of M. Regnault still a student at the Villa Medici, one questions what such a student will be able to do in time, when he becomes a master.

"Happily there is not in M. Regnault what the philosophers and the critics call thought; he has but the ideas of a painter, and not those of a fantastic or a widely different thing. His effects are the effects of painting: contrasts, combinations of color, lights, and shadows, surprises and delights of the eyes. He gives you these sensations, this voluptuousness, these joys which are of the pure domain of sight and which no other art is able to evoke.

"A curtain of yellow satin of the most startling effect fills the background of the canvas. Here is his theme propounded: It is now a question of developing it and varying without destroying the harmony, and never has colorist chosen a more difficult problem.

Forest of Coal Black Hair.

"Salome has just finished her salacious dance and according to the advice of Herodias, her mother, she claims for reward the head of St. John the Baptist. Salome is alone in the picture. She is seated on one of those inlaid stools on which the Orient dishes are placed. The artist has given her the physiognomy of a strange character which does not resemble the Hebraic type and still less the Grecian regularity. In Spain they would describe her in one word in saying she is muy gitana, which means endowed with a bizarre and savage grace and a fascination diabolically irrestible, even with a touch of ugliness; for correct beauty is not necessary to these charmers. A forest of coal black hair in rebellious disorder, all crumpled up, frames her visage and falls in heavy locks on her shoulders. This black note, violently thrown into the middle of the canvas, supports and dominates the whole gamut of yellows, and the artist leads up to it daringly by black ebony earrings.

"In this abundant hair there is something wild, barbarous, bestial, that contrasts with the delicate and almost infantile features, colored under their amber pallor with a faint pinkish glow. The mouth has the vague smile, somewhat out of breath, of the dancer after her exertion. The eyes, cruelly and tranquilly voluptuous, look out and seem to await the sign of consent. Salome holds on her knees a great platter of repoussé copper, on which is a kandjar, a short knife with ivory handle, and a scabbard of red velvet with bands of silver. This platter, in which the head will fall, is for her like the tambourine of the mountebank after the performance, and the Oriental indifference to human life has never been better painted than in this girl whose hand plays with the handle of the kandjar while the other rests on her hip.

"The costume of Salome does not belong to any epoch, to any country; it is pure fantasy, and such as might be arranged by the caprice of a dancer who wishes to please and turn the head of the public. A tunic of Naples yellow is fastened at the right shoulder by a medallion of silver and ivory, leaving the breast exposed to the breasts. A bracelet of green enamel, representing a viper with eyes of rubies, encircles the arm, delicate and round, but a little undeveloped still, as is to be expected in a very young woman. On the shoulder is thrown a shawl of tender pink whose tint is almost that of the flesh. A violet sash with large folds is tied about her waist, forming the complementary harmony with the pale yellow of the tunic, as the black of the hair makes with the yellow of the background. A skirt of golden gauze, with luminous spangles and a white mantle bordered with yellow, thrown back completes the mad toilet of a courtesan and dancer."

Other Additions Announced.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art also announced yesterday the following additions:

Arms and Armor—Five spurs, Mexican or South American, seventeenth or eighteenth century, by purchase.

Ceramics—Vase, Chinese, T'ang dynasty, (618-960 A. D.); covered bowl, Korean, Sung period, (960-1280 A. D.); cup and saucer, English, (Bristol,) eighteenth century, both by purchase.

Ivories — Trick-track counter, French, twelfth century, by purchase.

Antiquities, (Egyptian)—Blue faience pectoral, three painted and one pottery ushabti, Empire period, lent by Albert Gallatin.

Sculpture, (Floor 2, Room 1)—Stone statue, Seated Kuan Yin, Chinese, Six Dynasties, (265-618 A. D.) lent by Philip Lehman.

Textiles, (Floor 2, Room 6)—Five Gobelin tapestries, Adventures of Don Quixote, French, later half of eighteenth century, lent by Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon. Floor 1, Room 1—Three tapestries, Scenes from Wolf Hunt of Maximilian, Flemish, seventeenth century, lent by Mrs. Amory Carhart. Wing F, Room 3—Tapestry, Pieta, Flemish, early sixteenth century, lent by Marsden J. Perry. Wing F, Room 6—Tapestry, (Mazarin,) The Kingdom of Heaven, Flemish, about 1510, lent by Joseph E. Widener. Wing F, Room 6—Tapestry, The Crucifixion, by Pieire de Pannemaker, after Bernard van Orley, Flemish, about 1515-1520, lent by Joseph E. Widener. Coat, three waistcoats, gown, and petticoat, American, late eighteenth century, lent by Mrs. Frederic Ashton de Peyster.

The gift of Mr. Gallatin and the loan by Mrs. de Peyster have not yet been placed on exhibition.

LOVERING HILL HONORED.

American Ambulance Aid Again Mentioned in French Orders.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Lovering Hill of New York, who is in charge of one of the sections of the American Field Ambulance Corps, has been cited for the third time in the French army orders. The citation, which is signed by General Nivelle, is for "difficult and dangerous service during the period from June 22 to July 2, in which he showed again the finest qualities of forgetfulness of self and entire devotion to his service and to his men."

Juan N. Amador, Mexico Official.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10.—Juan Neftali Amador, Subsecretary of Foreign Relations, died early today.

Señor Amador was recently taken seriously ill, and several days ago a portion of his left leg was amputated because of gangrene. Yesterday he underwent another operation, the remaining part of the limb being removed.

Señor Amador was first seized with an attack of heart disease ten days ago, while in his office in the Capitol, a blood clot in the leg, from which gangrene developed, making its appearance shortly afterward.

Dies of Apoplexy While Bathing.

LONG BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 10.—James F. Gallely of 491 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, who was chief engineer of the Park Row Building in Manhattan, died from apoplexy while bathing in the ocean last night. His wife and four children went in bathing with him after he reached Long Beach last night from Manhattan. Fred J. Knowd, a camper, brought the stricken man ashore.

Obituary Notes.

HIRAM MARTLING RAYNOR of 285 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly on Wednesday while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Wickham, at Mattituck, L. I. Mr. Raynor was 85 years old, and is survived by two daughters and a son.

Miss CATHERINE DUNTON, 22 years old, daughter of Frederick W. Dunton of Palo Alto Avenue, Hollis, L. I., died on Tuesday while visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ward of Queens in New Hampshire. Miss Dunton was engaged to be married to David Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, and the wedding was to have taken place in the Autumn.

DANIEL COFFIN, who was an employe of the Vanderbilt estate at Great Neck, L. I., died on Tuesday in the Nassau County Hospital, Mineola. Mr. Coffin was 51 years old, and is survived by a brother.

Mrs. MARGARET C. JUDSON, wife of Warren Judson, manager of the Atlanta (Ga.) office of the Woolworth Company, died on Monday following an operation in Atlanta. Mrs. Judson was a native of Brooklyn and was sixty-six years ago, and was a member of the Bushwick Avenue Baptist Church and formerly a teacher in its Sunday School. Mrs. Judson's funeral will be held at the residence of her mother, 1,232 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

MAX ZEIER, 74 years old, of 56 Lott Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., died suddenly on Monday at his home. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and formerly lived for fifty years in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. He is survived by a son and daughter.

THOMAS C. IRWIN, 73 years old, of 4 Glenada Place, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at the home of his brother, John F. Irwin, 340 North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. JENNET AUGUSTA VIDETO, widow of Charles A. Videto, died on Wednesday at her home, 260 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Videto was born in Brooklyn eighty-six years ago. In her early life she was an active church worker, and until her death was a member of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. Mrs. Videto is survived by a daughter and a brother.

Mrs. ANNA MATILDA NERNEY, wife of Captain William B. Nerney of Engine Company 214, N. Y. F. D., died on Tuesday from heart disease at her home, 210 Martense Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WEBER, widow of Theodore Weber, furniture manufacturer, died on Monday from paralysis at her home, 749 Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Germany sixty-six years ago, and lived in this city for many years, but moved to Brooklyn nine months ago. She is survived by three sons and two daughters.

Mrs. EMILY MAYGROVE BERRY, wife of John A. Berry, chief engineer of the Union Ferry Company, died on Tuesday from pneumonia at her home, 262 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Berry was born in Brooklyn fifty-five years ago, and had liver there all her life. She was the daughter of the late Isaac and Jennie Maygrove, and was a member of the Young Women's Christian Association and of its Mothers' Club.

Mrs. MARY A. DOWDELL of 84 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday from a complication of diseases. She was born in Brooklyn forty-one years ago, and was the daughter of the late Richard and Mary Dowdell.

Mrs. ANNA CONOVER, widow of Elias John Conover of 1,022 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday in St. Mary's Hospital. Mrs. Conover was born in Zurich, Switzerlanad, and for many years was a resident of this city. She is survived by six sons and fifteen grandchildren.

JOHN GARRICK HANNAH, formerly President of the Staples Coal Company and the Staples Transportation Company, died suddenly on Wednesday from heart disease while on the way to his home, 163 West Seventy-sixth Street, in an automobile. He was in his sixty-fourth year, and became ill at the Biltmore Hotel. Mr. Hannah was born in Poughkeepsie and came here as a young man. He was a member of the Union League Club.

DANIEL J. JAMISON of 60 North Park Street, East Orange, and connected with the Thomas A. Edison enterprises, died on Wednesday in the Orange Memorial Hospital in his sixty-eighth year, leaving his wife, three sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. DAVID F. HILL, active in women's affairs in the Oranges, died on Monday at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her sixty-first year, leaving her husband and four sons.

CHARLES E. COLLINS, an inventor and co graduate of the Stevens Institute of Technology, died on Wednesday at his home, 327 West 135th Street, in his twenty-eighth year. He had received patents on a number of his inventions.

EDMUND U. STEINER, Treasurer of the Dunkirk Glass Company, is dead at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., in his fifty-ninth year. For many years he was foreign buyer for Louis Wolff & Co., of this city.

SOLOMON ZICKEL, a retired bookseller of this city, is dead at his home in Dresden, Germany, in his eighty-seventh year. He was actively interested in the German Hospital Verein and Mount Sinai Hospital, and was a member of the New York Liederkranz.

RAPHAEL BARTHMAN, a business man here, died on Tuesday at his home, 135 West 123d Street, leaving his wife, a son and two daughters.

James J. Casey, sexton of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, is dead at his home, 2,409 Seventh Avenue, in his sixty-first year, leaving four daughters and a brother.

Mrs Sophie Geblert, a member of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 2,264 Ellis Avenue, the Bronx, in her eighty-second year, leaving a son.

Mrs. Hester A. Hoyt, widow of John W. Hoyt, and formerly a resident of this city, died on Tuesday at her home, 143 Stebbins Avenue, Mount Vernon.

John Regan, formerly a resident of Harlem, died on Tuesday at his home in Far Rockaway, in his sixty-fifth year, leaving his wife, five sons and three daughters.

JOHN L. MARCELLUS DEAD.

President of Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn Dies, in His 88th Year.

John Lawrence Marcellus, President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn and connected with the institution since 1877, died on Wednesday night at the Mount Vernon Hospital, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his eighty-eighth year. He complained of feeling ill at the bank on May 27, and went to his home, 875 Park Avenue, from which he was removed to the hospital and operated on the day after.

Mr Marcellus was born in New Brunswick, N. J., and went to Brooklyn in 1852 as a law student, being admitted to the bar of that city in 1855. He then entered the firm of C. J. & C. Lowrey, in 1872 becoming head of the firm. In 1877, when Charles Lowrey died, Mr. Marcellus succeeded him as counsel and a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank, of which he became President on Dec. 31, 1904. In addition to building up the institution, Mr. Marcellus was mainly resonsible for its new building on De Kalk Avenue.

Dr. J. B. Webster.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 10.—Dr. J. B. Webster, widely known in medical and geographical circles throughout the country, died here last night from heat exhaustion.

Dr. Webster took a prominent part in the relief of Lucknow during the India revolution in 1857. He came to America in 1875 from England. He was born in 1836 on board one of the ships of an East India line, of which his father was a Director. He was an intimate friend of David Livingston. Dr. Webster is survived by his wife and two sons, one of whom was recently decorated by the French Government for his courage while serving with the American Ambulance Corps in France.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

FOWLER—TUTTLE.—At Berkeley, Cal., Monday, Aug. 7, by Bishop Borland, Dorothy Graham Tuttle, daughter of Frederic P. Tuttle, Esq., to Franklin Dunning Fowler.

HURLBUTT—RICHARDS.—At the Church of the Ascension, New York, on Aug. 10, Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Richards, to Mr. John Henry Hurlbutt.

DIXON—BARAN.—Aug. 9, Hazel A. Baran to Arthur L. Dixon.

HURLBUTT—RICHARDS. — Aug. 10. Gertrude Richards to John H. Hurlbutt.

Brooklyn.

CASE—McCULLOUGH.—Aug. 9, Mildred B. McCullough to Edward W. Case.

KROLL—NASH.—Aug. 10, Genevieve Nash to Charles A. Kroll.

SCHILLER—MARSH.—Aug. 9, Florence J. Marsh to Leonard Schiller.

Died.

BOYER.—Caroline M., widow of the late James W. Boyer, Sr., at 46 West 58th St. Funeral services and interment at Snow Hill, Md.

BRISSEL.—Passed away Thursday, Aug. 10, 1916, Catharine F. Brissel. Funeral services at her late residence, 204 South 9th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COHEN.—Suddenly, Aug. 10, aged 52 years, Henry, beloved husband of Pauline (nee Weinman) and father of Lucile. Funeral from the Chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., Sunday, Aug. 13, 10 A. M.

GROSSMAN.—Jos. H., dearly beloved son of Max and Sarah Grossman, Aug. 10, in his 35th year. Interment Mount Hebron 11 A. M., Aug. 11.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, Wednesday,

WON'T ARBITRATE, SAY R.R. UNION HEADS

Concessions by Roads or Plea by Wilson Now Only the Apparent Hope for Peace.

MEN THREATEN REVOLT

Leaders Get Telegrams from Home Locals Urging That Negotiations Be Broken Off.

There seemed last night to be only two grounds upon which to base hope that a strike of the 400,000 members of the four big railway brotherhoods for the eight-hour day might be averted. The first was that the Federal Mediation Board might induce the railroads to grant some of the men's demands. The second was that President Wilson might bring the contenders before him and impress them sufficiently with the public's rights and interests to induce mutual concessions.

In addition there remained the bare possibility that, if mediation failed, the two sides might for the third time meet face to face across the conference table, although the adjournment taken on Wednesday was declared to be sine die.

After a conference on Wednesday with the railroad managers, at which the traffic heads stated their case and told why they asked for abitration, the Mediation Board held a session yesterday morning with the labor chiefs, and another yesterday afternoon with the railroad managers. The negotiations of the mediators are kept carefully secret, but the result could be estimated from the emphatic declarations of the labor leaders last night that under no conditions would they arbitrate.

Will Be No Arbitration.

"There isn't going to be any arbitration of our demands, and you can't make that too strong," said W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen.

"But the mediators effected arbitration in your dispute with the railroads in 1913," Mr. Lee was reminded.

"Yes," he replied quickly, "and that's why there isn't going to be any arbitration now. I am a man of peace, you understand, and I am for settling this affair peaceably if we can, but there isn't going to be any arbitration."

Both sides declared last night that no definite proposal had been made by the mediators thirty hours after they had begun their task of conciliation.

The labor leaders are impatient over the delay. There are more than 500 of them in New York and the leaders said last night that they wanted results. It is known that the heads of the four brotherhoods are under great pressure from their membership against arbitration. A telegram was received last night by the head of one brotherhood from the Kansas City local urging that all conferences be broken off at once. A number of such telegrams were received yesterday by the labor chiefs.

G. W. W. Hanger, one of the mediators, said last night at the Hotel Manhattan that there was nothing to report. He wouldn't say whether the mediators were encouraged or discouraged.

May Ask More Time.

The labor leaders called attention last night to the fact that when the mediators were called in by the railroads on Wednesday and their good offices were accepted by the brotherhoods, it was with the understanding that they exercise their offices immediately. They also mentioned that the mediators had expressed the belief that there would be results in twenty-four or forty-eight hours. One of the mediators said last night that this statement was not meant literally, and that more time might be needed before they were through.

The mediators met the heads of the four brotherhoods and 600 Chairmen at Webster Hall in East Eleventh Street yesterday morning. At the end of the conference none of the participants had anything to report, but it was said that the conference, which consumed fifty minutes, was taken up by A. B. Garretson, Chairman for the workers, with an explanation of their demands for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. The mediators didn't speak at the conference.

After the conference Mr. Garretson was asked: "Is there any chance that the men will accept arbitration?"

"Of what nationality are you?" he asked.

"Scotch," replied his questioner.

"Would you consent to arbitrate that nationality?" asked Mr. Garretson.

"No," was the reply.

"Well, that is exactly the view of the men on the question of their demand for the eight-hour day," he concluded, and walked away.

The second conference with the railroad managers was held at the Hotel Biltmore. Judge W. L. Chambers, one of the mediators, said before the conference that there would probably be a broad, general discussion of the railroad situation. After the conference had ended three hours later no one had anything to say for publication.

The mediators will probably meet the labor leaders at Webster Hall again today.

Hope for Definite Proposal.

"We have stated our case before the mediators and acquainted them with the facts which they desired," Mr. Garretson said. "We can do nothing more until we are called back for further conference with the mediators, which call we shall, of course, be glad to accept."

The labor leaders hope for a settlement by the mediators through a proposal from the railroads embodying the eight-hour day along with other things. The workers say this would give them a concrete idea of what they were accepting, and would not be akin to arbitration, where they agree beforehand to take what they get from the arbitrators. So strong is the feeling against arbitration in the rank and file of the workers that the leaders would be in danger of facing a revolt if they accepted it, one of the leaders said last night.

If mediation fails the labor heads expect President Wilson to call them to a conference in Washington, as he did in 1913. That conference resulted in the law creating the Board of Mediation and the arbitration of their disputes. It is the general belief of the labor delegates that President Wilson will not insist on their accepting arbitration when they make him acquainted with their dislike for it.

Hint at Eight-Hour Day.

Some of the leaders think they might induce Congress to pass an act giving them the eight-hour day. They point out that Congress has taken notice of child labor, and assert that a law prescribing the eight-hour day for interstate commerce carriers would be in the same line.

Judge Martin A. Knapp of the Board of Mediation said yesterday that the mediators had not been in personal communication with President Wilson since they came to New York on Tuesday night. He did not wish to give any opinion as to how long the mediators' negotiations might continue.

If the mediators fail they probably will make a formal report to the President upon their efforts.

It was generally believed last night that the mediators would be able to tell by Monday whether they would be able to assist in the settlement of the dispute.

THREATEN A BIG STRIKE.

Mass Meeting in Baltimore to Decide the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—A general strike of 40,000 men, which would paralyze industry here, is contemplated by the Baltimore Federation of Labor. The Executive Board met last night and discussed the matter. Every local of the federation will be called to a mass meeting, where the question will be put to vote.

"I shall do all I can to prevent a general sympathetic strike," said John H. Ferguson, President of the federation, tonight.

RE-ENLIST TO SHOW LOYALTY AT BORDER

Soldiers Whose Terms Expire Go On "Second Hitch"—State Pay Eagerly Awaited.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 10.—Officers in the New York Division saw evidences that most of the dissatisfaction with camp life here expressed in letters to relatives and newspapers was only on the surface and that the soldiers were satisfied with conditions, when almost half of the men in the Third Brigade at Pharr, who had reached the end of their terms of active service, re-enlisted today for another period, and when a Lieutenant Colonel, who might have retained his rank by returning to the regiments in New York, preferred to take the rank of a First Lieutenant in order to be able to stay "to see the thing out."

Brig. Gen. William Wilson, in command of the Third Brigade at Pharr, pointed to the re-enlistments in his command as proof of the falsity of the assertion that this concentration meant the end of the National Guard and as further proof that conditions in the camps were not so intolerable that no man would be willing to remain here for any period of training, border patrol, or active service.

Almost twenty men in the brigade reached the end of their periods of enlistment today, and, according to the military regulations and laws, could have passed into the reserve. It is said half of these decided to take advantage of the privileges and advances in pay given to men who re-enlist, and said they would serve another term.

At the same time Lieut. Col. Francis J. McCann of the Quartermaster Corps decided that he would remain with the division as a Lieutenant rather than go to Camp Whitman as Lieutenant Colonel in the Quartermaster Corps of the Second New York Division.

O'Ryan Makes Him an Aid.

When he heard that Colonel McCann wished to remain, even at a sacrifice in rank, Colonel Charles H. Norton of the Twenty-third Infantry, Colonel McCann's old regiment, said he would be glad to give the regimental veteran a First Lieutenantcy in Company H, the only vacancy that could be found.

Colonel McCann said he "was going to stay with the boys and see the game through," even if he was giving up his rank and even if his pay was to be reduced from $12.50 a day, the pay of a Lieutenant Colonel of his years of service, to $5.06 a day, the pay of a First Lieutenant.

General O'Ryan was so pleased with the spirit shown by Colonel McCann that he at once said that the new Lieutenant would be detained as an aid on the headquarters staff until the division moved back to New York, when his rank as a Lieutenant Colonel would be restored immediately.

Colonel McCann has served fourteen years with the guard, five years in the Twenty-third Infantry and part of the remaining time in Squadron C, the old Brooklyn Cavalry unit, and as an aid on the Staff of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy. When he became Lieutenant Colonel in the Quartermaster Corps the office of Major in the Sixty-Ninth Regiment was offered to him.

Since his arrival with the Seventh Regiment Colonel McCann has had some difficult and disagreeable details. One of his tasks was to organize the village post office, handling only a few thousand pieces of mail a day into a huge military office handling more than 70,000 pieces. In addition he had a great deal of the work of the division Quartermaster's office before Colonel Sternberger arrived.

The paymasters of the regular army today completed paying off the Sixty-ninth Regiment and began to pay the Second Field Artillery. Some dissatisfaction was expressed because the men expected to receive their money for July. Instead this army pay covers only the period in June, following the day when the men were mustered into Federal service. This amounted only to a few dollars each, hardly enough to carry the soldiers over until Adjutant Gen. Stoteabury arrives on Saturday with the State pay.

Work of paying the soldiers has been going slowly because the paymasters have to communicate with Captain Richard Aloe, Depot Quartermaster at Brownsville, after paying one regiment, in order to ascertain which unit is next in line.

Two Troops "Wiped Out."

Troops C and D, of Squadron A, were theoretically "annihilated" last night when they attempted to storm the Squadron camp, defended by Troops A and B and the machine gun troop.

Late at night the troops left camp with instructions to sweep into the camp from the south. After crawling several yards through the mesquite the attacking force tried to rush the camp. Failure to take the position was so great that several of the defenders "killed" scores and took as many as twenty prisoners each. The noise of the imaginary battle was so loud, the popping of imaginary rifles, and the not so imaginary yells of sentries, that the reserve force of twenty-five men left behind in the camp of the First Cavalry by the squadrons on hike, buckled on seventy-four rounds apiece of rifle and pistol ammunition and started for the south on a run. They expected to encounter Mexicans and were greatly chagrined to find the true state of affairs.

In addition to the Y. M. C. A. house put up for the First Brigade in Mission, the soldiers through the kindness of the Knights of Columbus have a structure designed for the use of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment, but it was said today that this house will be placed at the disposal of the whole brigade.

Fresh squab is no longer a delicacy in Mission. Every day there are officers hunting expeditions. Yesterday one party bagged sixty white-wing pigeons.

A baseball league was organized at the instance of Brig. Gen. James W. Lester of the First Brigade, and the initial game will be played on Sunday. The Second Regiment will hold its field day Sunday also.

FREE TANK CARS FOR ARMY.

Union Line Turns Over Forty New Ones for Border Water Supply.

The Union Tank Line Company, a former subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has come to the aid of the War Department in solving the problem of getting fresh water to the troops along the border. It was learned yesterday that the company had offered to the military authorities the use of forty new tank cars, each with a capacity of 8,000 gallons. The offer was accepted immediately, and the cars will be on their way to the border in a day or two.

The cars will be run in a solid train from Milton, Penn., where they were built, to San Antonio. The offer entails the use of the cars as long as the Government needs them, and this despite the fact that oil refiners are reporting a shortage of from 2,000 to 3,000 cars in equipment available for the transportation of petroleum products.

STRAUS STANDS FIRM AS WHITRIDGE CRITIC

Tells Third Avenue Attorney He Sees No Reason to Amend Car Strike Statement.

TO HEAR MORE TESTIMONY

Finds No Record That Railway President Ever Denied Giving Arbitration Pledge to Men.

Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission sent a letter yesterday to Alfred A. Cook, counsel of the Third Avenue Railway, in which he said that Mr. Cook might, if he pleased, put into evidence before the commission the telegram sent by Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the company, to Chairman Stevens of the Public Service Commission of the Second District on Jan. 10, 1913, in reference to the Yonkers Railway difficulties.

Mr. Straus also said in his letter that there seemed to be nothing in the statement which he (Mr. Straus) made on behalf of the commission last week concerning Mr. Whitridge's responsibility for the strike that needed "amendment or correction." Mr. Whitridge in his telegram took exception to some parts of a statement of the proceedings given out by the Second District commission. Mr. Straus's letter reads:

State of New York.
Public Service Commission for the First District.
Commissioners—Oscar S. Straus, Chairman; William Hayward, Henry W. Hodge, Travis H. Whitney, Charles S. Hervey.
Counsel—George S. Coleman.
Secretary—James B. Walker.
New York, Aug. 10, 1916.

Mr. A. A. Cook, Counselor at Law, 111 Broadway.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 9th, inclosing copy of a telegram signed by Mr. Whitridge to Mr. Stevens, as Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the Second District, dated Jan. 10, 1913; also copy of Mr. Stevens's letter in reply to Mr. Whitridge's telegram, dated Jan. 17, 1913, and I thank you for the same.

You will note that Mr. Stevens states in that letter:

"The statement in question was prepared by me a short time after you left, and was submitted to the other commissioners, and we all agreed that it contained a correct statement as we understood the facts. Thereupon we gave the original to representatives of the motormen, and copies were delivered to the representatives of the press."

He does not state that the "statement in question" was in any way incorrect. I do not see that there is anything in the statement of the commission, which I read in the record at the opening of the afternoon hearing on Aug. 4, that is not in full accord with the facts as presented by the record of the proceedings of the commission for the Second District and as confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Maher, Sr., before our commission. Nor do I see that the statements contained in the copies of the letter and telegram you send me are in conflict with the testimony of the witnesses on behalf of the men that they asked for arbitration and their request was denied. This also appears in the minutes of the meeting between Mr. Whitridge and the men, which took place on the 11th day of July last, which were produced by you and read into the record of the hearing before us on Aug. 2.

Maher First Told of Agreement.

You will recall that it was Mr. Maher, Jr., who first testified as to the existence of this agreement and it was Mr. Maher, Sr., who confirmed it subsequently. If you will reread the record of the testimony of both these witnesses before us, you will see that both regarded the agreement as fully binding upon the company, not merely as to matters that were clearly subject to arbitration but also as to matters that might be claimed to be nonarbitrable and that it was not for either side to arbitrarily determine that question. As to matters which might be claimed to be nonarbitrable these also were left to the arbitrators to determine, at least, to the extent of deciding whether they were arbitrable or not. You, of course, realize that in all general agreements to arbitrate, the question of whether or not a point is arbitrable can be raised at any time by the parties to the arbitration and that in the first instance it is for the arbitrator to determine whether or not it is arbitrable.

But quite apart from this consideration this whole matter of Mr. Whitridge's assent to the third of the three propositions dictated by Chairman Stevens is purely academic, for the reason that all that the men asked for on the 11th of July was for arbitration of the question of wages, which your witnesses all agreed was an arbitrable question. It seems to me, therefore, that the testimony in the record of Mr. Fitzgerald, [of the commission,] to the effect that if Mr. Whitridge had been willing to arbitrate this matter of wages there would have been no strike, is beyond dispute.

Way Open for Further Defense.

The commission certainly does not wish to be unfair in any way to Mr. Whitridge or to the company and there does not seem to me anything in the statement of the commission made through me that needs amendment or correction. On the contrary, it seems to me that the record as made fully confirmed and justified that statement. As the hearing is not closed and will be continued, I shall be pleased to give you the opportunity of introducing into the record the letter and telegram above referred to. If there is any other evidence that you care to offer, which in justice to Mr. Whitridge you think should be offered, we shall be only too happy to receive it. In our final conclusions upon this matter we shall be glad to take into account this telegram of Mr. Whitridge and also any further evidence that you care to submit.

OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Mr. Whitridge had left the meeting after the peace terms had apparently been concluded, but before it had adjourned. The representative of the striking employes demanded some written evidence of the agreement and so Chairman Stevens had the terms set down on paper. When this statement appeared in the papers the following day, Mr. Whitridge sent the telegram in which he took exceptions to part of the statement.

SWEEPING DEMANDS DRAWN FOR CARMEN

Radical Operating Changes Called for Promise to be More Costly Than Rise in Pay.

UNION HEADS GIVE ADVICE

Wage Increase Put at Three and Four Cents an Hour — Same Terms for All the Lines.

A rough draft of the demands to be made on the New York Railways Company by its organized motormen and conductors, drawn up yesterday, provides for a sweeping revision of operating schedules, shorter and more uniform working hours, and a wage scale of 30 and 33 cents an hour. They now get 26 and 30 cents.

The draft was drawn at the Continental Hotel, at a meeting in which William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the carmen's union, and a committee selected by the motormen and conductors took part. Schedules in force in Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other cities, where working conditions were said to be better than in New York, furnished the basis for the demands.

James H. Vahey of Boston, general counsel for the twenty-two divisions of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America in Massachusetts, assisted the labor representatives. He will also act with the employes of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the Second Avenue Railroad Company, the Union Railways Company, the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, and the Richmond Light & Railway Company.

The organized employes of all of these companies have chosen their committees and officers, and expect to make the same demands as the motormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company. The Third Avenue men held their meeting in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last night, the others having perfected their organizations during the day.

Expect Vigorous Protest.

Although neither Mr. Fitzgerald nor any of the other labor officials would comment on the demands, it is not expected that they will be granted by the traction companies without a vigorous protest. The changes in operation proposed would add greatly to the expense of running cars and introduce a feature as costly, if not more so, as the higher wages asked for.

"In Boston motormen and conductors can be kept on duty for seven hours, but nine hours of this must be platform time," said Mr. Vahey. "That is, the men are on call for eleven hours, but only work nine. If they work longer they receive extra pay, and at a higher rate than on the ordinary schedule. The nine-and-eleven-hour rule is a State law in Massachusetts, and governs the condition of employment of 20,000 men in the State who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes."

"I have been told that in New York City men are on call fourteen, fifteen and sixteen hours, and receive pay for only ten hours. In Buffalo and Pittsburgh men cannot be held on duty more than twelve hours to earn ten hours' pay. I do not know to what extent the organization here will attempt to revise running schedules, but Mr. Fitzgerald is a very fair man and will take into consideration the intricate nature of the problem.

"New York is a great city, and it is not easy to do everything at once. Conditions are burdensome, but I am sure that the companies will receive time in which to improve them."

Organizer Fitzgerald told reporters that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes had opened general offices at 1,741 Broadway. "That will be the headquarters of the executive officers of the union," he said.

Date Not Yet Decided.

Mr. Fitzgerald would not tell when the demands would be presented to the New York Railways Company, but he said they would not be presented today.

"We have not yet completed all the details, and work of that kind takes time," he said. "We have to think not alone of the men who work sixteen hours and get paid for ten, but of the man who works four, five and six hours, and is also held on call all day."

Mr. Fitzgerald refused, as he has frequently refused since the strike was settled, to say what would be done in connection with the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

"We are still enrolling them, and that is all I care to say. We will make demands when the time is right; not before," he declared when told that another labor official had said that the organization on the lines of these two companies had been completed.

FIRE RESCUE AT MARIA'S.

Many Exciting Incidents at Early Morning Restaurant Blaze.

Several boarders had narrow escapes and two firemen were badly hurt early yesterday morning when fire in Maria's Restaurant, 128 West Twenty-first Street, did $5,000 damage.

Starting in the kitchen, the flames spread rapidly, and when the firemen arrived Miss Beatrice Cudlip, 38 years old, was preparing to jump from a window on the third floor. Calling to her to hold fast, Fireman Edward B. Casson dashed up the fire escape, and, finding it was too short, reached her by clambering over a large awning. He passed her to Charles Gilbride of Engine 14, who was perched on the top rung of a 35-foot ladder.

Firemen Fred O. Wolfert and Henry Haverst of Engine Company 19 were badly cut by glass when a back draft blew out the doors and windows. They were thrown to the sidewalk, both with the arteries in their wrists cut. Residents of the neighborhood were out in force by this time, and Captain Butenschoen tied up the firemen's cuts with strips of a nightdress that was thrown him from a window.

CONE JOHNSON TO RESIGN.

Solicitor of State Department Will Resume Law Praictice in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Cone Johnson, Solicitor of the State Department, today announced his intention to resign before the end of the year. He said he intended to return to his home in Texas and resume the practice of law.

Mr. Johnson said he would not leave office until after election, and that he had no intention of taking an active part in the campaign in Texas.

He was appointed by President Wilson on March 27, 1914. One of his chief duties has been to handle claims filed by American citizens as the result of losses incurred during the war.

SUES 57 FOR INSURANCE.

Directors of U. S. Lloyds Charged Fish with Burning His Yacht.

Fifty-seven suits to recover insurance on his yacht Santa II., which was destroyed by fire in 1910 in Edgartown Harbor near Boston, were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by J. Albert Fish, who was once a private in the United States Army and afterward an officer in the British irregular corps during the Boer war.

The Santa was insured for $15,000 and shortly after she was burned her owner was arrested charged with having set his vessel on fire. He was convicted, but on a new trial was acquitted in November, 1914, after a jury was out twenty-two hours. Before his arrest he sued to recover the insurance in the Eighth District Municipal Court here and lost his suit.

The action begun yesterday by Jesse W. Tobey, his attorney, is against 57 defendants, many of them well known in the financial world, who were directors of the United States Lloyd's, a marine insurance agency affiliated with the British Lloyd's. Each suit is to recover $150. The United States Lloyd's policies are so framed that each of the 100 directors of the company is responsible for 1-100 of the total amount of insurance involved.

In the Fish case the Lloyd's have taken the attitude that Fish either purposely destroyed his yacht or that he failed to make the proper effort to put the fire out.

CONTINUES CAMP LIFE HERE.

Plattsburg Rookie Sleeps Far Above Noise of Times Square.

A hundred feet from the noise of Broadway at Times Square, on a balcony overlooking Westover Court, at 211 West Forty-third Street, a Plattsburg rookie is sleeping every night beneath a tarpaulin and attempting to make the music of the orchestra in Shanley's sound like an army band. The rookie who could not bear to sleep in a prosaic bed after lying for a month on an army mattress in an open tent is Evarts Tracy, member of the firm of Tracy & Swartwout, architects.

An employe of THE TIMES looked down into the court last night and saw the improvised tent, and, a reporter made an investigation. "Yes," said Mr. Tracy, "I have been sleeping on the ground in the open air so long I simply could not stand it to stay inside, so I rigged up this arrangement. It does very well as a substitute. It is easy enough to keep up the illusion when I close my eyes and don't see the lights of The Times tower on one side or those of the Hotel Astor on the other."

The outfit consisted of an ordinary mattress with a heavy piece of canvas underneath to keep out the moisture, and the tarpaulin stretched overhead. About the last rain, the recruit said, he dumped at least five gallons of water off his roof, but after Plattsburg that didn't worry him any. When Tracy's family gets back from Maine, where they are spending the Summer, he expects to continue his camping with a similar scheme in his own home.

NO WHEAT SHORTAGE.

Government Experts Show How We Will Be Able to Meet Demand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—This year's wheat crop will be sufficient for home consumption, and there will be enough left to meet normal export requirements, according to Government officials, who said today the sensational rise in wheat prices and a corresponding increase in the price of flour was the result of the market adjusting itself from a crop of abnormal proportions to one of much smaller size.

Experts of the Department of Agriculture estimate that 620,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required for home consumption this year. A crop of 654,000,000 bushels, as forecast from Aug. 1 conditions, would leave 34,000,000 bushels of this year's crop available for export. In addition there was an unusually large carry over of old wheat from last year's crop, amounting to approximately 100,000,000 bushels, or about 75,000,000 bushels more than the average carry over of the preceding five years.

With the carry over of old wheat and the surplus of this year's estimated crop, officials believe the United States will have at least 150,000,000 bushels available for export purposes. High prices of flour usually tends to greater economy in households, which would result in reducing home consumption and leave a greater quantity of wheat for sending abroad.

In normal years the export of wheat, including flour, averages about 125,000,000 bushels. In the first year of the European war 233,000,000 bushels were exported and last year the total was about 250,000,000 bushels.

For Your "SALAD DAYS"

Chiris (Pronounced SHE-RIS) OLIVE OIL

There can be no purer. There is none so delicately flavored. The golden fluid of Epicurean Ecstasy and good health.

Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY
18-20 Platt Street, New York City

JEWISH FEDERATION OF CHARITIES BEGUN

Subscription Campaign to Decide Whether Combined Collection Plan Can Succeed.

RICH MEN JOIN MOVEMENT

It Is Hoped That Expense of Gathering Money May Be Reduced, and Funds for Use Increased.

Plans have been completed for a campaign to make the long discussed Federation of Jewish Charities for Manhattan and the Bronx a reality. At the office of Felix M. Warburg, one of the principal backers of the movement to create a federation, it was announced yesterday that the active canvass for money pledges would begin about Sept. 1. A meeting of the Organization Committee, composed of persons long prominently connected with Jewish charities, was held a short time ago, and Mr. Warburg was elected Chairman. Harry Sachs of 60 Wall Street was made Treasurer.

Although the federation was thus organized, whether or not it is to proceed with its purpose depends on the outcome of the financial campaign to be carried on during the next few months. The federation plans to save a considerable part of the overhead expense of collecting funds for individual Jewish charities by consolidating the work in one office. It is not proposed that the organizations joining the federation shall surrender any other feature of their individuality.

The system, its backers believe, will not only save a large part of the money now spent for collecting, but will be a great convenience to contributors to Jewish charities, enabling them to make annual gifts for all of the charities which they are accustomed to aid, instead of being urged constantly throughout the year to make donations to individual institutions.

Mr. Warburg and the others who have developed the plan have assured every institution that has signified its desire to join the federation that its income under the new scheme will be at least as great next year as it was in 1915, if the new method is put into effect. The idea has been received with such favor that the Organization Committee is convinced that the donations under the plan will exceed the aggregate receipts of the individual institutions and leave a surplus to be divided among the participating organizations.

Before the federation can begin operations it must have pledges sufficient to give to each participating charity at least as much money as it collected by its own efforts in 1915. Canvassing committees for the subscription campaign are being formed, and among the persons selected are several very wealthy men. These men have promised to make personal visits of solicitation to prospective contributors. Each will receive a list of thirty persons who contributed to individual Jewish charities last year, and will try to get from each the pledge of an equal or greater subscription for next year. About 250 persons are to serve on these committees, and more than 7,000 persons who have heretofore given $25 or more a year are to be visited personally.

No subscriptions have been solicited yet, but Alfred M. Heinsheimer, brother of the late Louis Heinsheimer, has given $25,000 in memory of his mother.

Many large institutions have not yet held their annual meetings, so the number that will be in the federation at the outset cannot yet be stated. Twenty-four of the more important ones have held their meetings, however, and all have joined the federation.

GUNNER PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Lawyer Accused of Fraud in Insurance Cases Released on Bail.

Benjamin Gunner, a lawyer of 261 Broadway, pleaded not guilty when arraigned yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions on six indictments charging attempted larceny and champerty. He was released on $5,000 bail.

John McDonald and Michael Ryan, who, it was said, acted as confederates, were each arraigned on three indictments charging them with attempted larceny, and were released on $2,500 bail. The charges against the accused men were the result of an investigation started by Assistant District Attorney Moses Ryttenberg of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds into the activities of a ring of lawyers and doctors who were defrauding insurance companies, property owners, and others, of thousands of dollars in alleged fraudulent accident claims.

The Grand Jury is pressing the investigation under the direction of Mr. Ryttenberg. More indictments are expected to be returned before the investigation is concluded.

Reckless Drivers Go to Jail.

Magistrate House in the Traffic Court, instead of inflicting fines, sent two persons to jail yesterday for reckless automobile driving. Joseph Sternberg of 741 Fifth Street and Joseph Dolan of 273 West Fortieth Street were each sentenced to serve fifteen days. Sternberg ran into an automobile at Broadway and 102d Street owned by Edgar Disney of 101 Park Avenue. Dolan was arrested for reckless driving on Broadway near Sixty-fourth Street.

THE shops, the hotels and the show-points you'll find can be reached without fuss—by making a rule to keep perfectly cool aboard a

Fifth Avenue Bus

Property is often lost because of carelessness. Telephone your loss immediately to 1000 Bryant. A small advertisement in The New York Times may lead to recovery.

Overland

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
35-37 Halsey St., Newark

Prompt and courteous attention at our SERVICE STATIONS—150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark

Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

A STATEMENT
by the
Emerson Phonograph Co., Inc.

IN view of certain mis-statements regarding the affairs of the Emerson Phonograph Co., we deem it advisable to make public the following facts:

The Emerson Phonograph Company is now the fourth largest producer of phonograph records in the United States.

Its present output is 20,000 records per day, and the Company is showing a steady increase in production. Arrangements have been completed whereby this will be **increased to 50,000 records per day** during the Fall season.

With the exception of Victor and Columbia Records, the Emerson is the only record made in this country that will play on Victor and Columbia machines without the use of an attachment. As the great majority of phonographs in the United States are of these two makes, the Emerson Phonograph Company thus reaps an enormous advantage.

Emerson Records are made under U. S. Patents No. 639452, which are owned by the Emerson Phonograph Co. These patents and subsequent patent claims for improvements are carried on the Company's books at a figure far below their actual value, for in the opinion of experts **the right to manufacture a record that will play on the Victor and Columbia machines could not be purchased for many millions of dollars.**

The value of Emerson patents is proven by applications received from other manufacturers desirous of entering this field, and who therefore seek the right to make records under Emerson patents. These applications have been refused, although they would mean a large revenue to us.

The Emerson Company has established in New York City its own recording laboratory, electro-plating plant and complete equipment for the making of the original records in wax to the nickel-plated dies which are sent to the pressing plants and from which the commercial records are pressed. The laboratory and plating plant are equipped to turn out five times the present record capacity.

Owing to the rapid expansion of our Record business, it was for our best interests to concentrate our efforts on the manufacture of records, for which there is an overwhelming demand, and which business is extremely profitable. In the meantime, owing to the great advance in the cost of labor and materials, the manufacture of cheap phonographs, which was one of the Company's original purposes, became unprofitable. As these machines were made for us under contract and involved only a small investment in dies, tools, etc., and none in machinery, we discontinued the manufacture of cheap phonographs.

Emerson Records retail at 10c and 25c. The Emerson 25c Record, music on both sides, is recognized as the greatest value in the phonograph industry, and is without a competitor. Its success is sensational, both from the standpoint of volume of sales and the satisfaction to the purchaser. Emerson Records are sold by retailers everywhere. We are securing new dealers every day, and old customers are constantly reordering in increased quantities.

The growth of the business has made it necessary to establish branches with local managers, each in charge of a sales force, in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. A force of thirty salesmen now on the road will shortly be increased to fifty. From all indications the Company's capacity will be taxed to keep up with the demand during the Fall season. August sales are 125 per cent. ahead of the best previous month. The Company allows no discounts and sells net cash in ten days, thus turning its money over two or three times a month.

EMERSON PHONOGRAPH CO., INC.

New York, August 10th, 1916.

35% Reduction
On all cars formerly in the stock of Carl H. Page Motors Co.
Final Clean-Up

Every used car must be sold this week regardless of price. Splendid opportunity to pick up a real bargain. Regular prices cut below cost.

Mitchell, Buick, Overland, Cadillac, Chalmers, Studebaker, Oldsmobile, National, Hudson included in the lot. Also one 1916 Mitchell Demonstrator. Can be seen at

Times Square Auto Building,
56th St., at Broadway.
8001 Columbus. Third Floor.

MITCHELL MOTOR CAR CO., Inc., Col. Circle Facing South

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

WAISTS DRESSES

Complete Fall Lines
Now on Display

ALL WOOL French Serge Dresses $3.75

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.

141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway.

FACTORIES
134-136 Spring St.
84-86-88 Wooster St.
141-143-145 West 36th St.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Partnership Dissolution and Liquidation Sale

The partnership of Jos. Rosenberg & Co., consisting of Joseph Rosenberg, Bernard Solomon and William Solomon has been dissolved, and the Messrs. Solomon have withdrawn from the firm. The firm's assets being liquidated, the entire stock of merchandise must be sold. Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, Woolen Serges, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, etc. Wonderful opportunity for manufacturers, jobbers and retailers. Prices far below market value.

SALE NOW GOING ON
CALL IMMEDIATELY

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
4th Floor
134 Spring St.

10,000 SOLD

$3.75 French Serge Dress beautifully tailored—the talk of the town.

Our values in Satin and Serge Dresses, at $3.75 to $10.75, cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG,
129-133 W. 27th St. Phone Farragut 3496.

5,000 Pieces of High-Grade Imported Linen

Renaissance Table Covers
CENTRE PIECES
SCARFS and DOYLIES

Strictly Hand Made, of Silk, Linen and Cluny Lace.

Ranging in price up to $25 apiece.

Frank Jacobovitz, by Jos. H. Friend, Auctr., sells today, Friday, at 10:30 A. M., at 10 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2950.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT $7.00.

Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.

WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.

The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.

Immediate Delivery.

TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

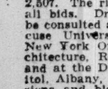
Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.

GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS. $9.00

YARN DYED SATIN.

SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

SILK DRESSES From $2.75 to $4.50 Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas. IPP & KWINT, 618 WEST 22D STREET. WASH DRESSES From $1.95 to $2.75 Ea.



Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

WONDERFUL VALUES
LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS
Prompt Deliveries Guaranteed.
Feldman & Dorter, 150 W. 22d St.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, 1916, the Cornell Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steam tug Saranac for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 26th day of January, 1916, from a collision; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steam tug and pending freight as appraised, viz., $6,052.28, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 13th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,490.—In Bankruptcy.—HERMAN GRABER and GUSTAV GRABER, individually and as copartners, trading as GRABER BROS., Bankrupt.

Herman Graber and Gustav Graber were duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 27th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 21st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 9th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for Construction, Heating and Power Plant, Plumbing and Drainage and Electric Work for Power House at the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., will be received by the Trustees of the New York State College of Forestry in the Chancellor's Office, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., until twelve o'clock noon, Tuesday, August 22, 1916, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent. (5%) of the amount of proposal. Contractors to whom awards are made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of contract within thirty days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specifications Nos. 2,504, 2,505, 2,506, and 2,507. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the College of Forestry, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1,224 Woolworth Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, Lewis F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated August 7, 1916.

LOCOMOTIVE CO. GETS MILLIONS FROM WAR

Profits for 1916 $10,769,428 as Compared with $6,358,206 in 1906, the Banner Year.

AUTO LOSSES CLEARED UP

War Orders Still on Books Amount to $41,642,905—$19,376,532 in Locomotive Orders on Hand.

War orders brought to the American Locomotive Company in the 1916 fiscal year a net profit of 69 per cent. greater than the best previous year in the history of the corporation. The annual report, to be issued today, shows the profit to have been $10,769,428, compared with $6,358,206 in the previous banner year of 1906, and the equivalent of 86 per cent. on the common stock after preferred stock dividends were accounted for. The extraordinary results are emphasized all the more by the fact that a year ago the company reported a deficit of $1,491,980.

The unfilled orders as of June 30, the end of the fiscal period, held forth a promise to stockholders of good results in the current year. The war orders still on the books, with others taken since the year ended, amount to $41,642,905, while locomotive orders still to be worked up total $19,376,532. The combined orders exceed by nearly $2,000,000 the gross business done last year, which amounted to $58,316,016. The forward orders amount to nearly six times the gross earnings reported in the 1915 year.

The report indicates that the ill-fated venture into the automobile business and its subsequent abandonment three years ago have not been as unprofitable as was feared. During the year all losses incurred to date in the liquidation of the automobile department were charged to the reserve set aside for the purpose, and there remained an unused balance of $453,325. This was restored to the surplus account of the company. The book value of the Rogers Locomotive plant and the Manchester Locomotive Works was written down heavily, as the plants are being dismantled, and an estimated loss of $800,742 was charged against the surplus.

In arriving at the profit of $10,769,428, says Chairman S. M. Schoonmaker, in his statement, "there have been deducted from earnings $1,761,682 for depreciation on all classes of property. There has also been charged against the profits for the year the entire cost of new equipment of every description purchased for use on munition work, together with the cost of alterations of plants in connection with such work. In addition to the foregoing a sufficient amount has been set aside from this year's earnings to provide for the cost of eventually restoring the two plants now making munitions to the best conditions for locomotive work when it is resumed on such plants."

After paying preferred stock dividends the Directors set aside a reserve fund of $3,000,000 for additions and betterments. The balance of $6,019,428 was carried to the surplus account. The company's working capital at the end of the year amounted to $21,482,078, which, according to Mr. Schoonmaker, is ample to provide for the regular locomotive business.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Two Claims Are Allowed by the Appraisers, While One Is Lost.

Collector Malone was reversed yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in levying 60 per cent. duty on silk mourning crepes imported by E. Jacob & Co., New York. The appraiser had returned the goods as silk veilings or trimmings, and his report was accepted by the Collector. The board decided that the correct classification should be "woven silk fabrics," calling for duty at 45 per cent.

Hirsh & Schofield, New York, won a lower duty on malt extract put up in drums. The board decided that entry accrued at the rate of 23 cents per gallon for fluid malt extract.

Adverse action was taken by the board on a protest by John H. Faunce, Philadelphia, concerning wire composed of platinum and rhodium. The importer insisted that free entry be given as made of platinum, but the board affirmed the Collector in taking 15 per cent. duty as wire not specially provided for.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MARIE C. LOWE, Plaintiff, against MARY C. LEARY and others, Defendants.—County Clerk's Index, File No. 31528, Year 1911.

In pursuance of an Interlocutory Judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of August, 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said Interlocutory Judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said Interlocutory Judgment to be sold in New York County, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL XXV.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, designated on a certain map entitled "Map of certain property in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York belonging to Sarah Lynch," New York, February 21st, 1859, Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, by the number in the five (5) in the block bounded by Eighth Avenue, a proposed exterior street, and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157th) Streets, which said lot, as shown on said map, is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, as proposed and laid down on said map, which said point is distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eighth (8th) Avenue with the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and nine hundred and fifteen one-thousandths (915-1,000) of a foot, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, and thence westerly, along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the premises conveyed to James D. Leary by Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., Referee, by deed bearing date the 20th day of June, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County on the 7th day of July, 1894, in Section 8, Liber 5 of conveyances at Page 44.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1916.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

MACKLIN, BROWN & PURDY, Attorneys for Defendants, Daniel J. Leary and Nellie E. Leary, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

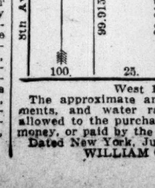
CHARLES O. MAAS, Attorney for Defendants, George Leary and Julia M. Leary, 87 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Attorney for Marie A. Pynchon, guardian ad litem for Defendants Sylvester T. Leary and Marie J. Leary, 132 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HENRY M. HEWITT, Attorney for Defendant, Henry W. Lowe, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 269 West 156th Street:

Centre line of block.



West 156th St.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,477.15.

Dated New York, July 25, 1916.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BLANKETS wanted, 1,000 pairs, containing 60 per cent. wool, about 40x60, about 6 lbs. per pair; prefer army blankets, gray or blue. Manufacturers or dealers having surplus stocks woolen blankets are requested to submit samples to our New York office. Can probably find a market for them, for prompt cash. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205, phone Franklin 1358; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats in sibelines, mixtures, wool velours, and broadcloths. 35 West 24th St., 3d floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobbers looking at coats and suits all week. 6th floor, 145 W. 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

CORDUROY.—Open for all colors, narrow wale. Spring 6311.

DRESSES, Mr. M. Milder, Style Shop, Nashville, will look at suits, $6.75 to $9; skirts, $2.25; serge dresses, $3.75 to $7.50; silk dresses, $6.75 to $9. On Friday after 1 P. M. at Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on good line of street wear dresses. Majestic Costume and Dress Co., 109 West 27th.

DRESSES—Jobber open for poplin dresses, in large quantity; $4.75 to $6. 130 West 20th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Will pay cash for jobs serge and silk dresses. Gramercy 3257.

GABARDINE wanted; all colored; rainproof preferred. Telephone Madison Square 4057.

MACHINE.—Singer machine, 66-1. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy kerseys, coatings, and suitings from manufacturers; pay cash. Martimer Co., 200 5th Av., Room 1,171.

POPLINS.—Wanted, Julliard 4058 navy; also Amoskeag 9958 black, or Gera 9995. Phone Madison Square 4660.

POPLINS, silk and cotton; black, navy, quantity for cash. Eisenberg, 1,123 Broadway.

RUGS Wanted. Manufacturers or dealers having large or small quantities are requested to submit samples with full details. Can dispose of large quantities for prompt cash. Let us clean out your surplus stocks. 27x54 in. and larger sizes desired. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard Street, Room 1,205, phone Franklin 1358; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats; all prices. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS AND COATS wanted. Call with samples all day, 11th floor, 145 West 30th.

WAISTS.—Contractors wanted by large manufacturer on lace and chiffon waists; $27 a dozen. Address G 367 Times Downtown.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTHS, Fisher & Kennedy, range 3,400, 3,407, 4,303; also Wilson & Lawrence, range 1,339, 1,352, 1,357, at opening prices. B 23 Times.

COATS.—Knitted Angora Sport Coats, plain and striped effects. Wonderful sellers, $8 and $10 each. Patchogue Knitting Mills, 1265 Broadway, New York.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—200 children's latest models to close. 134 West 25th. Sair Cloak Co.

COATS, suits, snappy, up-to-date, better made; 5th floor, 114 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush coats on hand; $10.50 up. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, $10.50 up. S. Neumans, 11 W. 20th.

COATS.—Job to close out. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready! smart styles; popular prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, suits, closing out. Spring coats, sacrifice; J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 26th.

COTTON CLOTH.—For sale, jersey rib, in rolls; Lot No. 8814, navy, about 2,200 pounds; Lot No. 8315, maroon, about 1,200 pounds; Lot No. 8816, black, about 500 pounds; suitable for manufacture of sweaters, &c. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205. Phone Franklin 1358; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

CREPE DE CHINE.—2,500 yards, flesh; good quality; 32½ cents. Stuyvesant 3710.

DRESSES.—Variety of party dresses to close out. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES, job 75 taffeta and charmeuse to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES, party and evening, $8.50 to $17.50. Louis Shapiro, 104 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Charmeuse, serges, silks; job to sell. 5th floor, 30 East 20th St.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes, on card and bulk; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 3358.

FUR TRIMMINGS and edgings, for cloak, dress and millinery trade. Herman J. Goldman's "Little Fur Shop", 8 West 29th St.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londres; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

HOUSE DRESSES, Wrappers, &c.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson & Co., 119 West 28d. Prices absolutely below cost.

JAP SILK.—For sale, 8½ mummie, first quality, 28c. yard. Phone Spring 3083. Solomon, 136 Spring St.

PLUSH.—50 pieces 50-50 Artloom, $3.50 net. Telephone Madison Square 4761.

SATIN.—Piece dye satins in all colors for sale at 47½ cents. I. Arbus & Sons, 158 West 27th.

SERGES.—For sale, the following: Julliard, 54270; Gera Mill, 787; Am. Woolen, 90808; W. S., 285; also all grades of poplins and gabardine, all colors. J 177 Times.

SERGES.—54,268 navy Julliard, $1.27½ net. Phone Stuyvesant 574.

SILKS.—Jersey piece goods, all colors; sell cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

SKIRTS, 500; serges, mixtures, checks, also discarded samples, at $1.25 net. H. B. Schwartz, 13-15 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SPORT COATS, silk jersey, to close out Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

SUITS.—See our all-wool poplin and gabardine suits, satin lined, $8.75. Meyer Loot Co., 13 East 30th St.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $8.75. T Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50 to $18.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th Madison Square 9136.

TRIMMINGS.—Furrier will sacrifice black and natural skunk trimmings; also black raccoon; 100 dozen each. Leipzig Fur Co., 479 6th Av., New York.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LADY FUR BUYER.—Blauner's require the services of a thoroughly competent, live, wide-awake lady fur buyer; splendid opportunity for the right party. Apply by letter to 833 Market St., Philadelphia, stating full particulars, or interview will be arranged at our New York office.

SIDE LINE for department stores, N. Y. State; must be manufacturers. M 24 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday, 3¾@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Tailors Have Bought Well.

Owing to the dye scarcity, it was thought that the tailors to the trade would have a rather difficult time filling their piece goods requirements for Fall. Many of them, however, started to make their purchases much earlier than usual, with the result that they have been able to get nice assortments of goods. The trend of fabric styles has helped them over what would have proved a trying situation some years back, as the woolens now taken by these factors do not differ very much from those made for the rest of the industry. As one mill agent described it, "You can't sell the 'wild' patterns now to the tailors that were once much desired. They take about the same sort of goods that we make for the wholesale houses."

Raw Silk Prices Are Steady.

Reports from Yokohama say that the Japanese raw silk market is very firm, with an upward tendency. Both American and European buyers have been active of late, and sales for the week have amounted to 5,600 bales. Stocks are now estimated at 10,000 bales. Communication with Canton continues difficult, but it is reported that sellers have withdrawn from the market as a result of the political situation and the shortage in the fourth crop. Shanghai is firm and unchanged, except for an advance in silver exchange, which has increased lay-down costs. Tussahs have been bought actively there for American use, and the market is now practically bare of these sorts. The Milan market is very firm. The new silk is said to be of very good quality this year, and European buyers are active. Higher prices are predicted. Quotations have been advanced locally, especially on Cantons. All kinds of spot silks are in demand.

The Popular Things in Furs.

Reports from fur manufacturers indicate that Hudson seal is far and away the leader in the more popular-priced coats for women that are offered for the new season. Mole is also good in coats, but largely for the better class of trade. Coats are generally cut full, fairly long, and are finished in many cases with large collars and cuffs, which often contrast with the fur in the body of the garment. There is a good call reported for muleskin in sets and trimmings, and fox is very good, from all acounts. Cross fox is said in certain quarters to be less active than it was last season, and the so-called fancy colors in fox are also said to be less favored this year. Most of the attention of buyers, as it concerns fox, is being given to silver-pointed skins for the better class of trade, and to Sitka, taupe, &c., in the more popular-priced lines.

Many New Buyers Are Here.

Among the large number of buyers who are now in this city many new faces have appeared. Resident buyers say that two things are responsible for the appearance of the newcomers. The first is that quite a few new specialty stores have been opened throughout the country as a result of prosperous conditions. The second reason is that not a few of the smaller buyers now in the market for the first time are here to get information at first hand, largely as a result of the garment strike, whereas formerly they were content to take the word of a salesman regarding conditions. The scarcity of various materials is set down as another reason for the coming here of buyers who have never been in the market before. Manufacturers say that the orders placed by these buyers amount to a tidy sum in the aggregate.

Not Ready to Buy Dress Goods.

Despite all the talk of a rush to secure merchandise upon the ending of the strike in the garment trade, dress goods selling agents have been rather disappointed by the results obtained this week. They expect, however, to see much more activity on and after Monday. The reason advanced for the dullness this week is that the garment manufacturers have had all their time taken up in getting their factories in order and settling prices with their employes. In some cases, it is understood, the garment makers will have to replace the sample lines they got ready while the strike was on, because the workmanship was so poor. Once the preliminaries are over, business in the dress goods trade, it is said, should become very brisk.

Gave the Salesmen Power to Buy.

A salesman who told his employer, a clothing manufacturer, that he had seen something new in vestings was responsible for an immediate conference of the firm's executives and sales force that resulted in the salesmen's being given power to buy certain goods. They were all instructed that, if in the future they saw some new material which was adaptable to the product of the concern, they were to order it at once in a limited quantity. It was pointed out by the head of the house that no opportunity should be lost to provide something new in order to get ahead of competitors. As a result of these instructions the firm in question has been able to put specialties on the market that have established quite a reputation for it in the trade.

Late School Openings May Hurt.

The probability that the opening of the local schools will be put off until early October, because of the spread of infantile paralysis, will have an injurious effect, it was said yesterday, on the local retail trade. Wholesalers in several lines of business have noticed a tendency to delay purchases, and it is ascribed to the desire of retail buyers to hold up their orders until they can be certain when the demand for school outfits and supplies will begin. The trades most directly affected will be, of course, those making children's clothing of various kinds. Manufacturers who supply these trades with materials and dress accessories will also be affected to some extent.

Wide Range of Ribbons Taken.

The retail ribbon buyers now in the city are making selections that cover a wide range of goods. The tendency is toward the cheaper merchandise, such as retails at 19 and 25 cents. The reason given for lowering quality standards is the increased cost of goods and the necessity of finding ribbons to sell at the customary retail prices. Moirés are most in demand, though a wide assortment of fancies is also being taken.

Bleached Goods Prices to Advance.

This notice was sent to the trade last night by B. B. & R. Knight through William E. Wall, their selling agent:

"We will sell a limited quantity of the 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom," bleached, at today's price, 9½ cents net, and will then advance the price without further notice to 10 cents net. We will guarantee that the price will not be lower than 10 cents during the remainder of this season, ending Nov. 15. This does not mean, however, that we may not advance the price to more than 10 cents if in our opinion market conditions warrant."

Coarse Cottons Sold Freely.

There was not much fault to be found with the movement of coarse gray cottons in this market yesterday. Large sales of 5.50 sheetings were made at 5 cents for deliveries running to Jan. 1, and liberal bids were in the market for 40-inch 4.25s. Buyers were offering 6 cents for them, while they were being held by sellers, it was said, all the way from that price to 6¼ cents. Quite large bids of 5⅝ cents were refused for 31-inch 5-yard sheetings, which the mills seemed unwilling to sell at less than 6⅛ cents. Thirty-six-inch 3.50 sheetings were sought by buyers, though it was said that they were not anxious to pay the price asked by most of the mills. For 30-inch 3.25-yard drills some sellers are now asking 7⅛ cents.

Printcloth Sales Were Good.

Buying of printcloths was active in the local gray goods market yesterday, at least two constructions having sold in a very large way for the later deliveries. A big business was told of on 39-inch 68-72s at 6⅝ cents for shipments running into November, while spot and nearby goods of this construction were said to be hard to get at any price. Large sales of Southern 39-inch 56-44s were reported at 4¾ cents for September-November delivery. Nearby 38½-inch 60-48s were reported sold at 5 cents, with that price declined by several mills for the later positions. Some business was reported on 38½-inch 60-52s at 5¼ cents, but it was not thought that enough of them had been sold to establish that price as the market. Closing figures were:

39-inch, 80-83s	7⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	6⅞c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼c
39-inch, 66-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5c
28½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	*4¼c

*Asked.

TO DEVELOP FRENCH TRADE.

Prominent New Yorkers Incorporate Entente France-America.

A society has been incorporated under the name of Entente France-America by well-known New Yorkers who have assisted from a disinterested point of view in bringing about better relations between France and the United States. The objects of the society are to develop commercial, industrial, economic and scientific relations between the American and French people.

The incorporators and Directors for the first year are: Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman of the Committee on Trade of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and President of the Union League Club; Rodman Wanamaker, a Trustee of the Museum of French Art, of the French Institute in the United States; McDougall Hawkes, Commissioner of Docks of the City of New York during Mayor Low's administration, and President of the Museum of French Art; Whitney Warren, a member of the Institut de France and one of the Directors of the Committee France-America; Maurice Kozminski, now General Agent of the French Line, and William W. Hoppin, secretary of one of the well-known civic associations of New York.

Mr. Fairchild will be Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the new society, which will be affiliated, it is understood, with the French Institute in the United States.

DEFENDS CREDIT OF BRITAIN

Chancellor McKenna Says Total Debt Is Seventeen Billions.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was subjected to criticism in the House of Commons today on the ground of overreliance upon theasury bills, his critics arguing that the large amount of such bills outstanding constituted a danger and that the Government ought to have issued another war loan.

In the course of his reply the Chancellor asserted that Great Britain was able to borrow abroad at much lower terms than any other belligerent power. He estimated the nation's total indebtedness at the end of the present financial year to be about $17,000,000,000.

From that amount, said the Chancellor, the nation was entitled to deduct about $4,000,000,000 lent to Allied and Dominions of the Empire, the sum left being a burden it could well sustain, as it was practically balanced by the present national income. In fact, he declared, Great Britain was in the position of a man whose income was £5,000 and whose debts amounted to £5,000, which was not an alarming position.

Must Apply Before Aug. 25.

Owners and charterers of ships who desire to forward oranges from the United States to Great Britain should apply for licenses not later than Aug. 25, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul-General at London. Oranges, except those coming from British possessions, were recently included in the list of prohibited imports into the British Isles.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Olean Bros.; Mrs. A. Bradley, corsets; 15 E. 26th; Grand.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. P. Allen & Co.; J. P. Allen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Blumberg Bros. Co.; A. Blumberg, knit goods, underwear, sweaters, shirts, clothing; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE, Md.—L. Greif & Bro.; S. Greif, mfrs. clothing; 200 5th Av.; Bretton Hall.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Oriole Department Store; M. Gundersheimer, women's wear; Endicott.
BALTIMORE, Md.—H. J. Cahn; W. Barrett, hats; Grand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Hamburger Bros. & Co.; M. Hamburger, mfrs. clothing; 840 B'way.
BALTIMORE, Md.—A. A. Brazer; I. Sachs, notions, stationery; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Eppler's; Mrs. C. F. Eppler, women's ready-to-wear; 1,239 Broadway.
BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Panton's; J. Panton, general merchandise; 51 Union Square.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Brothers-Weldon Co.; Miss E. Winkler, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. S. Crary Co.; R. S. Crary, clothing, pants, overalls, duck clothing; Imperial.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Caheen Bros.; F. Caheen, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Michel, leather goods, jewelry, gift shop specialties; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. Quinn, infants' and children's dresses; Miss M. Hornstein, coats; 315 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; J. Landau, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, ready-to-wear; C. H. Jennings, domestics, linens; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—J. T. Cohen Co.; T. G. Brown, petticoats; Paulette gowns, crepe kimonos; 1,190 Broadway.
BOSTON, Mass.—Murphy Bros. & McCosham; D. Murphy, clothing, &c.; Aberdeen.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss L. M. Sweeney, corsets; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Boston Royal Petticoat Co.; D. L. Rosenberg, silk petticoats; Latham.
BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; Mrs. F. E. A. Goodwin, millinery; 25 West 33d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; M. J. Mauer, millinery; 470 4th Av.
BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; C. E. Alexander, representative 23 East 26th.
CATSKILL, N. Y.—H. L. Boughton Store; Mrs. R. L. Boughton, dry goods, general mdse.; Mrs. C. A. Weed, dry goods, general mdse., china; Continental.
CALUMET, Mich.—Glass Block Store Co.; Miss J. Currie, dresses, waists; G. T. Miller, cloaks, suits, skirts; 31 Union Square; Woodward.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—G. L. Willis Co.; H. T. Willis, dry goods, notions, fancy goods, women's wear; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Greene's; Miss Levinston, dresses; 1,182 B'way.
CHICAGO, Ill.—D. S. Komiss & Co.; D. S. Komiss, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Tarrson, waists; E. 26d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel-Cooper Co.; F. Koretz, millinery; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Liebman-Phillipson Co.; G. Liebman, mfrs. clothing; Marseilles.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Lederer & Co.; Mr. Lederer, carpets, upholstery, &c.; Woodward.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; R. G. Arens, cut glass; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI, O.—Elaine Bros. Co.; Miss G. Livingston, suits; 95 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. C. J. Seese, Miss C. C. Wingenbach, millinery; Mrs. J. A. Campbo, art needlework; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Lattin-Bloomfield Co.; S. Bloomfield, cloaks, suits, skirts; 1,133 B'way; Latham.
CLEVELAND, O.—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss V. Butler, muslin underwear; basement; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.; Mrs. C. Grim, millinery; 35 W. 34th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Meisel Cloak & Suit Co.; Mr. Meisel, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
CLEVELAND, O.—Higbee Co.; G. C. Brandon, shawls; 230 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; P. Suringer, linens, wash goods, domestics, men's furnishing goods; 1,170 B'way; Sherman Square.
COLOMBUS, Ohio—Gibson-Shalton Co.; F. H. Gibson, dry goods, &c.; Sherman Square.
CORSICANA, Texas—J. M. Dyer Dry Goods Co.; J. M. Dyer, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way; New Strand.
DAYTON, Ohio—Dayton Ostrich Plume Co.; J. G. Petosky, plumes, millinery goods; Hermitage.
DEMOPOLIS, Ala.—S. Mayer & Co.; S. Mayer, ready-to-wear, fancy goods; Elks Club.
DETROIT, Mich.—Field's Cloak & Suit Co.; H. Simons, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,161 B'way.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—J. Levi & Co.; Walter Levi, general merchandise; 1,328 B'way.
ELKTON, Ky.—Redford-Williams Co.; J. N. Williams, dry goods, notions, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.
EL PASO, Texas—E. Sambrano & Sons; E. Sambrano, jobs cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 1,140, 1,170 B'way.
FARGO, N. D.—E. A. Ricker Co.; W. E. Naylor, ready-to-wear; Miss Bekken, Miss Higbee, millinery, dress trimmings; Room 1,008, 47 W. 34th.
FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—The Leader Dept. Store; T. W. Donovan, Miss J. Donovan, ready-to-wear; R. 901; 45 W. 34th.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Leader Store; M. B. Marks, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, clothing, &c.; York.
FRANKFORT, Ind.—B. F. Cohee's Sons; W. B. Cohee, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
HOUSTON, Texas—The Foggery Shop; H. E. Fowler, cloaks, suits, &c.; Gregorian.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Solof Bros.; A. Solof, dry goods, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Deardorff-Sisler Co.; E. B. Sisler, ready-to-wear; 47 West 34th.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss J. C. Vickery, coats, skirts; 1,140 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss N. Wilson, waists; 116 West 32d.
JACKSON, Miss.—Downing-Locke Co.; A. J. Locke, general merchandise; Breslin.
JOYLIN, Mo.—Newman Mercantile Co.; D. Bartholomew, general merchandise; 470 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Missouri Cloak & Suit Store; M. Lieberman, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Goodyear Raincoat Co.; H.

First Mortgage R. R. Bonds

Yielding 5.30%

Absolute First Mortgage.

Company owns or controls valuable terminals in practically every city and town served.

Owns 99% of right-of-way.

Net earnings largely exceed double interest charges.

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14,000	"	1918
14,000	"	1919
6,000	"	1920
3,000	"	1921
3,000	"	1922
11,000	"	1923
10,000	"	1924
10,000	"	1925
1,000	"	1926

Prices to Yield 4.10%

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Investment Securities

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Profit Taking and Bear Pressure Cause Reaction—More Securities Mobilized.

At the higher level at which the stock market stood after the vigorous advance which occurred Wednesday afternoon it had to meet yesterday both liquidation of long stock and short selling by traders who looked upon the advance as too rapid to hold or who sold stocks to put a check on a movement which carried a too great threat against their own short position. The short interest was considerably decreased on Wednesday, but it was probably increased again to some extent yesterday.

Not all stocks lost ground, and even among those that did the reactions for the most part were moderate in view of the rise of the previous day. Such setback as occurred was not due to the news, but to some extent it was due to a reappraisement of some of the news of the day before. The railroad labor controversy is taking a course which it had all along been most probable that it would take, but it has not yet been settled. It is an open question which in all probability will not be settled without some addition to the operating cost of the railways. On the other hand, the railroads, or many of them, are now better off both in gross and net than they have ever been before. This would seem to be a satisfactory offset to a possible increase in wages, particularly inasmuch as there is now much less disposition to harass the railways than there has been at times in the past.

There was no occasion, therefore, for taking a less optimistic view of the railroad outlook than was taken on Wednesday upon receipt of the news that the representatives of the brotherhoods had accepted Federal mediation, but there was perhaps some reason for making greater allowance than had been made on that day for possible delays, and also for possible threatened misunderstandings before the eventual solution of the present labor controversy is reached.

A reminder of the great variety and large amount of the holdings of American securities in England is contained in the latest list of these securities which have been mobilized by the British Government. It is understood that there is now a total of about 1,500 issues contained in this list. The latest record to reach this side by mail brings the number of these securities up to about one thousand. The voluminousness of this list of securities helps to explain the repressive influence which the liquidation of British-held American securities has exerted upon the markets this year, but it also emphasizes the importance which would attach to a credit arrangement which would have the effect of postponing further sales and of confining these securities to use as collateral. This would greatly lessen the pressure of these securities upon our market even if it be assumed that eventually the securities pledged as collateral would be sold to liquidate the loan.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 90.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5		3½	
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3	
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2⅝@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

TIME.

60 days.....2¾@3 | 5 months.....3⅜@4
90 days.....3 | 6 months.....3⅝@4
4 months.....3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3½@3¾
4 to 6 months.....3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¼	4.75⅝	4.75¼	—.00½
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91⅞	5.91⅞	5.91⅞	—.00⅜
Cables	5.91¼	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	71.93¾	71.93¾	71.93¾	..
Cables	72.00	72.00	72.00	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76⅜
5.1826 Paris	5.91⅞	5.91⅜
95.28 Berlin	71.93¾	72.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29⅛	5.28⅜
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.47½	6.46½
20.90 Austria	12.30	12.35
26.73 Scandinavia	28.60	28.70
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	*41.31¼	41.37½
China—		
Hongkong	51.75	51.85
Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
Kobe	50.37½	50.50
Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝
*Less ⅛.			

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $374,729,745; balance, $18,080,279; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $71,977.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31⅝d, down 5-16d; in New York, 66¼c, down ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

INVESTMENTS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open security market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c., $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	555,756
Same day last year	892,733
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	96,995,293
Same period last year	84,167,644
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51	52	100	Acme Tea	51½	51½	51½	51½	....
17⅝	17⅞	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
7⅞	8	100	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	....
22¼	22½	2,400	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
74½	75½	200	Allis-Chalm. pf	75¾	75½	75¾	75½	+ ½
73	73¾	600	Am. Agri. Chem	74⅛	74½	74	74⅛	— ⅜
88	88½	5,200	Am. Beet Sugar	89⅜	90	88	88	—1¼
56¼	56¾	9,900	American Can	56½	57½	56⅛	56¾	— ⅛
110½	112	300	American Can pf	110½	111⅜	110½	111⅜	+ ⅞
58⅞	59¼	5,500	Am. Car & F'dry	59	59⅝	58	58½	— ½
143½	145	800	Am. Coal Products	143¼	145¼	143¼	145¼	+2
10	10¼	400	Am. Hide & Leath.	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
56½	57	1,900	Am. Hide & L. pf	57⅜	57½	56¾	57	— ¼
28¼	28⅝	700	Am. Ice Securities	27⅞	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅝
19⅛	19½	200	Am. Linseed	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+1
45¼	45⅝	500	Am. Linseed pf	45⅞	46¾	45⅞	45⅝	....
71⅞	72	27,200	Am. Locomotive	72⅜	73¼	71⅝	72	+ ½
102	102½	200	Am. Loco. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	102½	+ ¼
7⅞	8⅛	100	American Malt	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
94½	94⅝	4,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	95⅛	95⅝	94⅜	95	....
112	113	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	113	115	113	113	+2
93	93⅝	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
51¾	52	400	Am. Steel F'dries	52	52	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
109½	110	800	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅛	110⅛	110	110	+ ½
60	65	20	Am. Tel. & Cable	62½	62½	62½	62½	....
130	130⅜	525	Am. Tel. & Teleg	130¼	130⅜	130¼	130⅜	+ ⅜
223	224	100	Am. Tobacco	223⅜	223⅞	223⅜	223⅞	+1⅞
44¼	44½	400	American Woolen	44	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
95¾	95⅞	373	Am. Woolen pf	95½	95¾	95½	95½	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	600	Am. Writing P. pf	28¼	28⅝	27⅝	28	....
32⅜	33	600	Am. Zinc L. & S	33¼	33¼	32⅝	33	....
81¼	81½	7,884	Anaconda Copper	81⅜	81⅞	81⅛	81⅝	— ⅛
66½	67½	100	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅝
102⅜	102⅝	5,400	At., Top. & S. F.	103⅛	103¼	102¾	102⅞	— ¼
98⅞	99	500	At., Top. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	....
65½	66	1,700	At., Gulf & W. I	66⅝	66⅞	66	66	....
72½	72⅝	11,200	Baldwin Loco	73	74¼	72⅜	72½	— ⅝
86⅛	86¼	4,800	Balt. & Ohio	85⅞	86⅜	86⅛	86¼	— ⅛
73½	74	200	Balt. & Ohio pf	73¾	73⅞	73⅜	73⅝	+ ¼
....	....	15	Bank of Commerce	171	171	171	171	....
425	430	200	Bethlehem Steel	430	430	430	430	....
84½	85	500	B'klyn Rap. Transit	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅜
66	66¼	1,700	Butte & Superior	66⅜	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
19	20⅛	500	Cal. Petroleum	18	18⅞	18	18⅞	— ⅛
46½	47⅜	500	Cal. Petroleum pf	46	47	46	47	+1½
175⅜	176	2,400	Canadian Pacific	177	177	175¼	175½	—1½
56¼	56⅝	500	Cent. Leather Co	53⅜	53⅝	56⅛	53⅝	+ ⅜
104	105	200	Chandler Motors	105	105	105	105	+1½
61	61½	2,200	Chesa. & Ohio	62⅝	62⅝	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅜
35½	36⅜	100	Chi. Great West. pf	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
95	96⅜	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97⅛	97¾	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅝
128⅜	130	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	130	130	130	130	+1
19⅝	19⅞	1,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
20	20⅛	2,000	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
48⅜	48½	1,700	Chino Copper	48⅞	48¾	48½	48½	— ⅛
109	111	100	Cluett, P'body Co	110	110	110	110	—1½
44⅜	44½	3,600	Colo. Fuel & Iron	45	45⅜	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
139½	139⅝	5,100	Consolidated Gas	139¼	141	135½	139⅞	+1¾
94	97	200	Continental Can	96	97	96	97	+1
15⅞	14	700	Corn Prod. Ref	14	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
69⅝	69⅝	19,500	Crucible Steel	71¼	72⅛	69½	69½	—1½
215	220	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	228	228	228	228	+3
59¾	59⅞	5,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	57¼	57½	59¼	58⅞	— ⅝
94½	94⅝	635	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	94¾	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
33½	34¾	1,000	Den. & Rio G. pf	34⅞	35	33⅝	33⅜	—1½
45⅝	46	4,500	Distillers Securities	45½	46¼	45½	45⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	25⅞	200	Dome Mines	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
5	6	200	Dul., S. S. & Atl	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	....
65	68¼	100	Elec. Storage Bat	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ¼
56⅝	56⅞	10,600	Erie	57	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
52	53⅛	900	Erie 1st pf	54	54	53½	53¼	— ⅞
168¾	170	1,700	Gen. Electric	169½	170¼	169½	170	+ ½
515	550	300	General Motors	527	530	525	530	+25
113	114⅝	30	Gen. Motors pf	114½	114½	114	114	....
72½	74¼	4,300	Goodrich (B. F.)	74¼	75	73¼	73⅜	— ⅛
83	88	100	Granby Consol	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
118	118½	1,200	Gt. Northern pf	117⅞	118¾	117⅜	118¼	+1⅛
35¼	36	800	Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P	36¼	36⅜	35¼	35⅝	— ⅝
46¾	47	1,200	Greene-Cananea	47	47	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
81¾	82	200	Gulf S. Steel 2d pf	81⅞	82	81⅞	82	+1
100¼	102	700	Illinois Central	102¼	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅜
49½	49¾	4,500	Inspiration Copper	49⅝	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
16⅞	17	1,350	Interboro Consol	17	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	....
27⅝	28	17,100	Int. M. M. Co. r	27¾	28¼	27	27¾	+ ⅛
69⅛	69⅞	35,200	Int. M. M. pf. t. r	69	69¼	68	68⅝	+ ¾
44½	45	1,500	Int. Nickel	45	45	44½	44⅝	....
16	16¾	3,400	Int. Paper	16¾	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
73⅜	74¼	1,800	Int. Paper pf	74⅜	75	74	74	....
82	85	100	Jewel Tea	85	85	83	83	....
100⅛	103⅝	100	Jewel Tea pf	100	103	100	100	— ¾
24¾	25⅞	700	Kan. City Southern	25⅜	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
58	59½	200	Kan. City South. pf	60	60	59½	59½	+ ⅝
71½	72	500	Kelly Spring Tire	71	71¾	71	71⅝	+ ⅞
47⅝	47¾	6,950	Kennecott Copper	48¾	48⅞	47⅝	47¾	— ⅛
127	127¾	7	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	128	128	128	128	....
71	72	2,300	Lackawanna Steel	72½	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅝
21½	22	200	Lehigh Valley	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ¼
42	44	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	43¾	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
45½	46	1,000	Lee Rubber & T.	45	46¼	45	46½	+1⅛
78	79	1,600	Lehigh Valley	79¾	79¾	79	79	— ⅛
260	268	100	Liggett & Myers	268	268	268	263	—15
74	76	100	Long Island	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ¼
81⅞	83	100	Mackay Cos	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
80⅝	80⅞	7,100	Maxwell Motors	82¾	82¾	80½	80½	—1⅝
55¾	56⅞	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	55⅞	56	55¾	55⅝	— ⅛
97½	98¼	4,400	Mexican Petroleum	99¼	99¼	98	98	— ⅛
89	90¼	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	90	90	90	90	....
34½	34¾	1,100	Miami Copper	34¼	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
123	124	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	124	124	124	124	+ ⅛
3¼	3¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ½
4⅞	5	900	Missouri Pacific	4⅞	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	5	800	Do., trust rcts	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	+ ⅛
91½	92½	400	Montana Power	91½	92½	91½	92½	+1
75	75	15	Nat. Lead & Suit	75	75	75	75	+1
23½	23¾	400	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	23¾	23½	23½	+ ½
64	64	700	Nat. Lead Co	64	64	64	64	+ ⅜
17⅜	17⅝	700	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅜	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
130	131	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	130	131	129¾	129¾	— ⅛
105	105	4,400	N. Y. Central	105	105	104	104½	— ⅞
60⅛	60⅝	60	N. Y., N. H. & H	60	60⅝	60	60	....
27	27	27	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	27	27	....
131	132¼	4,800	Norfolk & Western	131	132¼	131	131	+ ¼
66	66	100	North American	66	66	66	66	+ ½
111¼	111¾	1,100	Northern Pacific	111¾	111¾	111⅜	111⅜	— ⅜
7⅜	7¾	400	Ontario Mining	7⅜	7¾	7	7¼	— ⅛
20½	20½	300	Pacific Mail	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
34	34	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	34	34	34	34	....
56¾	56⅞	7,200	Penn. R. R	56¾	56⅞	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
101⅝	101⅝	100	People's Gas, Chi	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
90⅜	90⅝	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	90⅜	90⅝	90	90⅜	+ ⅛
50	50	900	Pressed Steel Car	50	50	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
161	161	100	Pullman Co	161	161	161	161	....
44⅞	46¼	3,500	Railway Steel Sp	44⅞	46¼	44⅜	45	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	5,200	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	....
101¼	102⅞	900	Reading	101¼	102⅞	99¼	100	—1⅛
48	48	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	48	48	47¼	47¼	— ½
111	111	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
40	40	100	St. L. Southw. pf	40	40	40	40	—3½
16⅜	16½	500	Seaboard Air Line	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
37⅜	38¼	700	Seab. Air Line pf	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38¼	+ ⅝
109⅝	109⅝	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	....
126	126	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126	126	126	126	....
27	27	27	Shattuck-Arizona	27	27	27	27	....
98¾	98¾	3,400	Southern Pacific	98¾	98⅞	98½	98½	— ⅛
184	184	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	184	184	184	184	+4
24¼	24⅝	9,100	Southern Railway	24¼	24⅝	24	24	....
68	68⅜	700	Southern Ry. pf	68	68⅜	68	68	....
128⅝	129	10,500	Studebaker Co	128⅝	129	127¼	127¼	—1⅞
109	109	100	Studebaker Co. pf	109	109	109	109	— ¼
113	113	110	U. S. Indus. Alco	113	113	110	110½	— ⅞
54¼	56	54	U. S. Rubber	54¼	56	54	55¼	+1
108¾	108¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
70	70½	2,400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	70	70½	69½	69½	— ⅜
88¾	88¾	44,900	U. S. Steel	88¾	88¾	87¾	87¾	— ⅞
118¾	118⅝	900	U. S. Steel pf	118¾	118⅝	118⅜	118⅝	+ ⅛
78⅞	79	3,600	Utah Copper	78⅞	79	78⅜	78⅞	+ ⅜
39½	40⅛	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	40⅛	40⅞	40⅛	40⅜	— ¾
107	111	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109	109	109	109	—1
13⅞	14	600	Wabash	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
50½	50⅝	3,800	Wabash pf. A	51	51	50½	50⅝	— ⅜
27⅜	27⅝	1,300	Wabash pf. B	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
28½	29¼	1,500	Western Maryland	29	29	28¾	29	+ ⅜
42	47	100	West. Maryland pf	45	45	45	45	—2
94	94½	200	Western Union Tel	94½	94⅝	94	94	....
142	144	221	Westingh. Air B	141	141⅜	141	141¾	+2¼
58½	59	6,100	Westingh. E. & M	58⅜	59	58	58¼	....
52¼	52⅜	10,100	Willys-Overland	53⅞	53⅞	52⅜	52⅜	—2⅜
50	51	500	Wisconsin Central	52½	52½	50¾	50¾	—1
134	136	200	Woolw. Co., x d	136	136	135¾	135¾	+ ¾

CHEERFUL TONE IN LONDON.

American Securities Are Leading Features in the Dealings.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The stock market had a cheerful tone today and home funds hardened under the influence of the war news. American securities were leading features and dealings in them were more frequent than for some time past.

Cape favorites continued in demand, mining, diamond, and meat shares improved, shipping stocks were active, and the Russian groups were in good demand. Americans closed firm.

Money and discount rates were steady.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 63 francs 80 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 75 centimes.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London.)—A statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued Aug. 7 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion decreased	1,435,000
Gold increased	170,000
Treasury notes decreased	44,751,000
Notes of other banks increased	3,398,000
Bills discounted decreased	18,035,000
Advances decreased	576,000
Investments increased	25,250,000
Other securities increased	8,935,000
Notes in circulation decreased	43,250,000
Deposits increased	43,776,000
Other liabilities decreased	28,340,000
Total gold holdings,	2,467,958,000
marks.	

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$4,823,186	$20,350,867
Ord. int. rev. rects.	10,473,491	42,627,822
Income tax	787,250	8,537,000
Miscellaneous	1,774,803	7,883,586
Total receipts	$17,808,731	$79,349,277
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. rects.	5,782,416	12,810,021
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	7,226,179	17,651,819
Expenditures	23,591,147	92,159,218

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£2,177,000
Circulation decreased	511,000
Bullion increased	1,666,373
Other securities increased	4,985,000
Other deposits increased	3,472,000
Public deposits increased	3,615,000
Notes reserve increased	2,176,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 27.05 per cent.; last week it was 26.86 per cent. Rate of discount, 6 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	5,154,000
Silver in hand decreased	601,000
Notes in circulation increased	133,192,000
Treasury deposits increased	60,003,000
General deposits decreased	28,968,000
Bills discounted decreased	38,329,000
Advances decreased	2,905,000

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	80.14	79.42	79.47	— .24
25 industrials	92.20	91.17	91.42	— .06
50 stocks	86.17	85.29	85.44	— .15

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Aug. 10	86.17	85.29	85.44	— .15
Aug. 9	85.65	84.44	85.59	+1.23
Aug. 8	84.59	84.08	84.36	+ .26
Aug. 7	84.19	83.92	84.10	+ .19
Aug. 5	83.95	83.79	83.91	+ .05
Aug. 4	84.10	83.68	83.86	+ .08

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
August			
*1916	86.17 Aug. 10	83.45 Aug. 3	85.44
1915	78.79 Aug. 17	73.18 Aug. 23	77.54
1914	Exchange closed.		
1913	71.65 Aug. 13	68.83 Aug. 2	71.11
1912	84.55 Aug. 14	81.62 Aug. 1	83.47
1911	82.34 Aug. 1	73.40 Aug. 30	73.77

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	91.87 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	85.44
*1915	78.29 Aug. 11	58.90 Feb. 24	77.07

Full years:

1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.00

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Northern Union Gas Co.

First Mortgage 5s, 1927

Consolidated Gas System (New York)

Secured by a first mortgage on one of the most important units in the system.

Net earnings for 1915 reported as about five times fixed charges.

Yield about 4.80%

Circular T-4068.

Redmond & Co.

33 Pine St. - - New York

Amer. Type Founders
Burroughs Add. Mach.
Celluloid Co. of Amer.
Eastman Kodak
E. W. Bliss
Jos. Dixon Crucible
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Royal Baking Powder
Scovill Manufacturing
Singer Manufacturing
Weyman-Bruton

Private wires to HARTFORD MONTREAL TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
16 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Tax Exempt Municipal Bonds

We Offer

		Yield
City of Yonkers, N. Y.	4½s	3.95%
City of Hoboken, N. J.	4½s	4.00%
City of Minneapolis, Minn.	4½s	4.10%
Oyster Bay, N. Y., School	4.40s	4.10%
Village of Union, N. Y.	5s	4.10%
City of Tacoma, Wash.	4½s	4.15%
City of Perth Amboy, N. J.	4½s	4.15%
Cape May County, N. J.	5s	4.20%

Circular describing these and other issues on request

GEO. B. GIBBONS & CO.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

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Chesapeake & Ohio General 4½s to yield 5%

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A BOOKLET

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Chase Nat'l Bank Equitable Trust

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BRITAIN MOBILIZES NEW U. S. SECURITIES

Adds 204 to List of Stocks and Bonds Available for Financing Here.

TO BUY OR BORROW THEM

Wall Street Expects Use Will Be as Collateral to Establish Large British Credit Here.

In anticipation of the further financing which Great Britain will do in the United States to help defray the cost of the war supplies and merchandise of all sorts which England is buying here, the British Treasury has lately greatly enlarged the list of American securities which are being "mobilized" to make them available for financing here. The latest list of these securities to reach this country includes more than 200 stocks and bonds, and further additions to the list are being made.

The English Government has undertaken to buy these American securities from their English owners or to borrow them in cases in which the owners for some reason are not in a position to part with them outright. The purchased securities are available for sale here, or, along with the borrowed securities, may be used as collateral for loans in this market.

Wall Street expects the latter method to be used shortly to establish a big British credit here. So far most of the securities employed to obtain funds here have been sold, but it has been the understanding for months past that eventually a large amount of the British-owned American securities would be pledged as collateral for a loan. The market is now being sounded in respect to a credit of this sort.

All of the American securities listed by the British Government have been made subject to a special income tax amounting to 10 per cent. in addition to the general British income tax. This tax can be avoided only by the holders of these American securities selling or lending them to the British Government. This tax is having the effect of bringing a vast amount of American securities to the British Treasury. It is not known how large the amount is, but it is believed to be very large indeed.

It was recently announced in Parliament that the British Government's outlays had increased from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 a day. It was explained that this increase included the amount being paid out by the British Treasury for American securities purchased under the mobilization scheme. This suggests the possible extent of these purchases. The securities which are merely borrowed by the Government do not of course represent any outlay.

Here is the list of stocks and bonds which have been added to those previously mobilized by the British Government:

Railroad Bonds.

Alabama Great Southern 1st 5s.
Birmingham Term. Co. 1st 4s.
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg equip. 4½s.
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st 4s.
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio gold 5s.
Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, notes.
Chicago Great Western 1st 4s.
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards 5s.
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. conv. 5s.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 1st 4s.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 2d 4½s.
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s.
Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek 1st 5s.
Denver & Rio Grande 1st & ref. 5s.
Eastern Railway of Minn. 1st 4s.
Erie conv. 4s.
Georgia & Alabama 1st 5s.
Georgia & Florida 1st 6s.
Georgia Railroad & Banking Co. ref. 4s.
Harlem River & Portchester 1st 4s.
Hocking Valley equip. notes.
Housatonic conv. 5s.
Houston, East & West Texas 1st 5s.
Illinois Central equip. 4½s.
Ill. Central (Springfield Div.) 1st 3½s.
Joplin Union Depot 1st 4½s.
Kansas City Southern 1st 5s.
Lehigh & Hudson g. m. 5s.
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s.
Long Island (Ferry) 1st 4½s.
Louisville, Cin. & Lex. g. m. 4½s.
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 1st 4s.
Louisville & Nashville equip. 5s.
Louisville & Nashville Term. 1st 4s.
Michigan Air L. 1st 4s.
Mil., Lake Shore & West. (Ashland Div.) 1st 6s.
Milwaukee & Northern 1st 4½s.
Milwaukee & Northern cons. 4½s.
Minneapolis & Pac. 1st 4s.
Minn., St. P. & Sault S. M. 1st Term. 4s.
Minneapolis Union 1st 6s.
Miss. Central 1st s. f. 5s.
Mobile & Birmingham 1st 4s.
Mobile & Ohio (St. Louis Div.) 5s.
Montana Central 1st 5s.
Montana Central 1st 6s.
Mutual Term. of Buffalo 1st 4s.
Naugatuck 1st 4s.
New England R. R. cons. 4s.
New England R. R. cons. 5s.
New York & Harlem 3½s.
New York & New Jersey Tel. gen. 5s.
New York Connecting R. R. 1st 5s.
New Orleans Ry. & Light gen. 4½s.
Northern Electric 1st 5s.
Paterson-Passaic Gas & Elec. 1st 5s.
Penn. Water & Power 1st 5s.
Philadelphia Co. con. & col. tr. 5s.
Puget Sound Power 1st 5s.
Standard Gas Light 1st 5s.
St. Joseph Ry., L., H. & P. 1st 5s.
Syracuse Lighting 1st 5s.
Springfield Ry. & Light 1st 5s.
Twenty-third Street imp. & ref. 5s.
Utah Light & Power con. 4s.
Utah Securities 6% notes.
Utica Electric Light & Power 1st 5s.
Utica Gas & El. ref. & ext. 5s.
Westchester Light 1st 5s.
West Penn. Traction 6% notes.

Other Bonds.

American Steamship 1st mtg. 5s.
Beech Creek Coal & Coke 1st mtg. 5s.
Internat'l Mercantile Marine 4½s.
International Navig. 1st 5s.
International Paper 1st 6s.
Morris & Co. 1st 4½s.
National En. & Stamp. ref. 1st 5s.
New England Navig. col. coupon 6% notes.
Pacific Coast Co. 1st 5s.
Penn. & Maryland Steel joint 6s.
Railway Steel Spring (Inter-Ocean plant) 1st mtg. 5s.
Railway Steel Spring (Latrobe plant) 1st pur. mtg. 5s.
Roch. & Pitts. Coal & Iron (Helvetia prop.) pur. mtg. 5s.
Standard Milling 1st mtg. 5s.
Western Transit 3½s.

Stocks.

American Light & Traction pf.
American Sugar Refining com.
American Tobacco com.
Boston & Albany guaranteed stock.
Cleveland, Cincinnati., Chicago & St. L. pf.
Con. Gas., El. & Power (Balt.) com.
Crucible Steel pf.
Detroit & Mackinac pf.
General Chemical pf.
General Motors pf.
International Nickel pf.
Joliet & Chicago guaranteed stock.
Julius Kayser 1st pf.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation com.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales.
Mackay Companies pf.
Mackay Companies com.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. leased line stock.
Moline Plow 1st pf.
Montana Power pf.
New York & Harlem guaranteed stock.
Northern Central Railway.
Pacific Coast 1st pf.
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.
Pacific Gas & Elec. 2d pf.
Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf.
Pittsburgh Steel pf.
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula pf.
Pullman Co.
Rensselaer & Saratoga guaranteed stock.
Standard Milling pf.
Twin City Rapid Transit com.
United Fruit com.
U. S. Smelt & Ref. pf.
U. S. Smelt & Ref. com.
Utah Copper.
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf.
Weyman-Bruton pf.

Besides the 204 stocks and bonds in this list nearly 800 other American securities had previously been listed by the British Government. This latest batch contains 102 railroad bonds, forty-nine public utility bonds, fifteen other bonds, and thirty-eight stocks.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

The weekly statements issued yesterday showed gains in the gold holdings of both the Bank of England and the Bank of France. The English institution reduced its circulation, but the French bank showed an increase in this item. Their reports follow:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Aug. 10, 1916.	Ch'ge from Prev. Wk. Increase.	Ch'ge from Prev. Yr. Increase.
Circulation	£36,146,000	*£511,000	£3,683,000
Public deposits	54,625,000	3,616,000	*$7,979,000
Private depos.	88,983,000	3,472,000	3,014,000
Gov't securities	42,188,000	.....	*3,727,000
Other securities	80,642,000	4,985,000	*$7,403,000
Reserve	38,853,000	2,177,000	*12,871,000
Prop. res. to liabilities, %	27.05	.19	4.34
Bullion	56,550,000	1,668,000	*$9,188,000
Bank rate	6	.....	1

*Decrease.

The high and low figures for gold holdings and loans of the Bank of England, so far this year, have been as follows:

	High.	Low.
	June 22,	Jan. 6,
Gold holdings	£61,707,000	£51,102,560
	Jan. 6,	June 8,
Loans	124,372,000	63,603,000

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Aug. 10, 1916. Francs.	Ch'ge from Prev. W'k. Increase. Francs.	Ch'ge from Prev. Yr. Increase. Francs.
Gold	4,798,300,000	5,200,000	576,300,000
Silver	358,400,000	*800,000	*29,900,000
Circul'n	6,229,200,000	132,500,000	3,608,900,000
Deposits	2,129,300,000	*29,000,000	*148,700,000
Loans and discounts	3,032,800,000	*48,600,000	24,000,000
Treasury deposits	137,500,000	60,000,000	*81,400,000

*Decrease.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15, '16	100	100⅛	4.00
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb.21, '17	99½	99⅞	6.05
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15, '17	100	100⅜	5.40
Argen. Govt.	6	May15, '20	99⅞	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100½	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100⅛	4.80
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅜	99⅝	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Province of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105¼	107⅛	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct.15, '16	100⅜	101¼	4.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅛	102	5.73
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99	100⅛	4.85
Prov. of N. S.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.90
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	99⅝	5.10
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101⅛	2.85
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99½	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	4.10
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.40
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97⅞	98¼	4.80
Amacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	101	3.25
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¼	102¼	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.90
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98	99	5.90
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99¼	100	6.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅛	101¾	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	5.75
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅜	98	4.35
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.10
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	99	99½	..
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	101¾	102	5.75
East P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100½	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99½	5.30
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	101	4.10
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15, '18	101¼	101⅜	3.95
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99	99½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99¾	9.00
Morgan & N.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅛	5.05
N.Y., N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	99¾	6.60
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.30
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100⅛	100¾	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb.19, '19	94½	95½	6.70
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100⅞	4.20
U. R. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1919	98	99	..
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr. 1, 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	101	4.45
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.05
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	1.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	98¾	5.90
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98½	100½	5.38
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¾	101	6.45

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	695	705	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	845	855	845	855
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94	91	94
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	360	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	318	323	318	323
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	158	161	158	162
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	133	140
Illinois Pipe Line	163	167	164	167
Indiana Pipe Line	90	93	90	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10	9½	10
National Transit	14	15	14	15
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	224	226	223	223
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	11	11½	10¼	11
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	365	370	365	370
Prairie Pipe Line	220	223	220	222
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	198	202	198	202
South Penn. Oil	325	335	320	330
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	295	297	282	284
Standard Oil of Ind.	620	625	605	610
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	375	385	370	390
Standard Oil of N. J.	515	518	516	518
Standard Oil of N. Y.	203	203	203	205
Standard Oil of Ohio	380	390	385	395
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	265	270	265	270
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf.	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	255	265	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	505	515	505	515
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Profit taking in volume was reflected in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange particularly in the later dealings. It imparted a good deal of irregularity to the price movement, with reactions very general toward the close. Earlier in the day many stocks attained new high levels for the movement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Allis-Chalmers	22⅝	23	22½	22⅝
50	Am. Agr. Chem.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
300	Am. Beet Sug.	89½	89⅞	88¾	89⅝
1,280	Am. Can	56¼	57⅛	56	56⅜
210	Am. Car & Fy.	50	50½	50	50
210	Am. H. & L.	57½	57½	56½	56½
120	Am. Ice Securi.	28	28¼	28	28
1,590	Am. Locomo.	72	73	71½	72
380	Am. Smelting.	95	95⅝	95	95
90	Am. Zinc	33½	33⅞	32½	32½
820	Anaconda Cop.	81⅝	82	81½	81½
190	A., T. & S. Fe.	103¼	103¼	102¾	102¾
850	Baldwin Loco.	72⅜	74½	72½	72⅝
140	Balt. & Ohio	86⅜	86⅞	86⅜	86⅜
40	B'klyn R. T.	84½	84½	84½	84½
160	Butte & Super.	66⅛	66⅝	66¼	66¼
60	Cal. Petrol	18	18½	17⅞	18⅛
60	Can. Pacific	176½	176½	175⅞	175⅞
120	Cent. Leather	55½	55⅝	55¼	55¼
90	Ches. & Ohio	62½	62½	62	62
180	C., M. & St. P.	97	97	96⅝	96⅝
20	Chino Copper	49	49	49	49
280	Col. Fuel & I.	45¼	45¼	44⅝	44½
340	Consol. Gas	130½	140⅞	130¾	140⅞
3,120	Crucible Steel	71	72⅜	69½	69⅝
120	Cuba Sugar	57⅛	57½	56⅝	56⅝
20	D. & R. G. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
280	Dist. Secur	45⅜	46⅝	45¾	45¾
1,420	Erie	37	37¼	36⅝	36⅝
40	Erie 1st pf.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
50	Gen. Electric	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼
220	Goodrich Co	71½	73¼	71½	72⅜
70	Gt. Nor. Ore	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅝
20	Gt. Nor. pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅜	118⅝
60	Interboro. Con.	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17
110	Insp. Cop	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40¼
20	Int. Paper	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16⅛
20	Int. Paper pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
990	Int. Mer. Mar.	27½	28⅜	27⅜	27⅞
4,090	Int. Mer. M. pf.	94½	96¼	93⅝	93⅞
40	Int. Nickel	44½	44½	44½	44½
380	Kennecott Cop.	48¼	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝
50	Lack. Steel	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
100	Lee Rubber	44⅝	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝
50	Lehigh Valley	79⅝	79⅝	79¼	79¼
820	Maxwell Mot.	82⅜	82⅜	80⅝	81
530	Mexican Pet.	99¼	99¼	97⅞	97⅞
40	Miami Copper	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
100	N. Y. Air B.	130½	130½	130½	130½
280	N. Y. Central	105⅛	105⅛	104⅝	104⅞
70	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60	60	60	60
50	N. Y., O. & W.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
170	Nort. & West.	131½	132⅝	131½	132¼
90	Northern Pac.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111⅜
20	Ontario Mining	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
40	Pacific Mail	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
140	Pennsylvania	56¼	56¼	56	56
120	Ray Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23¼
11,980	Reading	101	102⅞	100	100
40	Rep. I. & S.	48	48	47½	47½
180	Southern Pac.	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
160	Southern Ry.	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛
10	South. Ry. pf.	68¼	68¾	68⅛	68⅛
960	Studebaker	129	129	127½	127⅞
180	Tenn. Copper	26	26¼	25	25
3,820	Union Pac.	140⅞	141	139⅝	139⅝
120	United Fruit	161⅜	161⅜	160½	161
740	U. S. Ind. Al.	112⅜	113⅜	109⅝	109⅝
970	U. S. Rubber	54¼	55⅞	54¼	55¼
8,690	U. S. Steel	88⅝	88⅝	87⅝	87⅝
110	Utah Copper	79	79	78⅝	78⅝
90	Va.-Car. Chem	40	40⅛	40	40⅛
20	Wabash pf. A	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
20	Wabash pf. B	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
340	Westing. Elec.	58½	59	58	58
610	Willys-Over	54	54	52¼	52⅜

BOND.

$2,000	Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	67⅜	67½	67⅜	67½

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
500	Isabella	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
200	Jim Butler	.88	.88	.88	.88
800	Jumbo Ext	.60	.60	.57	.58
250	Portland	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
400	Sierra Nevada	.35	.35	.35	.35
200	Tonopah Ext.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
300	Union Con	.73	.73	.73	.73
400	West End	.81	.81	.81	.81

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	Increase.
Fourth week July	$74,898	$5,977
Month of July	246,506	15,652

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

July estimated gross	5,452,653	573,827

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

July estimated gross	1,107,081	206,292

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$4,136,632	3,407,204	3,250,563
Net after tax	1,102,852	528,592	730,088
Sur. aft. chgs.	182,188	*524,976	.....
12 mos. gross	45,403,890	42,274,578	42,458,879
Net after tax	13,432,304	11,008,924	9,969,821
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,481,090	*1,284,672	.....

*Deficit.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

CHINO COPPER CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

	June 30, 1916.	March 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1915.
Net profit fm. copper	3,136,278	2,667,416	2,407,910
Mis. rents, &c.	85,690	70,570	53,797
Total	3,221,969	2,746,986	2,461,716
Divs. paid	1,957,455	1,087,475	869,980
Surplus	1,264,514	1,659,511	1,591,736

Earnings are based on 27.49 cents per pound for copper, as against 26.566 cents per pound for previous quarter. There was no unsold copper on hand at the end of the quarter.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED for quarter ended June 30—

Earnings	4,853,945	2,781,811	2,789,196
Dividends	1,440,592	999,728	999,728
Balance	3,854,852	1,782,083	1,739,468
Depreciation	185,079	142,300	142,794
Ore ext'ment	610,355	88,498	82,228
Surplus	3,059,917	1,556,225	1,514,515

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER for the quarter ended June 30—

Net op. profit	*3,226,749	2,191,598	1,791,599
Mis. income	15,792	13,955	16,384
Total income	3,242,542	2,205,548	1,807,983
Bond interest	.....	.....	29,415
Net aft. chgs.	3,242,542	2,205,548	1,778,568
Dividends	788,589	789,302	777,482
Surplus	2,453,952	1,416,246	1,001,085

*Based on a price of 28.067 cents per pound for copper, as compared with 24.598 cents for the first quarter of 1916.

UTAH COPPER CO. for quarter ended June 30—

Net profit fm. oper.	8,675,432	6,186,414	5,771,281
Other income	132,509	68,165	240,278
Nev. Con. div.	750,375	500,250	500,250
B. & Gar. div.	400,000	325,000	407,397
Total net	9,958,316	7,079,830	6,919,206
Dividends	4,878,470	4,061,295	2,486,785
Surplus	5,084,846	3,018,605	4,432,468

Earnings are computed on basis of 26.758 cents per pound for copper, compared with 26.131 cents per pound for previous quarter.

SINCLAIR OIL AND REFINING consolidated income account for May and June—

Gross income of subsidiary companies before deducting depreciation, &c.	$1,795,420
Interest on first lien ten-year 6 per cent. gold bonds	161,210
Net income accruing to corporation	$1,634,211

Note.—The above statement does not include earnings of certain subsidiary companies which have not been audited, but are estimated at $150,000.

The following is the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30 last:

Real estate, oil and gas leases, wells and equipment, pipe lines, refineries and investments in other companies at appraised values May 1 last, and additions since	$48,688,235
Current assets:	
Inventories crude oil and products	3,198,774
Notes and accounts receivable, &c.	1,901,941
Cash	1,094,434
Total	$6,195,149
Due from affiliated companies	285,999
Total current assets	$6,481,148
Deferred assets	381,329
Total	$55,500,713
Liabilities:	
Capital stock authorized, (without par value,) shares	1,000,000
Issued shares	883,637
Less: Deposited with Central Trust Co. for exchange for ten-year bonds, shares	568,637
In hands of public, shares	520,000
Value of equity represented by above shares	$84,565,200
First lien ten-year 6 per cent. gold bonds issued	16,000,000
Current liabilities:	
Notes and accounts payable	3,079,431
Bond interest and taxes	221,871
Total current liabilities	$3,301,802
Surplus Net earnings as per consolidated income account	1,634,211
Total	$55,500,713

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic C. L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.45	4.32
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.83
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.62	4.38
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.80	4.80
Chi., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.62	4.38
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.90	4.62
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.35	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.62	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.62	4.40
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.38

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200 Bayless Pulp & Paper Com.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Franklin Insurance.
100 Farmers Loan & Trust
25 German American Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd. & Com.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
300 Ward Baking Com.
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
200 Bayless Pulp & Paper Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
10 German American Insurance
25 Hanover Insurance
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 National Licorice Pfd.
21 Winchester Repeating Arms
500 Ward Baking Com.
50 Ward Baking Pfd.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 30 Wall St., N. Y.

Bankers Tr. Co.
Metrop'n Bank
Guaranty Tr. Co.
Chase Nat. Bank
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Eastern Steel
Carbon Steel
Empire Iron & Steel
National Park Bank
Amer. Graphophone
Donald Steamship

DAWSON, LYON & Co.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

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Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Niles-Bement-Pond
E. W. Bliss
Gilbert Elliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

United Dry Goods
Preferred
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Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Atlas Powder Pfd.
American Brass
Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bank
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Milliken Bros. Com.
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East St. Louis & Sub'n 5s, 1932
Shreveport Gas, El. Lt. & Pr. 5s, 1922
York Haven Water & Pr. 5s, 1951
GEO. REITH & CO.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Only Moderately Active, with Prices Slightly Lower — Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 382,133 shares of stocks and $352,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 55,955; oils, 65,003, and mining, 261,175. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Explos.	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞
100	‡Am. Writ. P.	4	4	4	4
100	‡Butler Chem..	4	4	4	4
200	Can. Nat. Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	4	4½	4	4¼
500	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am..	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
500	C. I. of Am. pf	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½
1,500	Chev.Mtr.(205-200)	203	203	202	204
500	Corp. of R.&H.	5	5	5	5
380	Driggs-Seab'y.	91¼	93	91	93
670	Emerson Phon.	9⅞	*10	*9	9¾
2,000	‡Flem.-L. Ph.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
100	‡Gas., A.W.	41	41	41	41
800	Grant Motor...	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
1,200	Has. & B. Car	35½	36	35	35
100	Holly Sugar pf	95	95	95	95
400	Hupp Motor..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	‡Inter. Motors.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Interc. Rubber	13	13	13	13
860	‡Joplin Ore Spelter (new)	35	40	35	40
1,100	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
100	Kath. Br. pf..	20	20	20	20
1,000	‡Lynn Phono..	2¼	3	2¼	3
500	Man. Transit..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Marc. of Am..	3½	3¾	3½	3½
500	‡Maxim Mun..	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅜
2,500	‡Midvale St..	62½	62⅝	62	62
150	‡Mis. Pac., w.i.	22½	22⅝	22½	22½
200	‡Mis. Pac. pf., w. i.	49½	50	49½	50
150	Peerless Motor & Truck ..	21¾	21¾	21½	21½
50	‡Poole Eng. & Mach. Co....	98	98	98	98
850	‡Pullman Vent. Corp.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
500	‡Pullman Vent. Corp. pf.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
125	‡Saxon Motor Car Co.....	71	71	*70	70
15	Sp'g'f. Body pf.	115	115	115	115
200	St. Jos. Lead	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
2,350	Signal Com....	6¼	6¾	6⅛	6⅜
9,300	‡Strom. Carb..	43⅜	44¼	43¼	43½
700	Stutz Motor...	65¼	65¼	65	65
270	Sub. Boat, v.t. ctfs.	34	34	33½	33¾
6,500	‡Tob. Prod.	47¼	47½	46¾	46¾
1,200	‡U.S. L. & H. Corp.	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
100	U. S. SS. Co.	6	6	6	6
7,900	‡United Motors	67½	67½	65¾	65¾
400	United Zinc...	5¾	6	5¾	6
200	Un. Prof. Shar.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	White Mot. Co.	52	52½	51¾	51⅝
500	W'dFilm Corp. v. t. ctfs...	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4	4	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
40	Ohio Oil	225	224	225	+ 1
21	Prairie P. L...	223	222	222	+ 2
132	S. O. of Cal...	265	261	263	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Al.P.L. (pr.)	57	57	57	57
2,100	‡Bar. Oil & G.	2¾	3	2¾	3
300	‡C. & Co.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝
3,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11½
700	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5	5	4¾	4¾
6,200	‡Federal Oil..	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,900	Ken. O. (pr.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡K. O. of N. Y.	76	78	76	78
140	Metro. Pet.	12	12	10¾	12
4,000	‡Midwest Oil.	42	45	42	44
100	‡Musk. Ref..	3	3	3	3
1,300	N. Y.-Ok. O.	1½	1½	1	1½
5,500	‡Okla. Oil ..	9	10	8	9
1,750	Ok. Pr. & R..	5¾	6¼	5⅝	6
22,300	‡Omar O. & G.	78	83	78	83
1,240	‡Sap. O. & R..	9¾	9¾	9½	9⅝
200	‡Sinclair Oil..	38	38	36¾	36¾
5,900	‡Tex. Mex. P.	86	86	84	85
2,200	Un. W. Oil..	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,600	‡Victoria Oil..	1	1½	1	1½
800	Wayl. O. & G	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝

MINING STOCKS.

600	‡Ala.-Br. Met. (a prosp.)	57	58	57	58
5,700	‡‡Atlanta	10	10	9	9½
100	‡Adanac Sliv..	¾	¾	¾	¾
12,500	‡‡Alaska-West.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
5,700	‡Ariz. Cr'ds..	1½	3	2½	2⅞
5,800	Big L. Cop....	2½	3	2½	2⅞
2,500	‡‡Booth	13	13	13	13
1,900	Bost. & Mont..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	Butte & N. Y..	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
2,000	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
600	Calaveras C....	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
15,700	Caledonia	58	58	54	55
2,100	‡Canada Cop....	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
15,000	‡Cashboy	4	4	4	4
400	Cer. de P. C..	35½	35¾	35	35¾
800	Con. Ar. Sm...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,400	‡Con. Homest'd	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Crown Reserve.	½	½	½	½
17,000	‡Dome Exten.. (a prospect).	35	36	35	36
550	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13,600	‡‡Emma Cop..	55	58	54	58
1,700	‡Goldf. Cons...	82	82	80	80
5,000	‡‡Gold. Merger	8	8	8	8
2,700	‡Gr'monster M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,400	‡Hargraves M..	4	4	4	4
28,400	‡Hull Copper...	20	29	20	28
1,250	‡Hecla Min....	4¼	*5	4⅛	4⅛
2,500	‡Ins. Needles-E. (a prospect).	70	75	70	73
1,250	Iron Blossom..	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
400	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	‡‡Jim Butler..	89	89	88	88
20,500	‡Jumbo Ext...	62	62	55	57
2,500	‡‡Kewanas	11½	11½	11	11
2,500	‡‡Marsh Min...	11	11	10½	11
1,000	‡McKin.-Dar...	60	61	60	61
17,500	‡‡Mich. Gold Min. & Mill..	56	58	56	58
685	‡Mines Tung.	3¾	*3⅝	*3	*3⅝
400	‡‡Mon. Gold...	90	90	90	99
1,320	Monitor Silver.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
300	Mines of Am..	2½	2½	2½	2½
4,500	‡‡Mother Lode.	30	31	30	30½
8,000	‡‡NewrayMines	47	48	47	48
575	N.Y.&Honduras Rosario Min..	15¼	*15⅜	15¼	*15⅜
2,500	Nipissing	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼
1,750	Oatman Bigfld	85	87	85	87
500	‡Oatman Lex., (a prospect).	63	63	63	63
1,000	‡Peterson Lake	23	23	23	23
300	Ray Hercules..	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
6,000	‡‡Rex Consol..	20	21	20	20½
2,200	‡Rochester	62	63	62	63
800	‡Short Creek Zinc & Lead.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17,500	‡‡Success Min.	40	40	34	34
1,000	‡‡Temiskaming	62	62	62	62
1,600	Tonopah Ext..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1,000	‡Tono.Res.Eula	34	34	34	34
4,000	‡‡U. S. Cont..	7	7	7	7
3,800	‡U. Verde Ext.	32¾	32⅝	31½	31½
300	Unity Gold	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,500	‡W. End Con..	81	81	80	80
200	Yukon Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	‡Wettlaufer ...	18	18	18	18
700	‡White Oaks...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
895	‡Yukon Alaska trust ctfs	42	43	42	42½
300	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$5,000	‡Cos.O.&s.w.i.	102	102	102	102
300,000	‡I.M.M.&s.w.i.	97⅞	97	96½	96⅝
2,000	‡Midvale S. 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94¾	94⅜
40,000	Mo.Pac.4s,w.i.	65½	66	65½	66
5,000	‡RussianGovt. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob.	18⅜	19	18⅜	19
B.-Am. T., ord. bear.	18⅜	19	18⅜	19
Canada Steel	54½	55	54½	55
Emerson Motors	4	4¼	4	4¼
Essex Motors	17	17	17	17
Holly Sugar	44	47	44	47
Lake Tor B. 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
Metropolitan Motors..	2⅝	3½	2⅝	3½
Mitchell Motors	64½	65½	64½	65½
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Standard Motors	5½	6	5⅝	6½
Scripps-Booth	45	51	49	51
Standard Motors	5½	6	5½	6
Wabash Pitts Ter.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Wabash Pitts. Ter pf	49	51	49	51
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf..	49½	50½	49½	50½
United Drug 2d pf..	89	91	89	91

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	14	16	14	16
Midwest Oil pf	83	87	83	87
Pan-Am. Petrol. pf..	87	89	87	88
Pierce Oil	11	11½	10½	11
Savoy	9½	10½	9½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	13	14	13	14
Bingham M	9⅜	10¼	9⅜	10¼
Con. Nev. Utah	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Florence Silver	70	74	74	75
La Exposicion	48	50	..	..
Louisiana Con	15	18	16	18
Tonopah Mining	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
United Eastern	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅞

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	55	65	55	65
American Brass	270	280	275	280
Atlas Powder	178	190	180	190
Atlas Powder pf	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox..	123	126	122	125
Bliss (E. W.)	540	600	545	565
Bliss (E. W.) pf	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives	320	400	320	400
Can. Explosives pf	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	830	810	830
Du Pont Powd., new	275	290	275	290
Du Pont Powd. deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	310	320	310	320
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms..	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond..	165	175	162	169
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	550	565	550	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
290	Am. W. W. & E.	9	8¼	8¾	9
360	Cities Service	306¾	285	300	303
600	Cities Service pf.	86½	85½	85½	86¼
90	Rep. Ry. & Lt..	39¾	39¼	39	40
160	Toledo Trac.	46¾	45½	45¾	46½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	20	26
Adirondack Electric Power pf	78	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E.	145	148
†American G. & E. pf.	49½	51
American Light & Traction	369	370
American Light & Traction pf	109½	110½
American Power & Light	69½	71
American Power & Light pf	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	45
American Public Utilities pf	74	75
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	19	21
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	61
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	77	79
Colorado Power	24¾	26
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	..
Connecticut Power pf.	96	98
Consumers Power pf.	96	98
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	83¼	83¾
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92
Federal Light & Traction	11	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	..	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	99
International Traction	40	42
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	50
Mississippi River Power	15	18
Miss. Rapids River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	63
Northern States Power	80½	87
Northern States Power pf.	96	97
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Ohio Cities Gas	62¼	63½
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Ozark P. & Water	45	46
Pacific G. & L.	58	59
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88¾	89½
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	59
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	88	89
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25⅜	30
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	85½
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	76½	77
Securities Corp. General	18½	23¾
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	84⅞
†Southern California Edison	92	93
†Southern California Edison pf.	106	107
Southwestern Power & Light	97¼	100
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	13½	15½
Standard Gas & Electric	3½	4½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30½	40
Tampa Electric	134	138
Tennessee Railway & Light	10	10¾
Tennessee Railway & Light pf.	10	10¾
Toledo Traction pf.	82½	84
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	71	76
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	49½	50½
United Light & Railways pf.	74	75
Western Power	199¾	200¼
Western Power pf.	70	71

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99¼	100½	
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	97	
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97	
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾	
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	80	83	
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	70	75	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..	
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¼	102	
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99¾	..	
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95	
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	91	91	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	91	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95	
Lincoln L. & Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99	
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	80½	
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	99	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98¾	99	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	98¼	
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94	
Omaha & C. B. Ity. 1st 5s, 1928	83½	85	
Penacook El. 1st 5s	94½	97½	
Seattle El. con. 5s	98	101¼	
Tampa El. 1st 5s	111	113	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	98	98	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	90¼	93	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	95½	96¼	
West Penn. Power 1st 7s, 1946			

COTTON PRICES FALL IN NERVOUS MARKET

Yesterday's Trading Strong and Weak by Turns, Without Apparent Reason.

DECLINE OF 23 TO 27 POINTS

Rapid Advance Causes Liverpool to Doubt the Stability of the Bull Position.

The cotton market has become as nervous as a timid woman in a thunderstorm. Yesterday it was strong and weak by turns and the fluctuations were temperamental rather than the result of crop news or other legitimate market influences.

The advance has been so rapid and has carried prices so high before the new crop movement has started that Liverpool is inclined to doubt the stability of the bull position. It has never been the history of the market that the farmer has been able to secure extremely high prices for that portion of his crop which he is obliged to market as soon as it is ginned, and yet the recent advance seems to have discounted all possible crop damage, and soon the bulls must buy the real cotton at these prices if they are to be maintained.

The early buyers are always the export buyers, and Liverpool, evidently believing that there will be a hesitancy about paying these prices when the crop begins to move, was about $1 a bale lower than due when the local market opened yesterday.

The cables and reports of showers in the eastern belt gave the market an easy undertone during the early trading, and prices eased off about 15 points from the previous close.

There is a very strong crowd in the local market, however, and it was not ready to let the market get away so easily. The early trading was not heavy, although the South and West sent some selling orders, and as soon as it was evident that there was not much offering, professional support came to the rescue and the market changed tone and began to advance. It worked its way nervously during the middle of the day to a level about 15 points higher than the low of the early trading and this in the face of the fact that reports from the belt were rather more encouraging than they have been for some days.

Just when the market, on the surface, looked most bullish a floor broker supposed to be closely connected with interests that have been most aggressive on the long side offered 20,000 January at a point above the market. This seemed to cause other traders instantly to conclude that it might be a good time to do some selling and at once there were free offerings in a market that was lacking in buying power.

The result was a break of about 25 points, the market closing steady at a decline of 23 to 27 points from the previous close.

Spot prices in the South were generally unchanged, but Southern spot quotations have little value at this season. Spots in New York were marked down 20 points to 14.25 for middling. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	14.15	14.15	14.00	14.00@14.02	14.22 bid
Oct	14.30	14.36	14.11	14.14@14.15	14.37@14.39
Dec	14.50	14.58	14.32	14.36@14.37	14.59@14.61
Jan	14.60	14.67	14.40	14.42@14.44	14.69@14.70
Mch	14.77	14.77	14.56	14.55@14.56	14.83@14.85
May	14.88	14.91	14.71	14.69@14.71	14.94@14.96

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 20 points decline; middling at 14.25c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, unchanged to 20 points decline. New Orleans, 13.94c; Galveston, 14.65c; Savannah, 14c; Memphis, 14c; Augusta, 13.88c; Houston, 14.55c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	14.12	14.20	13.94	13.97@13.98	14.19@14.21
Dec	14.32	14.40	14.15	14.17@14.18	14.39@14.41
Jan	14.41	14.51	14.24	14.27@14.28	14.49@14.51
Mch	14.59	14.65	14.43	14.44@14.45	14.65@14.66
May	14.73	14.73	14.65	14.60@14.62	14.81@14.85

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton with middling 9 points decline at 8.62d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov	8.47	8.47	8.41	8.43½	8.56
Jan.-Feb	8.43	8.43½	8.37½	8.39½	8.50
Mch.-Apr	8.43½	8.43½	8.40	8.40	8.46½
May-June	8.43	8.43	8.39	8.39½	8.45½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.11c; October, 14.26c; January, 14.55c; March, 14.67c; May, 14.80c. The market there was due to open today 5½@6 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,609	1,644	64,122	104,325
New Orleans	508	159	118,675	128,233
Mobile	506	72	14,782	12,241
Savannah	1,301	656	61,842	60,502
Charleston	....	23	20,681	48,058
Wilmington	743	223	47,657	37,850
Norfolk	745	639	26,531	44,610

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	158	614	39,829	68,950
Memphis	1,064	97	52,380	72,354
St. Louis	....	328	7,615	14,778
Houston	2,983	2,119	18,868	45,995

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,250 to 3,000	1,314	1,464
New Orleans	600 to 1,000	2,777	287

Exports yesterday were 4,064 bales. Total thus far for this season, 98,831 bales. Total last season, 56,776 bales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.09	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.21
Challenge Con	.02	Overman	.04
Confidence	.18	Seg Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.14	Sierra Nevada	.31
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.70
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Jacket Con.	.09
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.22½	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.88	G'field Consol	.80
MacNamara	.04	G'field Merger	.07
Midway	.18	Jumbo Extension	.57
Mizpah Exten	.18	Kewanas	.10
Montana	.23	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.16	Silver Pick	.11
Rescue	.23	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Exten	3.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	3.75	Big Jim	.04
West End	.80	Nevada Hills	.17
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.30
Atlanta	.09	Rochester Mines	.60
Booth	.12	Round Mountain	.41
Cod	.03	White Caps	.11
Comb. Fraction	.06		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. |

STATE BUREAU URGES DAIRYMEN TO UNITE

Only in That Way Can They Control the Distribution of Their Milk, Dillon Says.

WILL INSURE ECONOMIES

Farmers Who Have Adopted State Plan Get a Cent More a Quart Than Under the Old System.

A plan to organize the dairy farmers of the State so that they can have a voice in the distribution of their milk was made public yesterday by the State Department of Foods and Markets. The milk producers are urged by the department to take action on the plan before October, when the New York City milk companies renew their contracts for next year. The distribution of milk in the city under the direction of the department has already been tried successfully on a small scale.

"The chief handicap of the farmers in obtaining a proper profit on their milk has been not the fault of the large milk distributing companies, but the farmers' lack of effective organization," said George Hildebrand, Secretary of the department, yesterday, in discussing the possibility of a State-wide strike. "The plan which Commissioner Dillon has outlined is designed to make it possible for them to obtain the economies which cooperation and centralization have always given the distributing companies.

"Some months ago we made contracts with a few farmers up-State by which they obtained a cent a quart more for their product than they had been getting from the private companies. We could have handled far more, but most of the farmers were already completely tied up by contracts already made with the milk companies. We believe that we, or an organization effected by the farmers themselves, could take over the entire milk distribution of New York City.

"Until now the department has attempted to distribute milk only where it was called for in bulk, as in hospitals and similar public institutions, but I see no reason why a system could not be arranged for catering to private trade as well, thus doing away with the waste of the present plan, where often five carts are found delivering milk on one block.

"Not only would proper organization enable the farmers to handle their own distribution, but it would also insure many economies in the production and care of the milk before it is put on trains on the way to the city. The farmers now complain that they have no check on the tests made of their milk, which determine the price they get. A centralized dairymen's organization could easily educate them in the methods of using the Babcock tester, and thus give them the opportunity to see for themselves to the accuracy of the test figures. The farmers should own their own factories and grade their own milk."

As outlined in an article by Commissioner Dillon in The Rural New Yorker, a dairy journal, published yesterday, the plan of the department is as follows:

> The producers form an organization and make it their agent for the sale of all their milk. The local dairymen's associations appoint the State Department of Foods and Markets, or some other agency, to sell all the milk of the organization. No milk is to be sold by an individual farmer or an individual association. By such a plan the farmer for the first time retains control of his product, which heretofore passed out of his hands into those of the dealer.

From the nature of his business, Commissioner Dillon says, "the farmer cannot market his milk as an individual, and it is simple to form the necessary organization. With a comprehensive plan and a business system, milk can be sold on the basis of supply and demand, and by proper methods the consumption can always be increased to absorb an extra supply. The financing of the plan is easy. The Land Bank has furnished the money for one local association, and it can do the same for others. The important thing is that the producer must refrain from making individual contracts for his milk.

Discussing the present attitude of the dealers, Commissioner Dillon says:

"The department does not believe in disturbing existing business conditions if it can be avoided. Any radical disturbance results in a waste, and waste has no place in an economic system of distribution. Some of the best men in the distribution of milk are beginning to see the producer's side of the milk problem as it has been presented by the department as they never saw it before.

"They admit many of our contentions, and when they get to a point where they are willing to pay a fair price and a reasonable profit for the production of milk the farmer and the farmers' agents will negotiate with them on business principles; but the time will never come again when the dealer will be able to make his own price to the producer and set his own demands on the consumer.

"The needs of both producer and consumer must be consulted in the future. If the dealer takes a reasonable part in these consultations and in the adjustment of prices to the producer and the adjustment of the cost of economic service to the consumer, he will have nothing to fear, but much to gain, in the comprehensive organization of producers. If, on the other hand, he should selfishly attempt to maintain the system that he has so long maintained with disaster to the producer, he would invite a contest that might well prove disastrous to his own organization.

"Statistics show that dairying is on the decline," the Commissioner said: "Not only individuals but whole sections of the State are going out of the business of producing milk, and unless the industry can be put on a paying basis, our supply of milk will not be sufficient for city needs. A slight advance to the producer will increase the production of milk to the normal capacity of the farms, and the danger of further advance to the consumer will be averted."

There were no further indications of an impending milk strike in New York City yesterday, according to the milk distributors. The large milk companies have received no direct intimation from the producers that a strike is intended, but they are watching the situation with much concern.

Officials of the distributing companies agreed that should the reported threats actually develop into a strike the situation would be serious. They are hoping, however, that a peaceful settlement will be reached without difficulty, and they are confident that if the new demands of the farmers are at all reasonable they will be able to meet them half way.

Hungry Man Breaks Gem Window.

Edward A. Smith, who gave his address as 160 East 104th Street, New York City, smashed the front window of the jewelry store of Jean R. Tack at 857 Broad Street, Newark, yesterday afternoon with a stone, and seized several pieces of jewelry valued at about $35. A. S. Van Sant of W. T. Crane & Co., of 165 Mulberry Street seized the man, and while they were struggling Miss Emma Moore, an employe of Tacks, ran out and wrenched the jewelry from Smith's hand. Smith said at Police Headquarters he had had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours and had slept several nights in the parks.

Indict 12 for Attack on Newspaper.

The twelve agitators who were arrested on July 29 for creating a disturbance in the office of the Italian publication Il Progresso-Americano were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday on charges of inciting to riot. They were remanded in the Tombs in default of $1,500 bail and will be arraigned in the Court of General Sessions this morning.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Thirty-six corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $1,863,000. They included:

Portsmouth Cattle Corp., cattle, live stock, farm dairy products, $1,270,000; L. B. Hull, C. W. Jester, H. Barnard, 167 East 80th St.

The Kimball Sales Co., Inc., realty construction, $100,000; J. C. P. Humphreys, I. M. Hissberg, A. H. Kimball, 92 Franklin St.

The Tape-O-Lite Company, Inc., match safes, igniters, lighting devices, appliances, $100,000; A. C. Jopling, F. E. Becker, J. E. Neahr, Hartsdale.

Northwestern Charcoal Co., Inc., Olean, charcoal, mills, $300,000; G. M. and D. M. Hancock, L. S. Brown, Springfield, Mass.

Flambean Weavers, Inc., handwoven, handdyed fabrics, gowns, millinery novelties, $20,000; B. Ueland, E. Evans, R. Watson, Grantwood, N. J.

Thomas Nelson & Sons Publishing Co., Inc., bookbinding, printing, publishing, $50,000; C. D. McKim, S. F. Areson, W. Thomson, 214 West 92d St.

The Commercial Calculator Co., Inc., adding, calculating, registering machines, $30,000; W. Berk, G. Goldsmith, A. Kipp, 165 Broadway.

Helios Metal Works, metal goods, hardware, $25,000; E. R. Lightbowne, P. Klein, S. Schoepke, 334 5th Av.

The Ansonia Elmhurst Corp., Mineola, realty, construction, building materials, merchandise, $20,000; L. I. Cook, J. T. Kent, C. G. Skog, 1,500 Union St., Brooklyn.

Bison City Securities Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty agency, brokerage, insurance, $25,000; E. J. Isaac, R. E. and F. G. Hengerer, Williamsville.

Beacon Hat Co., Inc., Peekskill, hats, caps, headgear, $15,000; F. I. Hauptman, W. C. Gardner, J. J. Slattery, 50 Shanley Av., Newark, N. J.

Miller Lumber Co., Inc., Buffalo, planing mill, woodworking, contracting, coal, coke, $10,000; E. A. Nostrant, E. C. and O. L. Miller, 220 Emslie St., Buffalo.

Imex Trading Corp., mercantile, agricultural contracting, foresting, lumbering, agency, capital no par value; carry on business with $1,500; E. H. Wells, A. J. Quilez, H. S. Monsley, 150 Nassau St.

Gilhuly-Cannon Co., Inc., distilling spirits, $10,000; E. A. Powers, F. M. Cannon, M. J. Gilhuly, 3,176 Decatur Av., Bronx.

Factories Furniture Corp., Rochester, furnishing goods, mail-order business, $10,000; M. G. Ellenbogen, J. G. Hawkins, A. Nachman, Jr., 210 Canterbury Road, Rochester.

Flower Products Co., Inc., wire cotton goods, coverings, machinery, electric apparatus, $10,000; J. H. Purdy, Jr., A. M. Vikberg, V. C. Cormier, 2 Rector St.

Equitable Business Corp., personal property, $10,000; L. Shapiro, H. Sutin, H. Epstein, 202 Madison St.

The Dixos Co., Inc., contracting, trucking, stevedore, freight, transfer, forwarding, Custom House broker, $10,000; M. J. Murray, J. V. Dicks, J. Osler, 505 5th Av.

Brooklyn Sundry Co., Inc., Mountaindale, drugs, medicines, sundries, $10,000; I. Grossman, S. C. Lavine, H. Meyerson, 1,010 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

McFarlan Motors Brooklyn Corp., Inc., Brooklyn, autos, garage, $10,000; M. Hertz, K. C. Arluck, F. Solinsky, 213 East 72d St.

The New England Art Co., Inc., souvenir postal cards, $10,000; J. Bonomo, N. Sackett, C. Souhami, 2,220 65th St., Brooklyn.

B. & B. Embroidery Works, Inc., embroidery, laces, $10,000; W. Bernstein, S. and S. Borten, 17 Attorney St.

Morris Run Silk Co., Inc., silk, wool, other textiles, $10,000; J. A. Larkin, W. B. Hall, C. S. Collier, 604 West 115th St.

Punxsutawney Throwing Co., Inc., silk, wool, other textiles, $10,000; same Directors.

Holyrood Press, Inc., printing, publishing, $10,000; G. E. Fleming, W. W. Young, L. S. Richardson, 27 Bank St.

F. H. Gerhard Co., Inc., Rochester, optical goods, instruments, supplies, $7,500; C. F. Bown, W. C. Fredericks, F. H. Gerhard, 70 Magee Av., Rochester.

Andrew Gulick & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, $5,000; J. C. Williams, F. W. Kristeller, H. D. Watson, 934 Albemarle Rd., Brooklyn.

Isidor Schafran, Inc., selling agents, $5,000; S. H. Halperin, S. C. and J. H. Sugarman, 35 Nassau St.

Jacob Weber, Inc., Richmond Hill, realty, agent, broker, $5,000; D. M. Wolff, F. A. Wonnberger, J. Weber, 3,317 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill.

Donovan's Cafe, Inc., cafe, retail liquor store, $5,000; J. Costello, F. A. and D. C. Donovan, 610 6th Av.

Greenberg-Frechtman Co., Inc., ladies' coats, suits, $5,000; J. G. Cohen, H. C. Frechtman, H. Greenberg, 301 East 120th St.

Authorizations: Bethlehem Steel Bridge Corp., Wilmington, Del., steel, manganese, copper, other metals, alloys, mine coal, ores, stone, other minerals, $100,000. Representative, T. A. MacDonald, 111 Broadway, Manhattan.

Blaisdell Bros., Wilmington, Del., merchandise, real and personal property, $100,000. Representative, Charles O. Blaisdell, 90 West St., New York City.

The H. Balck Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, wearing apparel, $900,000. Representative, S. Fleischman, 244 Fifth Av., Manhattan.

The Columbian Hardware Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, $500,000. Representative, S. Kahn, 16 Warren St., New York.

Capital increases: Guaranty Safe Deposit Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000; United Yeast Co., Inc., Manhattan, $26,000 to $40,000; La France Garage Co., Elmira, $30,000 to $60,000; Highlander Mach. Co., Inc., Rochester, $20,000 to $50,000; Frank E. Bolway & Son, Inc., Syracuse, $100,000 to $125,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—Charters filed:

Smith Rolling Chair Co., Atlantic City, manufacture, lease, and deal in rolling chairs and to conduct real estate business, $25,000; Clement L. Smith, James M. Smith, Daniel M. Smith, Atlantic City.

Kornhoff Brothers, Garfield, conduct a bakery, $100,000; George C. Kornhoff, Edward C. Kornhoff, Garfield, Arnold C. Kornhoff, Passaic.

M. & L. Auto Co., Plainfield, deal in automobiles and accessories, $25,000; Robert C. McIntosh, North Plainfield; Norman D. Loughlin, and Robert N. Crane, Plainfield.

Armstrong Rubber Co., Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in tires, $200,000; George F. Armstrong, Rutherford; Samuel Kahn, John A. MacEwan, Newark.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ebeling ‹Ebeling.
Craig ‹Bell.
Re Porter.
Mullen ‹CNY.
Broomfield ‹Adrian.
Hartley ‹Gennert.
Manicoff ‹Elias.
Werfelman ‹Von Asten
Hanf ‹Kroof.
J & J Dobson, Inc ‹ Myers & Jolesch Co.
Lindemann ‹Richter.
Chambers ‹Seeburger.
Bell ‹Maier.
Audain ‹Audain.
Dondero ‹Bklyn Pork & Prov Co (2.)
Lauterbach ‹Goldston.
Birnberg ‹Zuckerman (2.)
Apicello ‹Sbarboro.
Katzman ‹Katzman.
Mandel ‹Hemschel (2.)
Wilson-Prevost ‹Samson.
Mutual Bank ‹Monaghan (2.)
Pastorelli ‹Clonin.
Stankard ‹Glaser.
Friedman ‹Markowitz.
Skilton ‹N Y Rys.
Goldstein ‹Bohland.
Novegrodsky ‹Fremont Realty Co.
Murphy ‹May.
Harris ‹Reilly (2.)
Re Cuneo Bros (Flowerman.)
Pfeffer ‹Meyer Goldberg & Sons, Inc (2)
Feldman ‹Feldman.
Re Wenner Realty Co, &c.
D & S Appliance Corp ‹Dressler-Beard Mfg Co.
Halcyon R E Corp ‹ Butterly.
McCormick ‹Maher.
Doull-Miller Co ‹ Milne.
Brown ‹Brown.
Kurtzman ‹Rosenthal.
Buxbaum ‹Durham (2)
Wallenstein ‹Wallenstein.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Nora Murphy.
Margaret Donohue.
Robert N. Wood.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Harkavy ‹Ginsburg.
Statler ‹Haight.
Ptuskin ‹Greengold.
Roth ‹Redner.
O'Neill-Adams Co ‹ Colaizzi.
Jacobs ‹Kronch.
Chelsea Exch Bank ‹ Sickels.
Brown ‹Queens Land & Title Co.
Bay State Tread Wks ‹Serkis.
Yohalem & Nimetz ‹ Zinke.
Fifth Av Bldg Co ‹ Carbondale Knitting Mills.
Wahl ‹Berger.
First Nat Bank of B'klyn ‹Shapiro, (2.)
Baltansky ‹Harber.
Novisky ‹Roumagnac.
Schwabel ‹Cornell.
Albert ‹King.
Pat'l'th Av Const Co ‹ Kesler ‹Herring.
Reiber ‹Marimie.
Title Guar & Trust Co ‹St. John.
Goldman ‹Hammerschlag.
Keller ‹Klug.
Leef Cl S Pld & Guar. Co ‹ Weltz ‹Reingold.
Gaburo ‹Halle.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Kane ‹Odell—Philip J. McCook. B'd of Foreign Missions ‹ Volk—J. Clifford McChristie. Re London—John D. Warner. Von Kappenfels ‹Turner—Joseph P. Morrisey. Re Boucher—Charles H. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—U. S. Trust Co. ‹Burke—Joseph D. Kelly. James ‹ Hoadly—Joseph R. Truesdale. N. Y. Life Ins. Co. ‹Porter—Charles Eno.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Eugene A. Philbin ‹Reuben Isaacs—Herbert J. Goodwin. Frank E. James ‹Joseph H. Hoadley—Thomas J. Higgins.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Gesine Wittpern ‹Single Realty Co.—Alex A. Tausky. I. Frederick Kernochan ‹Fannie Osnowitz—Roy M. Robinson. Same ‹Marcus Rosenthal—Samuel Welnrab. Bank for Savings ‹Cornelia Cruger—William H. Hatfield, Jr. S. Emilie Woodbury ‹Meyer Goldberg—Mark Taubert. Union Trust Co. ‹Hamilton V. McCrosskery—Isador Silver.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 15.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.
H D Bahr Trucking Co ‹Kunkely.
Goldman ‹Schiffman.
Re Monaghan. People, &c ‹Amedio.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

La Lawrence Av (Wood, Harmon, &c.) ‹ Strong Place Bap Ch ‹ White.
Sheerin ‹Sheerin.
Tiedman ‹Tiedman.
Re Diaz Bldg Co.
CNY ‹Schloss.
Edwards ‹Edwards.
Re Cooper St.
Alexander ‹Alexander.
Moeser ‹Moeser.
Re Harris (Gallon.)
North Side Bk ‹Wilmore Realty Co.
Re East River Park.
Re Washington Av (Hughes.)
Re same (Bechinsky.)
F Blaher ‹Pehmel.
A Blaher ‹same.
Re Farwell.
Lawyers Mtg Co ‹ Feldhus.
Henry ‹Harry.
Remsen ‹Willis.
Beebe ‹Beebe.
Blake ‹Blake.
Murtha ‹Martin.
Schauer ‹Raymond., Lawyers Mtg Co ‹ Gerber.
Boyer ‹Boyer.
Turin ‹Lombardi.
Blatch ‹Port. Jefferson Elec Light Co.
Dayton ‹Van Zandt.
CNY ‹Mona Rity Co.
Re McAloon.
Von Glahn ‹Von Glahn
Re Weirfield St, Hancock St, Cornelia St, & Jefferson Av.
Re Mersereau.
Donohue ‹Peppard.
Mackintosh ‹Hudson & Man RR (2.)
Bopp ‹same (2.)
Langridge ‹Seaman.
S S White Dental Supply Co ‹Ford.
Bressetti ‹Bressetti.

CONTESTED FORECLOSURE CALENDAR.
US Guaranty Co ‹Staversky Realty Co.
Neugass ‹same.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part IV.—Dike, J.—Day calendar. Prudential Mtg Co ‹Nicholas et al.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..5:01 | Sun sets..7:01 | Moon sets..2:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water.	Low Water.
	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:25 5:51	11:38 12:00
Governors Island	5:50 6:15	12:00 12:05
Hell Gate	7:56 8:21	1:41 1:46

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 10.

SS Frontera, Port Antonio, Aug. 5.
SS Matinicock, Colon, July 30.
SS Memnon, Dakar, July 31.
SS Montserrat, Cadiz, July 30.
SS Moorish Prince, La Pallice, July 23.
SS Princeton, Montreal, July 30.
SS Stephano, St. Johns, Aug. 8.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur, Aug. 8.
SS Herman Frasch, Sabine, Aug. 3.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 5.
SS Belgier, La Pallice, July 23.
SS Sep, Las Palmas, July 25.
SS Standard, Tuxpam, July 25.
SS Lord Dufferin, Philadelphia, Aug. 9.
SS Imperator, Cienfuegos, Aug. 3.
SS Frieda, Sabine, Aug. 3.
SS Manchester Spinner, Manchester, July 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 4
*Chicago	Bordeaux	July 30
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Cuthbert	Liverpool	July 28
Palacine	Havre	July 26
Zacapa	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 5
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Yildum	Kirkwall	July 26
Buenos Aires	P to Mexico	Aug. 4
Manchuria	London	Aug. 1
Alamo	Key West	Aug. 5
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 9
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Lapland	Liverpool	Aug. 3
*Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	July 28
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Aug. 4
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Andijk	Rotterdam	July 28
Sarnia	Plymouth	July 30
Purus	Victoria	July 25

DUE SUNDAY.

Sommerstad	Shields	July 29
Halfrid	Androssan	July 29
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 10
Remier	Porto Ferrajo	July 25
Luiso	Spain	July 23
Nerodal	Gibraltar	July 26
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Tuscania	Liverpool	Aug. 5
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 9
Collingham	St. Nazaire	July 31
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 12
Calamares	Havana	Aug. 11
Troutpool	Gibraltar	July 29
Africanic	Cape Town	July 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 11

DUE TUESDAY.

Alaunia	London	Aug. 4
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 12
*Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Marchioness of Bute	La Pallice	July 31
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 9
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 8
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Panama	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Canova	Santos	Aug. 3
Idaho	Hull	Aug. 3
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 5
Rio Blanca	Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 2
Orifiamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Giorgio, Genoa	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Re d'Italia, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pacific, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Aue, Brazil	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
American, South Brazil	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Atahualfa, Marantani	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Andijk, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Munsomo, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guantanamo, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Philadelphia, Laguayra to New York, was 20 miles N. of Curacao at 8 P. M. 9th.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 75 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 100 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 108 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 180 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6:40 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 148 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 206 miles S. at noon.
SS Maracaibo, Lagunyra to New York, was 452 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 380 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 188 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Iroquois, at Thameshaven, Aug. 8.
SS Clan MacDougall, at Havre, Aug. 6.
SS Ares, at Calcutta, Aug. 8.
SS Rochester, at Liverpool, Aug. 10.
SS Canafjord, at Stavanger, July 31.
SS Florence Luckenbach, at Adelaide, Aug. 10.
SS Kanwata, at Table Bay, Aug. 10.
SS Carrillo, at Colon, Aug. 10.
SS Santa Marta, at Colon, Aug. 10.
SS Beukelsdyk, at Rotterdam, Aug. 9.

Sailed.

SS Finland, from Liverpool, Aug. 9.
SS Lord Cromer, from Liverpool, Aug. 9.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Kirkwall, Aug. 9.
SS Gonedyk, from Kirkwall, Aug. 9.
SS Stockholm, from Kirkwall, Aug. 9.
SS Galileo, from Hull, Aug. 7.
SS Leonita, from Cetti, Aug. 3.
SS Cristobal, from Colon, Aug. 9.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, Aug. 9.

Passed.

SS San Giovanni, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Napoli, New York to Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Re d'Italia....Aug. 12

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Buenos Aires.....Aug. 12

France, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Chicago .....Aug. 12

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Orduna .....Aug. 12

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Chicago.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Re d'Italia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Aug. 11

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru.....Aug. 13

Hongkong and Dutch East Indies, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Karimoen .....Aug. 16

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Aug. 18

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 15; Kobe, July 22, and Yokohama, July 23—which arrived per steamer Idzumo, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 6, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 7; Manila, July 10; Yokohama, July 20 and July 27, and Honolulu, July 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Persia and Toyooka Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 7. These mails are due in New York tomorrow.

Eastern Steamship Lines
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BOSTON Metropolitan Line Route via Long Island Sound
Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
Superb Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning. Music on each Steamer.
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Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs. and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tickets & Information at Piers; also at N. Y. Transfer Co. offices & various Tourist Agencies.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1
NEXT SUNDAY also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
NEXT SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL — NO SMOKE — COMFORT
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Daylight Trips
Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN
on Mondays Only
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A. M. For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request.
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

GLEN ISLANDS New boat service from Battery—To-day. 9:30, 10, A. M., and 1:30, 3 & 5:30 P. M. E. 24 St. 30 mins. later

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. EVERY SUNDAY. $1.50
Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see this paper Saturday.

VALLEY GROVE
Every Sunday 80-Mile Sail on L. I. Sound 75c
For particulars see this paper Saturday.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Tel. 865 Gramercy.
CALIFORNIA Summer fares in effect. By all routes. Marsters, 1246 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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New York and Albany
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connection to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.
Also Steamer "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, Tel. 4141—Spring. N. Y.
Special Trips Every Saturday
To Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily, except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; West 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Steamer "Clermont" will make additional trip Saturday, August 12, leaving ft. Christopher St., 7:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 8:00

WESTERN UNION OUT OF PACKAGE SERVICE

Shortage of Messenger Boys Everywhere, the Important Factor in the Change.

WAREHOUSE CO. TAKES IT

Growth of Telegraph Company's Business Has Made Distribution of Packages a Burden.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has notified customers that its National Distribution Service will be turned over to another corporation on Sept. 1, and thereafter its messengers will devote their energies to the collection and delivery of telegrams. It is learned that a shortage of boys to act as messengers has affected the company's business in practically every city of the country, and has necessitated the abandonment of the package delivery system.

The National Distribution Service is in operation in all the principal cities and towns served by the Western Union. It has been of great value to wholesale firms which desired to send under one cover a number of packages for delivery in a particular locality. The box or package is sent to the town in care of the Western Union, opened by the local manager, and the contents distributed by messengers. The gross annual receipts for several years have been between $750,000 and $1,000,000 from this department of the Western Union's business.

The service will be transferred to the American Chain of Warehouses, which has storehouses and delivery systems in all parts of the country. H. S. Latimer, now manager of the department, will go over to the American Warehouses in a similar capacity. Frank Rochambeau, Secretary of the warehouse company, negotiated the transfer of the business.

It is understood that the bulk of package deliveries, now made by the familiar A. D. T. boys, will be handled by motor trucks, operating from a central station in the big cities.

J. C. Wellver, in charge of the Western Union's commercial department, said last night that the growth of the company's telegraph business had made the distribution of packages a burden in view of the general shortage of messengers.

It is not expected that the change will affect the company's arrangement with the American District Telegraph Company, which is in direct control of the messenger service. The service was leased to the Western Union on Jan. 1, 1911, following the signing of a twenty-five years' contract between the companies, for an annual rental, payable in monthly installments.

PORPHYRY COPPER PROFITS.

Quarterly Reports Show Leading Companies Are Highly Prosperous.

Quarterly reports of the leading porphyry copper companies yesterday displayed the exceptional prosperity of the trade. The Utah Copper Company reported for the three months ended June 30 a profit of $9,958,316, compared with $4,412,298 in the same period last year. The quarterly return was at the rate of $25 a year on a share of stock. The Chino Copper Company's net was $3,221,969, at the annual rate of $14.50 per share, with a production of 18,099,182 pounds, against 16,267,450 pounds in the preceding quarter.

The Nevada Consolidated reported net income amounting to $4,853,945, against $2,781,811 in the three months ended March 31. This was at the rate of $9.72 per share if carried through the full year on the same level. The Ray Consolidated Company had a total net revenue of $3,242,542, against $2,205,548 the quarter previous, at the annual rate o. $8.24 per share of stock.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot ...	38.12½	38.57½	37.87½	38.25
Lead	6.00	....	6.00	....
Antimony ...	10.60	10.55	11.00	....
Quicksilver ..	$75.00	....	$75.00	....
Aluminum ..	*57.00	59.00	*57.00	59.00
Iron. No. 2X foundry ...	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 25½@25¾c. third quarter delivery; 25@25¼c. fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	110 10 0	109 0 0
Copper, futures	108 10 0	108 10 0
Tin, spot	169 10 0	168 0 0
Tin, futures	170 10 0	169 0 0
Spelter	47 0 0	47 0 0
Lead	29 2 6	29 0 0

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Open All Year. Lawrence Park. BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Enjoy Beautiful Fall in the Adirondacks.
SARANAC INN
Positive Relief from Hay Fever.
OPEN UNTIL NOV. 1ST.
P. O. Upper Saranac, N. Y.

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KAATERSKILL,
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.
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On Otsego Lake, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Open until Oct. 2nd.
Completed State Roads
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UNITED STATES HOTEL,
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Now open for the season.

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Dansville, N. Y. Write for Literature.

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New Hygeia Hotel
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15 miles at sea. Aver. summer temp. 75°. Bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, etc. Modern hotel equipment. Service and cuisine as perfect as can be produced. Ownership management. Direct lines from N. Y. Represented by A. B. Bennett, Hotel Astor.

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American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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SUMMER CAMP, YANKEE LAKE, N. Y. 1,800 feet elev. Boating, bathing, fishing. Refined surroundings. L. H. PALMER, Mgr.

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TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING
Capacity 600. Shanklin, Prop.

THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
Tea and supper dansants.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Franklin Simon & Co. Buy 414 Fifth Avenue, Part of Their Store Site —Upper Fifth Apenue Deal Pending—City in Trade for Inwood Property—Business Leases.

An important deal in the Fifth Avenue retail section was closed yesterday in the purchase by Franklin Simon & Co. of the property at 414 Fifth Avenue, occupied as part of their large store at the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street. An interesting feature about the deal is that this plot formed the original store of the firm in the new Fifth Avenue shopping centre. The firm was one of the pioneers in the district and leased the plot in 1901 from John Duncan. The residence was formerly the home of Mrs. Orme Wilson.

The plot has a frontage of 32.6 by 145 deep and adjoins the Brick Presbyterian Church on the Thirty-seventh Street corner. The Franklin Simon store now occupies all the balance of the block front, having a total frontage on the avenue of 101 feet by 245 on Thirty-eighth Street, opposite the Lord & Taylor store.

The plot purchased was bought from the Duncan Realty Company. It is assessed at $670,000, of which $625,000 represents land value. In view of the desirability of property in that locality the consideration was evidently considerably higher.

H. J. Sachs & Co. were the brokers in the transaction with Lewis B. Preston, who represented the Duncan Realty Company.

Fifth Avenue Deal Rumored.

It is reported that General Lloyd S. Bryce is negotiating for the sale of his property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100.11 by 90. Plans were recently filed to erect on the plot a twelve-story apartment house to cost $900,000. Shape & Bready were the architects. The holding price is said to be $800,000. The prospective buyers are planning to finance the operation, it is stated, for the purpose of carrying out the apartment project.

William Lustgarten & Co. Buyers of Twelfth Street Church.

William Lustgarten & Co. are the buyers of the Second United Presbyterian Church property at 119 to 125 West Twelfth Street, sold last Monday. It is reported that the buyers, who are now erecting a row of flats at 115 to 137 West Sixteenth Street, will erect a tall structure containing two and three room apartments.

City Trades Manhattan for Bronx Property.

The old Fifteenth Precinct Police Station property at the southwest corner of First Avenue and Fifth Street was transferred yesterday by the City of New York to Mitchel A. C. Levy, a realty operator. The realty comprises a three-story structure on plot 48 by 60, and was taken by Mr. Levy in exchange for a tract of about 100 lots on Bolton Road, in the Inwood section of Manhattan, which the city required for use in connection with a public park at that point. The properties involved in the trade are valued at about $200,000.

Bronx Sales.

P. James Migliaccio sold to a speculator for Lewis Mallilo the five-story apartment house at 617 and 619 Fordham Road. The property was sold subject to a first mortgage of $26,500, the balance being paid in cash.

Brooklyn.

Holy Trinity Baptist Church has purchased for a rectory the three-story and basement brick house, 443 Franklin Avenue, on a lot 20 by 90. Fred M. Smith negotiated the sale for a client.

Louis Stern, in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., sold a plot of six lots, 120 by 100, on the south side of Seventy-eighth Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues, for J. Thomas and others to an investor.

Long Island.

Owen Moran has purchased a farm of four acres, with buildings on Huntington Avenue, at Huntington from Sarah E. Hall. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold to H. R. Deming a plot 40 by 100 on Park Avenue.

The Cornia Investment Company sold to Jacob Bereshein two plots, one 50 by 100, on the west side of Tenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, College Point, and the other 40 by 90, on the north side of Fourth Avenue, near Tenth Street, College Point.

Baker Crowell, Inc., has sold to Grace E. Merritt the Allan Hartley property, with a residence, at Great Neck, near the links of the Great Neck Golf Club.

Commercial Leases.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for W. E. D. Stokes to the Brown School, four-story 25-foot dwelling, 270 West Seventy-second Street, corner of West End Avenue, for a term of years.

Jacob Finkelstein & Son have leased for the Lawrence Holding Company, 3 and 4 Catherine Street, northwest corner of East Broadway, to Stern & Margolies for a long term of years, to be used for the cloak and suit business.

The Berkey & Gay Furniture Company has leased an entire additional floor covering 14,000 square feet in the Philip Lewisohn Building, 113-119 West Fortieth Street, running through to 114-118 West Forty-first Street, for a term of ten years. Frederick Fox & Co. were the brokers. Lease from Caroline C. Wm. A. White & Sons have leased the third floor, containing about 12,500 square feet in the Finck Building, 318-326 West Thirty-ninth Street, to the Wynne Paper Company, now at 252 Lafayette Street.

Shaw & Company have leased for Peter J. Devine the building at 603 West 131st Street to De La Gardelle and Schlecter.

$150,000 East Side Residence.

Plans have been filed by Delano & Aldrich, architects, for a $150,000 private residence to be erected for William Woodward, Vice President of the Hanover National Bank, at 3 to 9 East Eighty-first Street, on a plot fronting 92.8 feet, 130.4 feet east of Fifth Avenue. It will be six stories in height. Morton F. Plant's new home is being erected on the northeast corner of the street and Fifth Avenue.

July's Building Record.

The total value of building permits issued during the month of July, according to figures compiled by Brad-street's, was next to the largest ever shown in any month, increasing over the like month a year ago by $42,206,000. The percentage of gain was 64, a proportion never before equaled, though closely approximated in December, 1915. On examination, however, the showing is hardly as good as in some other months.

In the first place, comparison in July was with a month a year ago, when building was still showing declines; in the next place, $40,980,000 of the total gain of $42,286,000 is contributed by New York City, which saw some immense permits filed to anticipate radical changes in the building laws.

Finally, it might be noted that the number of permits filed in the country as a whole shows a decrease from a year ago, while gains and decreases at individual cities from a year ago even in values closely balance, and the gain in values with New York City excluded is only 2.5 per cent.

While a number of the large structures planned in July may finally be built, prompt construction is hardly expected in all cases, and some of the permitted building may never materialize.

Realty Notes.

James E. R. Carpenter took title yesterday from Leo B. Gutman to the three five-story flats on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street, 100 by 100, subject to a $110,000 mortgage. An additional mortgage of $154,500 was given back by Mr. Carpenter.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for William Beuhler to Mrs. A. E. Kayes the four-story dwelling at 331 West Eighty-eighth Street.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has loaned to the Farago Construction Company $70,000 on the two apartment houses on the east side of Valentine Avenue, 60.62 feet north of 183d Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney; adjourned to Aug. 24.

By Joseph P. Day.

53d St, 541 West, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 81; three-story frame dwelling; Herman Feingold against Louis Scheef et al.; J. M. Lipschitz, attorney; due, $776.44; taxes, &c., $187.84; to the defendant for $2,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

135th St, 454 East, s s, 270 ft w of Brown Place, 19.6x100, five-story flat; Germania Life Insurance Co. against M. A. Mooney et al.; Dulon & R., attorneys; due, $12,-940.39; taxes, &c., $513.47; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Joseph & Co.

Elm Place, 2,485, w s, 216.4 ft n of 188th St, 36.2x106.7x irregular, five-story flat and vacant; A. A. Bradford, as trustee, against William S. Warren, Inc., et al.; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; due, $34,185.70; taxes, &c., $839.98; to the plaintiff for $94,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Water St, 640, n s, 90 ft e of Scammel St, 25 x80, five-story tenement; Citizens' Savings Bank against Abraham Gaus et al., Action 1; J. A. Beall, attorney; due, $10,893.61; taxes, &c., $449.

Water St, 642, n s, 120 ft e of Scammel St, 20.5x80, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $8,765; taxes, &c., $449.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Tremont Av, n e corner of Anthony Av, 119x 100x irregular, two-story frame house and vacant; E. W. Kappel against Clelland Realty Co.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; due, $9,466.23; taxes, &c., $1,075.60; prior mortgage, $20,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Matthews Av, w s, 985 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x95; C. W. Peters against Herman Domnisch et al.; Grange & M., attorneys; due, $3,346.25; taxes, &c., $314.06.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bonner Place, n s, 166.6 ft e of Morris Av, 33.8x75, four-story flat; Matilda Muendel against Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. et al.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; due, $2,260.08; taxes, &c., $629.55.

By James J. Donovan.

Orchard St, 158, s s, 150 ft e of Main St, 75.6x103; Louise E. McLure against Bertha Mullen et al.; Stoddard & M., attorneys; due, $2,263.87; taxes, &c., $71.76.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

86th St, n s, 130.4 ft e of 5th Av, for a six-story-and-basement dwelling, 82.8x51.10; W. Woodward, 9 East 56th St, owner; Delano & Aldrich, 4 East 39th St, architects; cost, $150,000.

Tinton Av, w s, 124 ft n of 163d St, for a one-story brick garage, 47x134; Julia Webber, Emerson, N. J., owner; George F. Pelham, 39 East 42d St, architect; cost, $15,000.

Fairmount Pl, s s, 70.03 ft w of Southern Boulevard, for a five-story brick tenement, 25x105, Benjamin Kingston, 1,495 Edgewater Road, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

9th St, 121 to 133 West, to a three-story garage; William Garage Corporation, owner; 222 West 79th St, owner; H. A. Reid, 347 5th Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

104th St, 175 and 177 East, to a two and five story police station; Police Department, owner; T. E. O'Brien, 240 Centre St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Amsterdam Av, 1,848 to 1,854, to a four-story-and-basement police station; Police Department, owner; T. E. O'Brien, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LANDS under water, &c., begins at bulkhead line East River and 51.2 ft n e of centre line North 7th St, Brooklyn, runs n w 435 to pier head line x s w 102.4 x s e 435 to bulkhead line x n e 102.4 to beginning with pier and wharfage rights, &c., a. t. and perpetual rights and easements to land under water as follows: Begins at bulkhead line 51.2 ft n e from centre line North 7th St, Brooklyn, runs n w 435 to pier head line x n e 102.4 x s e 435 x s w 102.4 to beginning; also Kent Av, Brooklyn, n w s, at n e s North 7th St, runs n w along North 7th St — produced — to Point 4 s e of bulkhead line x n e 2 x n w — to bulkhead line s w — to s w s of North 7th St x s e — to avenue x n e — to beginning, with rights to construct subway, &c.; Theodora H. Winslow, (Havemeyer,) to City of New York, 120 Broadway; attorney, Corporation Counsel, City of New York, July 24.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Brooklyn Cooperage Co. to Havemeyer & Luther and Horace Havemeyer, jr., as trustees to City of New York, June 30; attorney, same.....$200,000

LENOX AV, 422, e s, 17 ft n of 131st St, 16.7x85, foreclosure June 27; Richard J. D. Keating, referee, to Edgar J. Lauer, 36 Central Park South, Aug. 10; attorney, William Bondy, 140 Broadway.....$7,000

PARK AV, 948 and 950, s w corner of 82d St, 37.6x100.11; Leo B. Gutman to James E. R. Carpenter, 681 5th Av, mtg $110,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 348, e s, 75.9 ft s of 126th St, 25.2x101.4x24.11x97.8; Ambrose Realty Co. to Samuel D. Southmayd, 115 North Walnut St, East Orange, N. J. b. and s. Aug. 8, mtg $9,500; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

WEST BROADWAY, 143 and 145, e s, 25 ft s of Thomas St, 33.4x50; Baird-Daniels Co. to Baird-Daniels Co., Inc., 143 West Broadway, mtg $17,000, all liens, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $43,500

1ST AV, s w corner of 5th St, 48x60; City of New York to Mitchell A. C. Levy, 17 East 37th St, exchange, Aug. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

1ST AV, 844, n e corner of 47th St, 20x80, Bernard and Mary Forgans to Caroline C. Fortgang, 870 1st Av, ½ part, mtg $17,000, all liens, Aug. 17, 1912; attorney, Reuben Cohen, 132 Nassau St.....$100

12TH AV, s w corner of 55th St, 15.10x100 to bulkhead line, with wharfage, riparian rights, &c., Western Union Telegraph Co. to City of New York, quitclaim, July 27; attorney, Corporation Counsel, City of New York $1

13TH ST, 241 and 243 West, n e s, 262.6 ft n e of 8th Av, 41.8x105.3; Louis Harris to Greenwich Village Realty Co., 46 Cedar St, mtg $50,000, all liens, Aug. 5; attorneys, Lind & P., 36 Cedar St.....$1

14TH AV, w s—217 n St, s s, 214th St, n s, and Hudson River, e s; contains 3 144-1,000 acres, with land under water, &c.; plot, begins at line between lands of Childs & De Rivera and 75 ft w of 14th Av, runs s 259.10x w 389.5 to original high-water mark of Hudson River; n 259.11x e 382.3 to beginning; contains 2 301-1000 acres, with all title to land under water except rights of way, wharfage, &c.; also all right, title, and interest to lands in bed of 14th Av, 213th, 214th, and 215th Sts; Lewis A. and Rose Mitchell to L. Napoleon Levy, 18 West 72d St, due as per bond, prior mtg $83,375; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

BROADWAY, s s, 70.03 ft w of Southern Boulevard, for a five-story brick tenement, 25x105, Benjamin Kingston, 1,495 Edgewater Road, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $25,000.

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SAME PROPERTY; Mitchell A. C. Levy to City of New York, mtg $107,000, all liens, Aug. 8; attorney, same.....Exchange

73D ST, 22 East, s s, 193.9 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x102.2; Eugene O. and Charlotte Beyer to Eugene O. and Charlotte Beyer, 122 East 73d St, tenants by entirety, mtg $30,000, Jan. 27; attorney, Gustav Lange, Jr., 257 Broadway.....$1

83D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Florence C. Bronson to Joseph McNamara, 166 East 81st St, and s., Aug. 9; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$100

99TH ST, 85 East, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Melrah Realty Co. to Lincoln Trust Co., 394 5th Av, agent and executor, Frederick C. Gebhard, mtg $16,000, July 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

115TH ST, 36 West, s s, 433 ft e of Lenox Av, foreclosed Aug. 2; Henry Hofheimer, referee, to Henry P. and Frederic D. Weekes, Oyster Bay, L. I., trustees, Aug. 8; attorneys, Weekes Bros., 53 William St.$7,000

118TH ST, 513-513½ East, n s, 181.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, 66.8x100.11; Melrah Realty Co. to B. Aymar Sands, 58 West 48th St; William H. Sands, 22 East 47th St, and Charles E. Sands, Clemons, N. Y., trustees, will of Samuel S. Sands, all liens, July 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

123D ST, 129 and 131 East, n s, 29 ft s e of Park Av, 41.8x100.11; Fred M. Stein to 129 East 123d St. Co., 233 Broadway, mtg $42,000, all liens, Aug. 7; attorneys, Kendall & H., 233 Broadway.....$100

127TH ST, 126 East, s s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Melrah Realty Co. to Catharine A. Lawrence, 39 West 51st St, mtg $8,000, all liens, July 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $1

133D ST, 42 and 44 East, s s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 40x99.11; Elelwood Realty Co. to B. Aymar Sands, William H. and Charles E. Sands, Clemons, N. Y., trustees, all liens, July 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 475.6 ft n of 187th St, 25.6x90x25x95; Eva Alexander to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, mtg $5,000, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CYPRESS, 1, n e corner of 137th St, 100x 43; Charles J. Burbidge, 212 Lenox Av, to Isak Roy, 300 East 140th St, mtg $8,000, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,400

EDISON AV, e s, 300 ft s of Tremont Road, 50x100; Antonio Sorge to Paulina Lifrieri, 1,628 Edison Av, Aug. 4; attorney, A. Sorge, 2,057 1st Av.....$100

HIGHWAY leading from Causeway to Pelham Bridge — s at s e corner land of James Henderson, runs s w 135 x n w — to Westchester Mill Pond x n 135 x s e — to beginning; Charles A. Hickey, referee, to William H. Beam, 164 East 21st St, Paterson, N. J., trustee, July 26; attorneys, Theall & B., 45 Wall St.....$8,000

MATHEWS AV, w s, Lots 104 and 105, map of Hudson Park, 50x100; Luigi Repetti to Katie Repetti, 306 East 105th St, Aug. 7; attorneys, Strouse & S., 37 Liberty St....$1

RUSKIN ST, s s, 58.7 ft e of Maple Av, 50x 94; James Teishoff to Samuel Teishoff, 542 East 135th St, Aug. 8; attorneys, Schlesinger & S., 10 Wall St.....$1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 225 ft n of 195th St, 25x100.7x25x100.7; George A. Briggs et al to North County Development Co., Inc., 68 William St, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WEBSTER AV, 1,472, e s, 18.9x95.7 to w s Mill Brook x18.9x94.8; also Webster Av, 1,474, e s, 18.9x98.8; Jacob Seligson to Sophia Samuelson, 945 Aldus St, mtg $8,000, Aug. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, s w corner of 172d St, 55.2x82.8; Thomas J. Healey to Margaret E. Healey, 453 West 144th St, ½ part, mtg $17,150, Aug. 7; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St.....Gift

5TH ST, w s, 77 ft s of 7th St, 37x105, Wakefield; Brooklyn Mutual Building and Loan Association to Carmelo Dellsi, 1416 Crotona Av, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

141ST ST, s s, 152.6 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 84.11x irregular; also 140th St, n s, 164.3 ft w of land now or formerly of Harlem River & Portchester R. R. Co., 32.2x 98.6; John H. Symmers to Lena Symmers, 804 East 141st St, mtg $6,500, June 15; attorney, I. N. Goodhue, 42 Broadway....$1

242D ST, 852 East, —x—; Minnie Watsky to Vincenzo Preziosi, 4,700 White Plains Av, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x75, Aug. 8; Crown Realty Co. to Jas. Michael, 319 West 61st St, due July 1, 1918, 9 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St.....$4,000

PARK AV, 948 and 950, s w corner of 82d St, 100x100, Aug. 1; Jas. E. R. Carpenter to Leo B. Gutman, 151 Central Park West, et al., due Aug. 15, 1918, prior mtg $110,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $154,500

WATER ST, 277, s w s, 28 ft s w of Dover St, 24.5x72.6x23.4x72.3, Aug. 9; William Floyd, Mastic, L. I., to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 West 34th St, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$10,000

1ST AV, s w corner of 5th St, 48x60, Aug. 8; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Vincent L. Leibell, Southampton Av, Bell Harbor, L. I., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

14TH AV, w s; 215th St, s s; 214th St, n s, and Hudson River, e s; contains 3 144-1000 acres, with land under water, &c.; plot, begins at line between lands of Childs and De Rivera and 75 ft w of 14th Av, runs s 259.10 x w 389.5 to original high-water mark of Hudson River n 259.11x e 382.3 to beginning; contains 2 301-1000 acres, with all title to land under water except rights of way, wharfage, &c.; also all right, title, and interest to lands in bed of 14th Av, 213th, 214th, and 215th Sts; Lewis A. and Rose Mitchell to L. Napoleon Levy, 18 West 72d St, due as per bond, prior mtg $83,375; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

BROADWAY, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2, Aug. 9; Jos. McNamara to Florence C. Bronson, 29

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Pressure has risen sharply in the Northwest, in New England, and in a less degree over the South; also over the western portion of the Atlantic Ocean. A shallow high that moved over New England on Wednesday has increased considerably in intensity, thereby causing northeast winds and cool weather over that region and portions of the Middle Atlantic States.

In the Northwest an area of high pressure is developing, with a considerable fall in temperature. The low central in the Dakotas Wednesday is rapidly filling up. Some showers have occurred in the middle Mississippi Valley and the Lake region. Elsewhere, except in the South, fair weather has prevailed.

Thunder showers are probable for Friday in the lower Lake region and possibly the Ohio Valley; also in the East Gulf States and Florida. Temperature will fall somewhat over the shower area, and it will be warmer in Atlantic Coast districts Friday and Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northeast, with cloudy weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light northeast, becoming southeast, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, mostly light southwest, fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday, with slightly higher temperature. Saturday, probably fair and warmer.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, slowly rising temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday, slightly warmer in the afternoon. Saturday, partly cloudy and warmer.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Friday, probably followed by showers by night. Saturday, fair.

Northern New England—Fair Friday and probably Saturday, slowly rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	68	64	9 P. M.	79	67
6 A. M.	66	63	9 P. M.	78	63
9 A. M.	71	65	9 P. M.	74	66
12 M.	74	66	11 P. M.	71	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 75.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 4:45 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:43	128-130 W. 21 St.; St. Maria da Prato	Not given
3:15	127 St. & Harlem River; Inram Estate	Slight
4:25	3,210 B'way; Richard Heeriquez	Slight
6:30	Madison Av. & 27 St.; (taxi.) Blasius Eakes	$100
7:15	840 1 Av.; R. Brober	Slight
7:20	23 E. 11 St.; Home for Young Girls	Not given
11:40	176 Forsyth St.; not given	Slight
11:55	20 Jackson St.; Jake Zankosky	Slight
P. M.		
12:15	200 E. 44 St.; Mary Lynch	$100
1:15	108 E. 97 St.; Mike Fagan	Slight
3:00	9 Attorney St.; David Reich	Slight
9:10	499 W. 125 St.; Goodwin & Goodwin	Slight
9:35	56 Great Jones St.; K. Bierbaum	Not given
9:50	252 Mulberry St.; S. Ursetti	Slight
10:15	30-32 W. 24 St.; S. Strulovitz Skirt Co.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Maj. Gilbert H. Stewart, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed two visits in August, and not to exceed four visits during September, to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of material for the Ord. Dept.

Maj. G. H. McManus, C. A. C., is relieved from duty in the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, and will proceed to Del Rio, Texas, for temporary duty with the 5th Provisional Regiment.

1st Lt. Charles C. Herman, Jr., 26th Inf., is relieved from duty at Delaware College, Newark, Del., effective Sept. 16, and will join his regiment.

Capt. W. N. Hughes, Jr., Inf., is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor with 1st Nat. Guard of Tenn., and will repair to this city and report to the Chief, Militia Bureau.

Capt. T. A. Roberts, Cav., Inspector-Instructor, will proceed to Hartford and New Haven, Conn., to assist in the organization of National Guard Cavalry, Conn., and upon completion of this duty return to his proper station.

Navy.

Lt. T. F. Caldwell, detached Aid on staff Commander, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. C. R. Hyatt, commissioned.

Surgeon J. Pryor, detached Naval Hospital, Annapolis; home, wait orders.

Chief Gunner G. A. Messing, from the Utah to naval magazine, Iona Island, N. Y.

Chief Gunner W. J. Foley, detached from Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., to the Utah.

Chief Machinist W. T. Robinson, from the Hancock to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Carpenter F. G. Lepine, from Navy Yard, New York, to the Hancock.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Conyngham, at Newport; Dolphin, at Washington; Duncan, at Boston; E-1, at New London; Perry, at Keyport, Wash.; Seneca, at New York Yard; Wyoming, at Napeague Bay.

Sailed—Lebannon, Fort Mifflin for Iona Island; Nanshan, Seattle for anchorage, Alaska; Newport, New York to sea; Oklahoma, Newport for shakedown cruise.

Coast Guard.

Surfman John S. Wanser, Coast Guard Station No. 87, retired on request after thirty years' service.

Ordinary Seaman George Frederick Messing, Arcata, retired on account of physical disability.

Keepers Loren Tilton, Coast Guard Station No. 97; Stephen F. McInnis, Station No. 34; Mannos D. Kelly, Station No. 118; William C. Bennett, Station No. 71; Lewis E. Mitchell, Station No. 113, and Earl W. Suydam, Station No. 72, warranted keepers.

Promotion of enlisted men: Coxswain August Rehrin, Apache, rated Q. M. 3; Seaman Ansgar J. Jorgensen, Apache, rated Coxswain; Q. M. Willy Schaperskupper, Talapoosa, rated Assistant Master at Arms.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A resolution has been adopted by the Board of Education for the assignment of four persons as substitute supervisors in evening schools.

Contracts have been awarded for the rental of noninflammable or slow-burning picture films for day and evening high and elementary schools.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $1,859.90, realized from the sale of products of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, to the Special Trade School Fund.

It has been decided to organize continuation classes to give instruction to municipal employes in the Municipal Building.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

EXQUISITELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN EXCLUSIVE SANDS POINT SECTION AT TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE FOR REMAINDER SEASON. PRESENT TENANT, paying $2,000 for four months, willing to accept $700 until Oct. 10; can be obtained for longer term. On Long Island Sound shore; yacht landing nearby; five minutes from Sands Point Golf Club and Manhasset Yacht Club, ten minutes from North Hempstead Country Club and railway station, fifty minutes by automobile or railway from New York, trains every few minutes; four master bedrooms; garage and a bungalow accommodating two more beds; fine kitchen garden; grounds kept up by owner. Telephone 342 Port Washington, or write Lock Box 505, Port Washington, L. I.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIRST AVENUE AND 96TH STREET, Northeast Corner.

Plot 100 by 108 feet for sale or to lease for a term of years. Convenient to docks. Apply to THE CRIMMINS OPERATING COMPANY, Inc., 624 Madison Avenue, New York.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Annalist every Monday publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The Annalist, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M. Aug. 12: Motor Cycle Sergts. G. M. Meehan, 278, to B. B. H. Squad; Sergt. J. F. Coutant, 167, to B. B. H. Squad. Sergt. M. A. Noonan, 104, to B. B. H. Squad, to motor cycle duty. Patrol. F. J. Timmons, 174, to B. B. H. Squad, mounted to motor cycle duty. Motor Cycle Patrol, from precs. indicated to B. B. H. Squad: T. H. Beresford, 143; S. A. Pinnell, 143; G. W. Brown, 143; J. M. Finnerty, 144; W. Kaltenback, 144; G. J. Doerr, 146; J. J. St. John, 146; A. Hoffman, 146; J. A. Scheideler, 146; E. S. Wetteroth, 146; J. F. Asklund, 167; J. F. Dunn, 167; I. B. Reeder, 167. W. E. Rininsland, 167; P. Bernstein, 168; A. Johnson, 168; C. B. McCartie, 168; J. J. Lawlor, 170; G. W. Flatt, 170; N. F. Nelson, 171; C. M. Smythe, 171; C. Landmann, 171; W. L. Blair, 172; G. M. Krams, 172; A. C. Lay, 172; A. G. Logan, 172; M. C. Slinger, 172; S. J. Smith, Jr., 172; H. L. Withus, Jr., 172; W. C. Culbertson, 173; T. N. Dougherty, 173; W. T. Manley, 173; C. Platt, 173; J. J. Killen, 173; W. R. Bereczk, 174; O. Mott, 174.

Temporary assignments: Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, as Acting Chief Inspector, 9 A. M., Aug. 14, to 8 P. M., Sept. 5; Inspectors T. T. Ryan, 6 I. D., to command 4 I. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 12; T. H. Murphy, 15 I. D., as Acting Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, in addition to his other duties, 9 A. M., Aug. 14, to 8 P. M., Sept. 5. To Training School from commands indicated, 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 14: Lieuts. W. H. Van Keuren, 21; G. H. Quackenbos, C. O. Sq.; J. Altenbach, 152; Sergts. J. J. Murphy, 7; J. W. Seaton, 28; F. Sprague, 55; R. H. McGill, 40; F. Kahl, 66; J. G. Stephenson, 74. G. H. Kreutzer, 15; T. A. Robinson, 23; A. Newman, 31; M. Bollas, 43; C. P. Vosburgh, 74; T. G. Healy, 277.

Patrol, to Tr. School from commands indicated, 30 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 14: W. R. Black, 4; J. Seymour, 18. W. Hughes, 26; J. J. Ward, 29; J. F. Ward, 29; J. W. Ray, 37; M. C. Maroney, 37; W. J. Gaffney, 43; F. Schwartz, 38; R. McKee, 43; S. Thompson, 62. W. T. Northrop, 61; G. Wolf, 62. E. Kepko, 63; W. J. Ferrick, 68; R. C. Jewett, 68; J. J. Mahoney, 74; F. X. Madden, 74; P. J. Driscoll, 96; E. P. Halpin, 156; J. F. Murphy, 167; J. S. Lovett, 281; E. Hanley, 2d Dist.; C. P. Gaul, 4th Dist.; H. Upham, Traf. A; G. T. Valentine, C. O. Sq.

To Tr. School from commands indicated, 14 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 14: Patrol, O. D. Steinway, 17; J. Driscoll, 17; C. O'Donnell, 18; A. Cohen, 23; R. Urquhart, 36; D. Sullivan, 56; J. Lenahan, 57; M. J. Nilon, 45; D. E. King, 57; J. Cummings, 160; J. P. Fitzgerald, 153; E. J. O'Rourke, 169; C. Hanneman, 153; A. Clancy, 274; C. Doherty, 278; P. A. Woll, Traf. B; G. A. Beaufrere, Traf. A; J. E. Cunningham, Traf. C; G. Downey, Traf. E; J. J. Seery, Bur. of Tel.; W. J. Gillen, Bur. of Tel.; J. B. Coleman, Bur. of Tel.; T. S. Duffy, Bur. of Tel.; E. H. Conroy, Bur. of Tel.; Bur.; J. J. Cooke, Det. Bur. To Tr. School, 30 days, commands indicated, 8 A. M. Aug. 12: J. M. Gels, 42; H. Storz, 146; J. Brudenbach, 146; F. J. Rasch, 161; M. Koenig, 163; A. Stoll, Traf. A; J. C. Carty, Bur. of Tel.; D. J. Haggerty, Traf. B; C. E. Gilroy, Traf. C; J. O'Byrne, Traf. D.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Chief Inspector M. F. Schmittberger, 20 days, 2 days' additional, 16, when relieved by Insp. J. Daly, 4 I. D., 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 12, to be deducted from vacation.

Without pay: Patrol. C. Rose, 38, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 12.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. F. O. Rice, 40, 9:30 P. M., Aug. 5, during disability; F. Finnegan, 65, 3:30 P. M., Aug. 4, during disability; T. F. Wilkinson, 146, 2 P. M., July 25, during disability; A. A. Schoonlord, 132, 8 P. M., June 10, to noon, July 8; C. Kavanagh, 158, 4:15 A. M., July 2, to noon, July 21; L. Beck, 158, 5:30 A. M., July 2, during disability; W. O. Sheer, 160, noon, July 8, to 12 P. M., July 19; J. J. Donnelly, 167, 11:20 P. M., July 28, during disability.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. D. P. Hart, 25.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered: Fire, 1st gr. F. G. Kaiser, H. & L. 23, now Eng. 62, (absence without leave,) 2 leaves withheld: Fire, 3d gr. J. J. Smith, Eng. 47, (conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, absence without leave,) sentence suspended; Fire, 1st gr. F. W. Clausen, Eng. 59, (disrespect to superior officer,) sentence suspended; Fire, 2d gr. M. F. Powers, Eng. 11, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed.

Special leaves: Lieut. J. P. Hederman, H. & L. 147, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 12; Fire, 1st gr. J. G. Brown, H. & L. 9, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20. Fire, 2d gr. C. C. Persico, Eng 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 13.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has granted the request of the Health Department for an examination for promotion to stationary engineer.

There are twenty-one applicants for chemist, food and drugs; twenty-five for engineering chemist; twenty-three for pharmacist, and seventy for inspector of plastering. The receipt of applications for these positions has been closed.

United States.

The commission announces for September 5 an examination for investigator in co-operative marketing, for man only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $2,250 to $2,750 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to investigate matters relating to the establishment, operation, maintenance, improvement, and development of co-operative associations conducted in the Pacific Coast States for the marketing and distribution of farm products and to study the advertising methods used by associations and individuals in developing markets for such products. The person appointed will be required to assist, as circumstances may require, in the formation, improvement, and development of such co-operative associations and in outlining effective plans for the co-operative advertising of farm products. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and plan of procedure and operation. Not less than four years' responsible experience collectively in marketing farm products, in advertising such products, and in organizing farmers upon a co-operative basis for marketing purposes, no less than one year of the four having been devoted to the work last named, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions if unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

NEW APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS & BATH. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated, full hotel service; phone, maid service; $40 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L" subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen of kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory, Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

WEST END AV., (Eighties.)—Magnificently furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 10th floor; immediate occupancy. Telephone, Vanderbilt 1452.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

A beautifully furnished apartment for one month—Aug. 15 to Sept. 15—reasonable. 605 West 115th.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 150th to 157th St.

Suite, front, facing Riverside; select location; $80 monthly. Morse, 5400 Morningside.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Very attractive apartment; kitchenette, bath, closets; $35 to $50.

Unfurnished—East Side.

510 Park Av.
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club, 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

158 MADISON AVE., bet. 32d and 33d Sts., 3, 4, and 5 room housekeeping apartments; rentals $1,200 to $2,100. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

901 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 67th.—8 and 9 rooms and 3 baths, $1,800 up. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

31st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments; $36-$42.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Brockton, 661 West 180th St., Northwest Corner Broadway. — High-class elevator houses; extra large sleeping chambers; hardwood floors throughout; 4 rooms, $38 to $50; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $60.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

118th St., 365-7 West, (near Morningside Park.)—In unusually large rooms, 1 bath, elevator service; immediate possession; decorations to suit; $75-$80.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Very high-class elevator house.
Most moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

ALL SIZE APARTMENTS ON UPPER WEST SIDE OR WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. FOR FLOOR PLANS CALL ON FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, BROADWAY AND 79TH ST.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; ice-making refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Two and three rooms and kitchenette; four rooms and bath, all modern improvements; hall and telephone service; reasonable.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

10TH ST., 17 WEST, (Washington Sq.) Apartment, 8 rooms, all improvements, open fireplaces; private house. Bogert.

60 West 10th St.—4 rooms, elevator, housekeeping apartment, $50-$55. Superintendent.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

98th, 139 West.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; rent $25.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Want handsomely furnished apartment, 8, 9 rooms, 2, 3 baths, Riverside, vicinity, or Central Park West, year, $250 month; adults; references exchanged. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Apartment, furnished, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 8 months. Telephone 4520 Murray Hill.

Unfurnished.

Small, refined family adults wishes five unfurnished rooms, improvements, about $30, above 90th St., west 3d Av.; private house preferred. G 332 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large, single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

33D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 269 WEST. — Desirable double, single rooms; cool; pleasant surroundings; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Private baths; electricity; parlor dining room; Southern trade solicited.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table boarders; Summer rates.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST. — First-class accommodations; adults; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

West Side.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, electricity; excellent cuisine; references; reasonable rates.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 5511.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Superior accommodation; reasonable; couple and one gentleman. Chaurant.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 525 WEST. — Large, small rooms; table guests; home cooking; references.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; board optional; reference.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.
78D, 142 WEST.—Finest French cooking in city; those appreciating real good dinner come and try.

Brooklyn.

Pierrepont St., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159 W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN, residing out of town, wants room, board, private family, west side, few nights each week; must be reasonable. K 253 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires room and board with Spanish family. N. W., Times Harlem.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, single or en suite; private bath, electricity; references; bachelors.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, FACING STREET, AND RECEPTION ROOM; $45 MONTH. B 34 TIMES.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

COMFORTABLE ROOM and shower bath wanted between 45th and 60th Sts.

Unfurnished.

Respectable couple desire two rooms, also kitchen; no kitchenette; Broadway, Riverside, 85th to 110th St.; pay well. Phone Riverside 3500, Apartment 3E.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Modern brickmaking plant now in full operation; close to Passaic, Paterson, Newark, and New York markets; on line of Lackawanna Railroad; capacity, 45,000 daily; unlimited clay and good market; owners are professional men and cannot properly attend to running of plant; can be operated nearly all Winter. Patrick J. Dolan, Attorney, 104 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Good opportunity offered few quick, conservative investors in metal manufacturing concern enlarging plant to accommodate increasing business; steady non-seasonable work; profitable; secure; liberal bonus to insure unusual income. President S. & B., Inc., 208 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Experienced business man, with substantial bank credit, will invest $5,000 to $10,000 in small, established jobbing or manufacturing business, including personal services; no brokers; submit in writing only. Address Investor, 1,728 Gotham Hotel, City.

Capital wanted in established real estate office to increase business. C 201 Times Annex.

Partner in well-established accounting firm wishes to withdraw to devote his time to other business interests. His interest in partnership is offered on very reasonable terms. Person applying must be prepared to submit credentials as to character and ability and prove entirely satisfactory to remaining partner. Address G 302 Times Downtown.

Opportunity for a thoroughly competent young man with financial resources to connect himself with an old-established manufacturing company manufacturing high-class product of international reputation. No applicant will be considered unless full information regarding himself accompanies first communication. Y 227 Times Annex.

Furnished room house, near 72d St. subway; five stories; handsomely furnished; lease; excellent opportunity. Jerome Lewis, 166 Broadway.

Managing partner wanted for growing real estate brokerage enterprise; no investment asked; must devote entire time. B 268 Times Annex.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

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AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

EXCEPTIONAL USED CARS.

We have on exhibition for your approval on our showroom floors some practically new cars. These cars have been taken in trade for other models by The Automobile Trade, which we represent. All cars have been through our mechanical department, and are sold exactly as represented.

1916 Kissel Sedan, New	$1,100
1914 National Touring	850
1913 Velie Touring	400
1913 Cole Touring	450
1914 Cadillac Limousine	850
1913 Cadillac Limousine	750
1913 Cadillac Touring	600
1916 Overland Roadster	475
1914 Regal Under Run	425
1913 Rambler Touring	350
1913 Winton Touring	350

All above cars are equipped with self-starters and electric lights, demountable rims; and all cars have tools, &c., complete, with many additional extras. We also have constantly on hand Buick runabouts, Maxwell tourings, Delaney Belleville roadster at a special price of $350.

Inspection invited and demonstrations day or evening. Our instruction department open to all buyers absolutely free.

BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Appraisers To The Trade.
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., COR. FRANKLIN AV.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Stutz '16 Special.	Stutz '16 Speedster.
Stutz '15 Bulldog.	Packard '15 Roadster.
Peugeot Racer.	Hudson '16 Sedan.
Hudson '13 Limo.	Hupmobile '15 Tour.
S. G. V. '14 Landau.	Cadillac '16 Tour.

Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

CHALMERS MASTER 6, $375.

Owner is compelled to sell 7-passenger touring car, cost $2,400, used 10 months; has electric self-starter and electric lights; can be seen and demonstrated at 363 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250.

Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Cadillac, 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, Bargain.
Winton 1915 Light 6 Touring.
Regal Underslung Roadster, electric starter, Schoonmaker, 36 th., 1,700 Broadway.

MICHIGAN ROADSTER, PRACTICALLY NEW.—Electric starting, lighting system; luxuriously equipped; sacrifice, $450, immediately. Eagan Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Cadillac (1916) Runabout, like new.
Fiat (1915) Limousine, 30, Town Car.
All makes of touring cars.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

PEERLESS — EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Private owner must sell Peerless 6-48 seven-passenger touring automobile regardless of cost; mechanically perfect; fully equipped, including Gray-Davis starter, light, &c.; many extras. Mr. Callahan, Phone Astoria 2385.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
High-class, aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY ROADSTER. Fast, stylish; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting; 14-15 Series V model; cost $3,150; owner needs cash; condition guaranteed. Garage, 306 West 79th, near Riverside.

CHEVROLET. — Slightly used (Amesbury) roadster; Houk wire wheels; $550; cost $1,200. Owner, 172 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 7818 Main.

Stutz 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; price, $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

National roadster, run 6,000 miles; every equipment, including self-starter, slip covers, extra seat; $600. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

OVERLAND LIGHT FIVE-PASSENGER. Only used 3 months; electric starting and lighting system; many extras; $450. 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Mercer, late 1914 model, in perfect condition; run 9,000 miles. Riordan, 583 Park Av.

CADILLAC — MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.

Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $375. Cowle's Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

HUDSON LIGHT 6—40.

Like new; seven-passenger; fully equipped; ready immediate service. Garage, 805 West 79th, near Riverside.

STUTZ 1915 TOUR.—4-passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD 1913 seven-passenger touring car, 2x88, for sale; price $1,500. Victor Hess, International Garage, 252 West 40th St.

Mitchell, 7-passenger touring; late model; splendid condition; great bargain; $450; see that car. Ford, 114 West 50th.

Studebaker.—Owner going abroad, will sell his brand-new roadster; perfect condition; demonstration any time. J 178 Times.

MERCER RUNABOUT, 1913. — Repainted; fully equipped; elegant condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

MERCER-1913 TOURING.

Will sell cheap for quick cash. Fine condition. C R 138 Times.

National 1916 touring car; 1914 National toy tonneau, bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1790 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1914 seven-passenger; sickness compels quick sale. Telephone Harraden, 5315 Barclay.

CADILLAC, 1915, eight-cylinder touring, like new. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. Y. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-8530 Bryant.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, wee, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

$700 cash for late model roadster or speedster with top; will consider lightweight, inclosed car; immediate answer. B 27 Times.

Cadillac wanted; limousine or town body; not over year old. Walter Martin, Essex & Sussex, Spring Lake, N. J.

Will give $250 cash for good, light five-passenger automobile; describe fully. G 341 Times Downtown.

Fiat for Hire.—Beautiful 7-passenger touring; late model; moderate. 2792 Schuyler.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2,50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone 88th Madison.

Late model cars bought for cash. Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

Packard Wanted—6-cylinder limousine or landaulet car; state year, condition, and lowest cash price. Hess Bros., 242 West 43d St.

Motor Boats Wanted.

Small, fast motor boat wanted to rent for week trip. Write Hudson-Comedy Theatre, or phone Bryant 4928.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN — Special classes for ownership chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, $6; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

37TH ST., 18 EAST.—One, two rooms; private bathroom; telephone; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small room, bath; references; moderate; phone Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 180, (near 34th.)—Central location; large r

SINGER TOWER LEAP SEEN BY THOUSANDS

Man Writes to Warn Police, Then Plunges from Fortieth Story Into Broadway.

BODY BOUNDS FROM ROOF

Strikes Sidewalk on Opposite Side of the Roadway, Barely Missing a Man and a Woman.

Albert Goldman, an agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, committed suicide at noon yesterday by leaping from the observation platform at the fortieth story of the Singer Building.

Lower Broadway and the cross streets were thronged at the time, and thousands saw Goldman's body in the last hundred feet or so of its drop and heard it strike the pavement, their attention having been drawn by the shrieks of persons who had happened to be looking at the tower when the man made his leap into space.

The body struck the mansard roof at the thirteenth story, bounded over the eave and almost across Broadway to the sidewalk in front of the windows of McCue Brothers & Drummond, opposite the entrance to the Singer Building.

Goldman's intention to kill himself was known early to the police. A letter signed by him and posted on Wednesday at 10:30 P. M. at the Madison Square Post Office was received at Headquarters in the first delivery yesterday morning. The writer said he had decided to end his life by jumping from some high building down town, and begged the Police Commissioner to forgive any annoyance he might cause by his act. On receipt of the letter orders were issued to post guards at all skyscrapers in the financial district. It was said that Goldman preceded the guard at the Singer Building by a few minutes.

Detectives' Efforts Vain.

Detectives Bulger and Callahan, who were assigned to the case, spent the morning in a vain effort to find the man who had written to the Commissioner. A telephone message from the Greenwich Street Station, received at Headquarters a little after noon, saying that a man had thrown himself from the Singer Building carried the news that the writer's threat had been carried out in spite of the vigilance of the police.

According to Thomas Lamb, house detective at the Singer Building, who was on duty at the observation platform at the top of the tower, 548 feet above the street, a man about 60 years of age, wearing a dark suit, purchased a visitor's ticket just before noon. The man, who was the only visitor to the tower during the morning, walked to the east side of the platform, to a point hidden by the main structure from where Lamb was. A few minutes later, Lamb followed the visitor around the tower, expecting to answer questions about points of interest. But the visitor had vanished, leaving behind his umbrella and hat. Lamb telephoned to the offices of the superintendent, E. G. Bleecker, who, a few minutes before, had been told that a body had been seen falling past the windows of the twenty-fifth story. Subsequent investigation showed that the body had struck the copper roof at the base of the tower, and had broken the tiling.

The body narrowly missed a man and a woman in the street.

Had Made His Will.

On the arrival of Dr. Deall of the Hudson Street Hospital and Coroner Feinberg, the body was removed to the Greenwich Street Station. A diary and a will, in which small sums were left to a sister and a son, were found in the dead man's pockets. A letter from Montefiore Home in Gun Hill Road, the Bronx, addressed to Alfred Goldman, 552 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, was also found, and it was learned later that Goldman had moved from the Brooklyn address a few weeks ago to the home of his sister, Mrs. Natalie Teichman, 1,158 Simpson Street, the Bronx.

Mrs. Teichman said her brother, who had received a leave of absence from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, had been suffering from a stomach disease, which was supposed to be incurable. She said he had spent the last few days in Morristown, N. J., in an effort to escape the heat. Mrs. Teichman received a letter yesterday morning, which was found later to coincide with the one sent to the Police Commissioner, and to have been mailed at the same time. She said she had notified her nephew, Benjamin Goldman, manager of the Pacific Lamp Company at 220 West Forty-second Street, who in turn had notified the police an hour before the body was found in Broadway.

The circumstances of Goldman's suicide so unnerved women employed in nearby offices, who had seen the body falling or had learned the details of the act, that many of them were sent home for the day.

Singer Tower Closed.

On orders of A. J. Bleecker, Superintendent of the Singer Building, the tower will be closed to visitors for several days.

"This is the first occurence of its kind we have had here," said Mr. Bleecker, "and as all such deeds are known to prompt others to similar acts, we have decided not to risk a repetition through morbid suggestion."

At the Woolworth Building and the Metropolitan Life Building it was said that it had been decided to make no change in the regulations governing the admission of visitors.

At the point from which Goldman leaped is a light balcony, built into the four sides of a story rated as the fortieth from the street. The gallery is open to visitors on the payment of fifty cents. A dome, equal in height to two stories of the main building, rises above the gallery. A stone parapet, three feet high, crowned by a railing a foot high, surrounds the visitors' gallery. For a man of Goldman's height it was a simple matter to climb over the railing and gain a foothold on the cornice of the tower before leaping forward.

At the offices of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 32 Nassau Street, where Goldman had been employed for a number of years, it was said that his accounts were always in excellent condition. Six weeks ago, it was said, he received a leave of absence for two months. Before leaving he said that if his health did not improve he would not return.

HAGEMAN FIGHTS ALIMONY.

Metropolitan Conductor Says Wife's Suit Has Hurt His Studio Work.

Such a note of marital discord has been struck in the life of Richard Hageman, one of the musical directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, that, besides his temperament being thrown out of gear, he says his work as a teacher has been impaired by the notoriety of the court proceedings. Hageman, through Franklin Taylor, his attorney, told Justice Tierney all about it yesterday in the Supreme Court, where he opposed a motion for alimony made by Rosina Hageman, who was Rosina Van Dyck, a soprano

Mr. Taylor submitted an affidavit to the effect that the conductor's studio work had been ruined by what he terms false and malicious charges made against him. He said his client had only recently mailed his wife two checks for $100 each and he recited that Supreme Court Justice Hendrick had denied a former motion for alimony. Mme. Hageman, he said, was in no danger of want, for she sang opera roles during the season and had appeared in concerts.

"As an illustration of her extravagance I recently received a bill for more than $600 for clothing which she purchased, and without authority from me," the husband recites. "Surely she ought to have enough clothes out of that to last a long time. My wife says she is now living as the guest of her brother. She neglects to mention that her brother owes me between $500 and $600. Under the circumstances it is little enough for him to entertain his sister during the Summer if she is so extravagant that the $100 a month I am sending her is not enough."

Mme. Hageman said that she asks a rehearing on the matter of alimony because her husband has received $700 for two weeks' services with the Metropolitan last May. Mr. Hageman replied that his salary with the Metropolitan had been reduced and his studio work had fallen off. As a result, he alleges, he is now in debt.

Justice Tierney reserved decision.

NAVAL ROOKIES ENROLL.

Citizen Sailors Draw Their Equipment for Cruise on the Maine.

On board the U. S. S. Maine at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday 125 of the 321 rookies assigned to the battleship for the naval training cruise for civilians received their billets, drew equipment, and spent several hours with paint pots and brushes stenciling their names on mattress covers, neckerchiefs, watch caps, white undress jumpers, and other equipment. The men will sail at noon next Tuesday on their naval Plattsburg.

The nautical term for what the rookies went through yesterday is "drawing." The following was the procedure:

Reporting to the officer of the deck, the rookies received their billets. These were slips of paper giving the men their numbers in the two divisions on board. The odd numbers were assigned to the starboard watch, the even to the port side. The paymaster was the next man to see. Each rookie paid $30 to him. This pays for equipment and board. The board is reckoned at 40 cents a day. For $13.79 out of the remainder the following articles were distributed to each man: Two mattress covers, one pair of bathing trunks, one neckerchief, one scrub brush, one watch cap, one package of clothes stops, four undershirts, two white hats, four white undress jumpers, four pair white trousers, one pair of leggings, a mattress, and one galvanized iron bucket.

Real able seamen instructed the rookies in the difficult art of mounting, balancing themselves, and finally plunging into hammocks.

EIGHT INVOLVED IN MURDER.

Police Have Clue to Suspected Man Who Is Still at Large.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Through a report filed by District Attorney Weeks in the Westchester County Clerk's office, today, it became known that eight persons were concerned in the murder of Gregorio George at Dobbs Ferry on Jan. 15. Five of the murderers have been convicted or pleaded guilty, two others are in the White Plains Jail awaiting trial, and the eighth man, known only as "Dutch" and who actually killed George, is still at large.

It was reported at the Court House today that the police had got a clue to the whereabouts of "Dutch," and that he may be arrested in a few days.

Attorneys for William McNamara, 19 years old, who took part in the murder, which was instigated by Mrs. Antonetta George, wife of the murdered man, because she wanted to get rid of her husband so she could marry Vito Raimonda, have filed a notice of appeal. A strong plea will be made to the Governor on behalf of the boy, should his sentence of death be upheld. It will be held that as Mrs. George escaped with a life sentence, McNamara should not be executed.

MOTHER FINDS SONS, LOST TWELVE YEARS

Deserted and Fearing Death, She Gave Up Paul and Arthur Haggerty.

BOYS BECOME MUSICIANS

Earned $150 a Week for Mme. Berlino—Restored to Parent Through Ambassador Gerard.

Mrs. Edward B. Dunn of 305 West Twentieth Street, formerly Mrs. J. J. Haggerty, saw her two sons, Paul and Arthur, yesterday for the first time in twelve years. In 1904, when deserted by her first husband and informed by her physician that she was dying of consumption, she gave them up to a social worker who promised to have them adopted by a wealthy woman.

Mrs. Dunn, whose present husband is employed in a brewery, found two fine-looking, educated boys, who talked with marked German accent. They greeted their mother affectionately when she met them at the Children's Society, although they were too young when they left her years ago to have any recollection of her. Paul is now 17 and Arthur 14. In the twelve years they traveled all over the United States and Europe and lived ten years in Germany, earning their own living and that of their foster mother on the stage as musicians.

Mrs. Mary Nolan, a neighbor of Mrs. Dunn, read in the newspapers that Paul and Arthur Haggerty, two musicians and globe-trotters, had arrived in this city on the Noordam on Sunday from Berlin with the help of Ambassador Gerard and Mrs. Gerard and were now looking for their mother, whom they had not seen for twelve years. Mrs. Nolan remembered that Mrs. Dunn, returning from a cemetery a few days ago where she had put flowers on the grave of a daughter, had suddenly become disconsolate about her two long-lost boys.

Mother Sees Her Sons.

She told Mrs. Dunn about the story in the newspapers and the mother hurried to the Children's Society. After her story had been thoroughly investigated to insure against a disappointment both for the boys and the woman, Mrs. Dunn and the children were permitted to meet yesterday. Her claim to the children was completely verified, and was clenched by the strong resemblance of the two boys to an elder daughter of Mrs. Dunn.

The mother was delighted to see handsome boys with clear, pink complexions and yellow hair brushed straight back in Continental style. She was somewhat mystified to find that they had been all over the world, talked several languages and were accomplished musical performers. It took a good deal of explanation to clear all this up.

Instead of going into a wealthy family as the sick and forsaken mother had expected in 1904, the boys said the woman who took charge of them was a vaudeville performer, known as Mme. Berlino, whose real name was Mrs. W. W. Welch. From the very first, at the ages of 2 years and 5, the boys said they were put through a severe training of several hours a day and within a few months were on the vaudeville stage with a third adopted son named David Moyer, the three appearing as the Berlino trio. At first the two boys only recited, but within a few years they mastered musical instruments, and their act was changed into a musical one.

Ten years ago Mme. Berlino took them to Germany, where she managed to obtain music masters for the two boys free of charge. In addition to practising several hours a day, their foster mother and manager saw to it that they received a thorough, all-around education. The rod was not spared on them, as they told the story yesterday. In time they became so proficient that they could appear before a German musical audience. For several years, Paul said yesterday, they earned $150 a week for their foster mother. About a year ago, because of the war, Mme. Berlino found it difficult to get engagements for them and they had some violent quarrels with her owing to her refusal to give them a share of the money they were earning.

Earned Their Living In Berlin.

Paul said that about six months ago Mme. Berlino ordered his younger brother to leave the house where they were living. Paul went, too. He got a job playing the piano in the Moltke Cafe in Berlin, and the two boys lived together in a flat. After they had told their story quite frequently in Berlin Mme. Berlino was investigated. It was found that she had adopted several war orphans and had already begun to educate them. These were taken away from her by child-caring authorities in Berlin, according to the two Haggerty boys, and she returned to this country.

The history of the two boys was brought to the attention of the American Consul and then to Ambassador Gerard. After questioning them as to their parentage, he decided that, as they were talented enough to get along anywhere, they should return to this country and seek their parents. He got their passports, and Mrs. Gerard paid part of their fares. The Ambassador notified the State Department, and it forwarded the message to Mayor Mitchel, who turned it over to the Children's Society. On the arrival of the Noordam last Sunday, the children were taken to the society's building.

Walter L. Hawley, a representative of the society, went to Philadelphia and saw Mme. Berlino. She claimed the two children, and came to this city to induce them to return to her. She said she wanted to send them to Harvard, but both made it clear that, after once escaping from eight hours a day of musical practise, backed up by the rod, they would not voluntarily go back to it.

The two boys are still at the Children's Society, but will go to live with their mother as soon as she has obtained a court order.

GARGLE A 9-FOOT THROAT?

Couldn't Be Done, So Skipper Gave Giraffe a Cold Compress.

The crew of the British freighter Memnon, which arrived yesterday from Dakkar, on the west coast of Africa, said they had much trouble on the voyage with a female giraffe named Minkoli, which had a sore throat.

When the ship was six days out from Dakkar the giraffe was so ill that the skipper decided that the only way to save Minkoli's life was to bandage her throat with a cold compress.

The spotted speeder of the desert was 18 feet tall, and the only way to apply the bandage was to fasten an end of it to her head and then run round and round her, as children wind the streamers on a Maypole, until the deck was parceled like a main rigging.

This job made the sailors so giddy that some of them thought they had St. Vitus's dance, and all were too dizzy to go aloft.

Finally the bo'sun's mate caught the bright idea of training Tippoo, the pet putty-faced monk from Jalla Caffee, to place the bandage round Minkoli's neck. The giraffe seemed quite well when the ship arrived yesterday, and only the crew and the monk seemed the worse for her illness.

NICARAGUA BARS NOMINEE.

Liberal Party Presidential Candidate Not Permitted to Land.

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, Aug. 10.—Dr. Julian Irias, nominee of the Liberal Party of Nicaragua for the Presidency, arrived today at Corinto, Nicaragua, on the steamship Ecuador from Costa Rica. The Nicaraguan authorities would not permit him to land, nor will he be allowed to enter any other Nicaraguan port. Dr. Irias will disembark from the Ecuador at Acautla, Salvador.

Dr. Irias is one of three candidates in the Nicaraguan campaign, which is being contested most bitterly. Charges of illegal use of power by the Government were made by Miguel Alvarez, a Managua editor, in a recent communication which he sent to Washington.

$228,400 Bid for Subway Tracks.

Bids for the installation of tracks on that portion of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue subway system from Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue to connect with the Fourth Avenue line in Brooklyn at Prince Street and the Flatbush Avenue station were opened yesterday by the Public Service Commission. The lowest bidder was the T. H. Reynolds Contracting Company of 13 Park Row, whose bid was $288,400. Part of the work includes the installation of tracks connecting Canal Street and Broadway with the Manhattan approach to the Manhattan Bridge. The city agrees to supply the contractor with the greater part of the material necessary for the work.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Joseph Kolliner, 48 years old, of South Norwalk, was found yesterday without clothes in a Lehigh Valley box car, at the Jersey Avenue yards, and was sent to the County Jail. Assistant County Physician Arthur P. Hasking said he was insane.

ORANGE.—Vincent Whalen, 17 years old, of Highland Avenue, was seriously injured on Wednesday night when he jumped from a Lackawanna express train and landed on his head. He was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said he might recover.

BELLEVILLE.—Dean Gedney of Beaver Dam, N. Y., was arrested here yesterday for carrying concealed weapons and for sending objectionable letters to Miss Estelle Gedney, a teacher in the Newark public schools.

BELLEVILLE.—Ten days after she was found unconscious from gas in her home at 487 Joralemon Street, Mrs. Effie May Moore disappeared yesterday, and her husband has asked the police to help find her.

BELLEVILLE.—After walking a mile and a half yesterday to the office of Dr. E. O. Cyphers on Washington Avenue here, Mrs. William Marikankas of 149 Main Street found that her seventeen-month-old child had died. It was ill with whooping cough, and choked to death.

GLEN RIDGE.—Charles E. Hughes, Jr., a son of the Republican candidate for President, was elected a member of the Glen Ridge Republican Club yesterday, which at the same time indorsed his father and Charles W. Fairbanks for Vice President.

BELVIDERE.—The weavers of the Bamford Brothers silk mill struck yesterday for more fresh air and an increase in wages. They say they cannot work in the intense heat without plenty of fresh air, which is forbidden them because the wind blowing in through the windows affects the fine silk.

MONTCLAIR.—Judge James F. Mylod awarded to David Lipkin of Newark yesterday $500 for the los of a finger. Lipkin sued Harry Israelat of Newark for biting his finger in a fight. Blood poisoning set in and the finger was amputated.

PHILLIPSBURG.—John Vroom of Columbia, 82 years old, was drawn under a Pennsylvania train by the suction yesterday and was killed.

JERSEY CITY'S PORT OPEN TO EXPLOSIVES

Federal Judge Rellstab Lifts Embargo by Enjoining Commissioners.

IN CANADIAN CAR SUIT

Says Interstate Commerce Commission Controls—Police Chief Still Halts Cars

Federal Judge John Rellstab of Trenton, sitting at Belmar, N. J., granted a temporary injunction yesterday restraining the Jersey City authorities from enforcing the regulations passed by the Board of City Commissioners last week, forbidding the shipment of high explosives into or from Jersey City. The embargo, which was passed as a result of the Black Tom pier explosions, was sweeping in character and was framed so as to end for all time the utilization of the port facilities of Jersey City for the handling of high explosives.

The injunction was obtained by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., which on Tuesday obtained an order directing the Jersey City authorities to show cause why they should not be restrained from interfering with the shipment of munitions via that port.

Judge Rellstab held that there cannot be two sources of power to regulate the same thing. He said the control of interstate commerce is vested exclusively in the Federal Government through its proper agent, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that if the municipality of Jersey City had a grievance the proper place to take that grievance was to the Interstate Commission.

Corporation Counsel John Milton of Jersey City opposed the granting of the injunction. Appearing with him was City Commissioner Brensinger, who introduced the resolution forbidding the handling of explosives through Jersey City. Ex-United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise of New York represented the munitions company.

Storage Still Under the Ban.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety James F. Norton of Jersey City, when told of Judge Rellstab's action, said the authorities would obey the injunction and would not interfere with the passage of explosives through the city. He said Jersey City would prevent the storage of explosives in the city and would see to it that any shipments hauled into Jersey City were immediately transferred to ships in the harbor or to points outside the city limits.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Jersey City officials had not been officially informed of the granting of the injunction and the stopping of trains and turning back of munition laden cars continued. Two cars containing smokeless powder and one loaded with projectiles, all over the Lackawanna Railroad, were turned back by the police at the city line. The Lackawanna wanted to bring the munitions into Jersey City to transfer them to the tracks of the Pennsylvania. Permission to make the transfer in Jersey City territory was refused.

When the injunction was served on Chief of Police Monahan of Jersey City last evening, he notified the policemen under him that the order applied only to shipments of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited. He instructed the men to inspect all other cars and to hold up, as they had been doing, all cars except those belonging to the Canadian company.

Congressman J. A. Hamill, who is one of the leaders in the movement to stop the shipment of explosives from Jersey City, is now endeavoring to get the War Department to issue orders forbidding ships to take on cargoes of ammunition in the anchorage allotted for that purpose by the Corps of Engineers of the Army. The present anchorage for these vessels is in New York and not in New Jersey waters.

In a letter to Secretary of War Baker, written on Wednesday, Mr. Hamill referred to the situation in New York as a startling one and he said it was "confidently asserted by the local authorities here that if these barges or any one of them were to be exploded by, for instance, collision with other boats, or by a stroke of lightning or other means, we would have a catastrophe similar, if not, indeed, greater in proportions, to the one which about ten days ago caused widespread ruin in Jersey City and surrounding communities."

Mr. Hamill's protest is now before the War Department and has been submitted, it is understood, to Brig. Gen. William C. Black, Chief of the Corps of Engineers.

Black Tom Suspects Cleared.

Erling Iverson and Axel Larsen, the two Norwegians arrested in Jersey City Wednesday night suspected of knowing something about the explosions on the Black Tom pier, were still in custody yesterday, but will probably be released. Deputy Commissioner of Safety Norton said last night he was convinced of the innocence of both men and that the evidence seemed to show that neither was near the scene of the explosions when they occurred. The information on which the men were arrested, he said, was furnished to the police by a Hoboken reporter.

On Iverson the police found several sheets of paper on which the man had been scribling. Among the names written on the sheets were those of President Wilson, John D. Rockefeller, and J. P. Morgan. These names, Commissioner Norton said, appeared to have no connection with the rambling statements written in the note papers.

A report printed yesterday that a carload of dumdum bullets had been found by the Jersey City police was denied yesterday. Each bullet, according to the story, was three inches long and flattened at the nose.

The charge that American munition plants are manufacturing dumdum bullets for the Allies has been made many times since the war started, and in every instance the charge has been shown to be unfounded. The only dumdums made in this country, the manufacturers have stated over and over again, are those made for big game hunting.

NO PEACE FOR RICH BOY.

Guardian and Father of Young Lee to Keep Courts Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The troubles of William Crossman Mills Lee, known as the "Poor Little Rich Boy" of White Plains, are not yet over. It is understood that De Witt M. Lyon of Portchester, who was appointed guardian, is going to appeal from the decision of Justice Tompkins awarding the custody of the boy to Frederick T. Lee, the stepfather. It is also said that William Mills, who has been fighting in the courts for two years to get the custody of his son, will apply to the courts for a writ of habeas corpus.

The decision of Justice Tompkins directs that William be turned over to Mr. Lee on Aug. 24, and Mr. Lee has leased a large house on Greenridge Avenue, where he intends to make a fine home for his stepson, who is heir to $1,000,000.

OUTING MAY CLOSE COURT.

Adjournment Date Won't Conflict with Liquor Dealers.

Some of the witnesses in an assault case in the Bayonne police court yesterday did not appear, and James H. Dougherty requested an adjournment. City Attorney Daniel J. Murray, sitting for Recorder William J. Cain, who was out of town, set the hearing for next Tuesday.

"Why, that is the day of the annual outing of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and you know we all want to go along," Court Clerk Matthew Coughlin leaned over and told the court.

"You are quite right, Matthew," said the court. "This case is adjourned to next Monday."

THIEVES GET $55,000 IN HOME OF BREWER

House of John Birkenhauer of Newark Robbed While Family Is Absent.

JEWELRY AND BONDS GONE

Work of Burglars Made Easier Because Safe Was Left Unlocked —Store Window Broken.

Jewelry valued at $20,000 and $35,000 worth of bonds were stolen some time this week from the home of John Birkenhauer, Secretary of the Essex County Brewing Company of Newark. The family is at the Summer home at Lake Hopatcong, and the robbery was only discovered yesterday afternoon when Mr. and Mrs. Birkenhauer visited their city home at 284 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark.

The burglars entered the house by jimmying the front door. They ransacked the bedrooms and also emptied a small safe which had been left unlocked in the sitting room.

While Police Headquarters was still in a flurry over the Birkenhauer robbery a report of an attempt to rob Jean R. Tack's jewelry shop at 857 Broad Street, in the heart of the city, came in over the telephone. A young man who later gave his name as Edward A. Smith, 24 years old, and said he lived in New York City, threw a stone through the show window. Alpheus S. Van Sant, Vice President of the W. T. Crane Carriage Hardware Company of Newark, seized the young man and held him until the arrival of the police.

Sues Church for Loan Fee.

The Third Presbyterian Church of Newark was sued yesterday for $3,000 in the Supreme Court by George W. Levy of this city through Wechsler & Kohn, attorneys. He seeks to recover a commission on a loan which the church refused to accept. Levy alleges that he was engaged by the church officials to obtain a mortgage loan for the church. He succeeded, he said, in getting from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company an agreement to lend $30,000. He alleges the church backed out and he lost the commission.

BOYS' TRAINING CAMP ENDS.

Good Work at Plum Island May Spread Over the Country.

Camp Washington, at Fort Terry, Plum Island, the military training camp for boys, organized by a citizens' committee and open for five weeks under supervision of the United States Army, ended yesterday. About 500 of the 1,200 boys took a special boat to Greenport, L. I., whence they came in a special train to the Pennsylvania Station. There the responsibility of the camp officers ended and the boys disbanded to return to their homes, some traveling as far West as Kansas, and one boy going to Honolulu. The other boys took a boat for New London and dispersed to various New England points.

The success of the camp has led officers connected with it to believe that the military training movement will eventually tend toward boys' camps, such as the one just ended, rather than toward camps for adults, such as the one at Plattsburg. Each company of boys at Camp Washington was in charge of a regular army officer, a West Point cadet, and two men who received training at Plattsburg. The Plattsburg men all agreed that the boys responded to training more readily than the older men of Plattsburg; in fact, that their progress was almost twice as rapid.

The camp health record shows not a single accident. Physicians explained the fine health record by the fact that the boys had good food, kept regular hours, and were not heavily worked.

Preparations are already under way by the citizens' committee responsible for the venture to spread the movement for boys' military camps under Government supervision throughout the country.

DRAYTON an ARROW COLLAR

THIN, LIGHT YET STARCHED AND SIGHTLY 15c each 6 for 90c

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Manhattan Shirts Reduced

$1.50 Shirts, now...$1.15

$2 Shirts, now.....1.55 | $5 and $6 Shirts.....3.85

$2.50 and $3 Shirts..1.95 | $7.50 Shirts, now....5.45

$3.75 and $4 Shirts..2.85 | $10 Shirts, now.....6.45

Several Lines of Manhattan Underwear Also Reduced.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers — Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street — 246-248 West 125th Street

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Sunny Virginia's gift to cigarette smokers

All the warmth and charm of Virginia's mellow sunshine are wrapped up in every Piedmont cigarette you put a light to.

Because Piedmonts are the highest-grade Virginia tobacco—ALL Virginia! Lively and golden—Virginia is "the tobacco man's tobacco".

If you like life and *character* in a cigarette, you'll be delighted with what Piedmonts have to offer you.

"A package of Piedmonts, please".

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

An ALL Virginia cigarette—

Piedmont

The Cigarette of Quality

10 for 5¢ Also Packed 20 for 10¢

Dolly Madison's old home at Montpelier, in the Virginia tobacco country

NOTE:—A package of ten cigarettes made of *all* Turkish tobacco costs the smoker 10 or 15c. A package of ten Piedmonts made of highest-grade Virginia tobacco costs the smoker only 5c. Why the difference? Because Piedmonts pay *no duty, no ocean freight, no marine insurance, no expensive importing charges.*

Resinol

the *tested* skin-treatment

If you want to *experiment* on your skin, there are plenty of treatments to experiment with. But if you want something whose value has been *proven* by years and years of successful use, if you want a treatment that *doctors* prescribe constantly, that you *know* contains nothing harsh or injurious, you will find it in Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap. It usually stops itching *instantly*, and rarely fails to clear away all trace of eczema or similar tormenting skin-eruption.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 27-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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You are to most men what you seem to be.

Ninety per cent. of the people you deal with in business don't know you at all—they form their judgment of you from your appearance.

How many of your friends would recognize you if you dressed like Charlie Chaplin?

Your clothes point out the measure of your success. To *look* successful, you must be well dressed. And to *be* successful, you must make every dollar you spend return its utmost in value.

Here is an opportunity for you to get Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes—the kind worn by men who *look* successful and who *are* successful—at less than regular prices. We've announced

Final Reductions on Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

The newest Pinch Backs, Belters, Varsity Fifty Five Styles for young men, also conservative models—at prices that will appeal to men who have the instinct of success in their instant appreciation of value. Especially attractive selections at $19.50, $22.50 and $26.50.

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Special— Bathing Suits

Friday and Saturday Only

$2.35 for Suits regularly $3 and $3.50.

$3.95 for Suits regularly $5 and $5.50.

$4.95 for Suits regularly $6.50 and up.

We simply divided our entire regular stock into three grades and reduced prices for to-day and to-morrow only.

Every one pure worsted—most of them two-piece Suits, some one-piece Skirt Suits.

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